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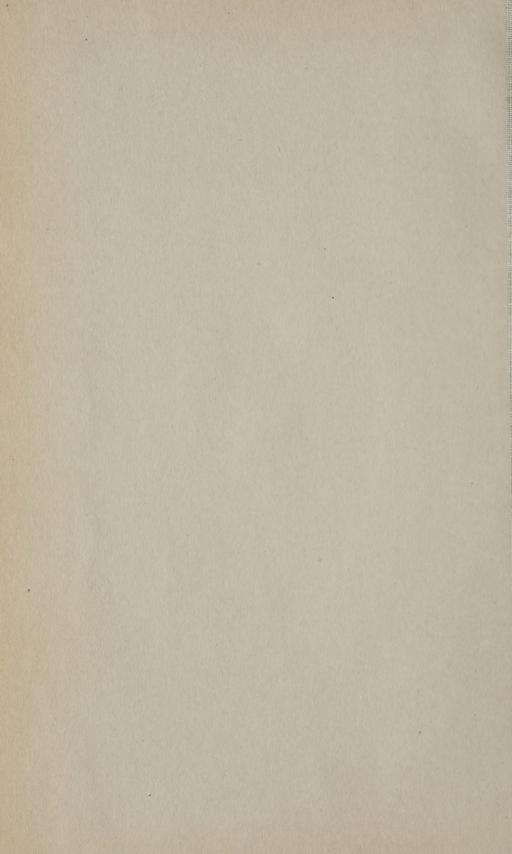
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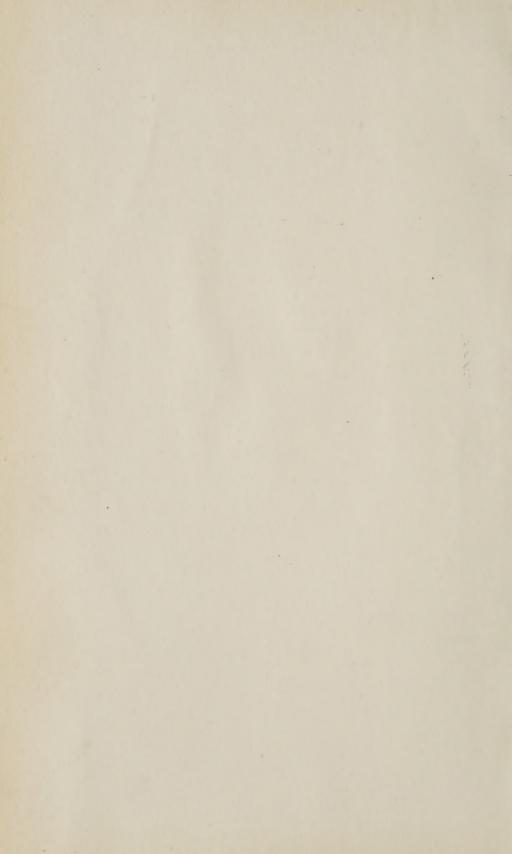
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# BULLETIN

OF THE

# PAN AMERICAN UNION

INDEX

VOL. LVII

JULY-DECEMBER



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# BULLETIN

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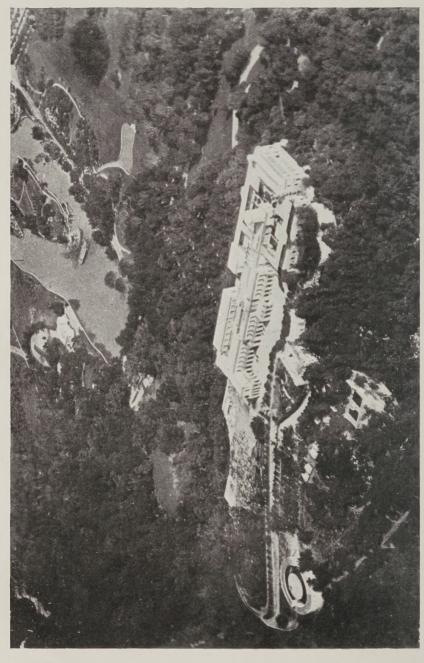
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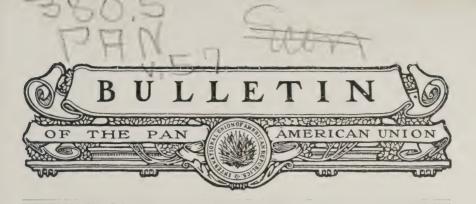


	Page
Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Conference of Social Workers	1
A Red-Letter Day in the History of Chilean Railroads	10
The Chilean Mortgage Loan Bank.	11
Petroleum Reserves in Bolivia and the Argentine Republic	16
By Dr. Ernesto Longobardi.	
Wasteful Methods in Prospecting for Petroleum	25
Colombian Red Cross Activity	32
Indigenous Music in Colombia.  By Emilio Murillo.	34
Columbus Day and the Pan American International Committee of Women	37
Rubber in Amazonas	38
By Raymundo Nonnato Pinheiro.	
South American Republics and Library Progress	42
By Forrest B. Spaulding, Recently Director de Bibliotecas y Museos Escolares, Lima, Peru.	
Agricultural Instruction in Cuba	52
By Carlton Bailey Hurst, United States Consul General, Habana, Cuba.	
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	57
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—P a n a m a—P a r a g u a y—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Economic and Financial Affairs.	72
Argentina - Bolivia - Brazil - Chile - Colombia - Guatemala - Haiti - Peru - Salvador.	
Legislation	76
Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Haiti—Mexico—Peru—Salvador.	
International Treaties	78
${\bf Argentina\text{-}Spain\text{-}Chile\text{-}Ecuador\text{-}Ecuador\text{-}Venezuela}.$	
Public Instruction and Education.	79
$\label{lem:argentina} Argentina-Chile-Colombia-Costa & Rica-Cuba-Dominican & Republic-Ecuador-Guate-mala-Haiti-Honduras-Mexico-Nicaragua-Paraguay-Peru-Salvador-Uruguay-Venezuela.$	
Social Progress.	87
$\label{lem:condition} \begin{split} & Argentina-Brazil-Chile-Colombia-Costa & Rica-Cuba-Dominican & Republic-Ecuador-Guatemala-Mexico-Panama-Peru-Uruguay-Venezuela. \end{split}$	
General Notes	94
Argentina—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Guatemala—Mexico—Uruguay.	
Subject Matter of Consular Reports	97
Book Notes	99



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# A RECENT AEROPLANE VIEW OF CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE AND PARK, MEXICO CITY.



VOL. LVII

JULY, 1923

No. 1

# FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Workers, which was celebrated in Washington May 16 to 23, was not only the greatest conference in the history of that association but, from several viewpoints, the most remarkable gathering on record of organized groups devoted to the consideration and interpretation of human aspiration and endeavor in making this a better world.

It was remarkable in the first place in the extraordinary number who took part, amounting to somewhat less than 5,000, between delegates and other interested persons, drawn from practically every State and Territory in the Union—including Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii. Nor did foreign nations lack participation, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, Peru, Nicaragua, England, France, Belgium, Poland, Austria, India, and China all being represented by a number of nationally and internationally distinguished exponents of various phases of social welfare work. And it may be said, parenthetically, that the glimpses afforded by the foreign representatives of the problems affecting the life of their respective peoples, and the courage and high purpose with which, under almost inconceivably adverse circumstances their solution is being sought, was not the least of the many informing and heartening experiences obtained in this conference.

The conference was also remarkable for a singular unanimity and solidarity of spirit and purpose which permeated and informed the entire proceedings—a comradeship of service in which the deeply rooted and inexorably universal traits of our common humanity

excluded, for the time at least, those minor and accidental differences of tradition, color, speech, religion, and politics which too often figure as impassible gulfs.

The general sessions were held in the Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the exception of the opening session which, because of greater seating capacity, was held in Poli's Theater—the various group meetings being held simultaneously in a number of official and other public buildings placed at

the disposal of the conference for that purpose.

The general theme for discussion before the conference as a whole was: What place does social welfare occupy in the life of to-day, and how important is it in law and government, in the church, industry, the school, health matters, and the home. To each of the seven conference days was allotted one of these seven aspects of human activity, the resulting programs in each case including a plenary morning and evening session, open to the public, and six parallel group sessions devoted to discussion which practically filled all the time between not needed for meals and sleep.

It was a particularly happy idea which led more than 30 other national organizations, committees, and groups of kindred workers to assemble in Washington coincidentally with the social workers' conference, thus facilitating interconsultation and comparison with regard to method and action, literally invaluable, and otherwise impossible of achievement between widely separated groups of workers.

Among the many distinguished speakers brief mention may be made of: Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States; Right Rev. Mgr. J. L. Reilly; Homer Folks, president of the National Conference of Social Work; Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the National Catholic Welfare Council: Dean Roscoe Pound of law school of Harvard University; Rev. Shailer Mathews, D. D., dean of divinity school, University of Chicago; Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois: Dr. John H. Finley, formerly commissioner of education of New York State; Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University; Dr. René Sand, secretary general, League of Red Cross Societies, Paris, France; Julia Lathrop, first Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, now retired; James T. Mallon, head warden, Toynbee Hall, London, England; Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Paul U. Kellogg, editor The Survey, New York; Grace Abbott, present Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles T. Hastings, commissioner of health, Toronto, Canada; Dr. Robert R. Moton, president Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Allen Freeman, Johns Hopkins University; Surg. George W. McCoy, United States Public Health Service; Abbé Viollet, editor of L'Assistance Educative, Paris, France; Dr. Ludwik Rajchman of Poland, executive officer of health division of League of Nations; Mlle. Marguerite Noufflard, Paris, France; Dr. Alice Salomon, director of School for Social Workers, Berlin, Germany; and a host of others representing every field and angle of human activity in the direction of social betterment and progress.

Merely to suggest the extent of the field and the range of topics covered by this conference a fraction only may be mentioned:

Hospital Service and Health, The Theory of Health Demonstrations, Social Aspects of Medical Research, Practical Aspects of Research Findings, Growth of Social Point of View, Social Problems in the Rural Community, The Negro's Struggle for Health, Economic and Industrial Importance of Health, Minimum Standards for Health in Industry, Health and International Relations, Social Standards in Industry, Child Labor, Labor Legislation for Women, Social Insurance, Recent Industrial Investigations, Legal Aid Service and Social Work, Relation of Church to Social Work, Industry and the Home, Human Aspects of Housing, Programs for Physical Health in Schools, Medical Inspection in Schools, Provision in Schools for Physically Handicapped Children, Vocational Guidance in Schools, The Visiting Teacher Movement, Children's Organizations and Social Ideas, Community Center Work, Social Programs and Public Support, Public Opinion and Social Progress.

In such a setting as Washington affords, with such themes and speakers as those provided, the individual delegate undoubtedly returned to his home town with a larger view of life as a whole, a clearer comprehension of social work in its relations to other fields of human activity and, above all, of his relation to his own individual task, which can hardly fail to be conducive of greater harmony and economy of effort, as well as better and more abiding results.

### ECHOES OF INSPIRING CONFERENCE SPEECHES.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPEAKS.

We can not fail to realize that the basis for all social betterment must be found in peace and productivity, the one affording the essential condition and the other the necessary means for improving the standards of living. Whatever may have been possible in primitive times, to-day, with the complexity of our relations, social welfare can not be attained by any policy of negation and destruction but only as the fruitage of the civilization which rests on the opportunities and understandings of peace. I am fond of speaking of the department of the Government with which I have the privilege of being associated as the Department of Peace. No one can question the primary aims of American foreign policy in maintaining the national security, in protecting the rights and in safeguarding the fair opportunities of our citizens; but in the happy phrase of Bryce, "these legitimate aims can be pursued in a spirit of justice and friendliness" to all peoples. We seek thus to pursue them

and, with respect to the ultimate aim, our whole effort is to provide a sound basis for what you are striving to do, that is, to protect, to foster, and to make human life more secure and wholesome. . . .

The more we reflect upon the essential conditions of peace the more clearly it appears that they are not to be found in any artificial arrangements, important as these may be as facilities; that it is the disposition of peoples that counts. Any sort of contrivance will fail if peoples are not disposed to peace or are not able to find ground for belief in each other. It is idle to talk of proscribing war unless the peoples are intent on maintaining peace. You can not maintain peace by force, for who will supply, who will control, who will direct the force? Great nations may indeed discipline a weak power, provided they are united in policy and provided always that the weak power is not a necessary weight in some contrived balance of power. But when great nations do not agree among themselves, who shall guard the guardians? In that case all the arrangements which are made to depend upon their harmony of view are bound to fail. If those who are keenly desirous of enduring peace will descend to the contemplation of realities, it will be seen that there is only one way to the goal—a long and difficult way—that is, by the cultivation of the spirit of friendship and good will among the peoples through which alone the sources of dangerous strife can be dried up. If you find anywhere in the world, as, for example, we happily find in the case of our relations to our neighbor to the north, a complete assurance of lasting peace, it is not because of treaties or political arrangements of any sort; it is simply because the roots of amity strike deep in the thoughts and convictions of both peoples.

It is the commonplace of diplomats and statesmen, in their confidential intercourse, that they would like to do many things, which are reasonable in themselves, in order to remove differences and to settle disputes, but that public opinion in their respective countries will not permit them to act in the way in which they would like to act. This, in all negotiations to adjust differences, is found to be the last refuge of unreasonableness. We hear much of the intrigues of diplomats, and they are accountable for much, but far worse offenders are those who create a public sentiment which makes it difficult for honorable statesmen to find ways of practical adjustment. I do not minimize the opportunity and responsibility of political leaders in rushing nations into war, or in keeping controversics alive, relying upon an aroused patriotism and sense of national danger to support them. But the desire and purpose to promote the peaceful settlement of controversies from which serious trouble may ultimately arise is quite as often, if not more often, the desire and purpose of conscientious statesmen rather than the will of their constituencies. Responsible leaders are harried by their opponents, ambitious rivals are ready to take their places, editors and orators are quick to exceriate those who would seem to make any national sacrifice in the interest of a reasonable adjustment, and thus an atmosphere is created which renders futile the agencies of peace, however admirably contrived they seem to be. Thus, in the long run the hope of world peace lies in those quiet humane efforts by which peoples come to understand and to trust each other until they reach the point that war between them becomes unthinkable, and with that sentiment any difference can be composed by direct approaches and the processes of reason. Looking beyond immediate exigencies, I believe that if there is a powerful and continuous influence at work to bring humanity to the desired goal it is to be found in the manifold humanitarian activities in which you are engaged. . . .

Peace must have its heroism no less than war, and your achievements of 50 years are replete with the finest heroic endeavor. We are somewhat disposed of late to wonder for what we have won liberty and defended democracy. The victories of war have given us opportunity, but we can use it only through the victories of peace. These are the victories of science, with its conquest of disease, its manifold inventions, its discovery of new applications of natural forces for the protection and enrichment of

human life. They are the victories of a discriminating judgment which give us the better organization, the more perfect methods, the intelligent utilization of power. Social welfare becomes impossible, however good the motive, in a community which has not sense enough to conserve the bases of productive effort and to avoid the waste and folly of wild schemes of the enthusiasts who, after all, are the most dangerous enemics of society, because they not only dissipate social energy but would destroy its sources. There are finally the victories of sacrifice, of the painstaking self-denying individual effort without which all organization becomes a mockery.

You are celebrating the accomplishment of 50 years, but you are at the threshold of achievement, and not only the future well-being of individuals but the assurances of peace itself as the essential condition of social welfare are largely within your keeping.

-Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States.

### THE VOICE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER.

The cure of sickness and poverty and the reform of criminals is, as a rule, uncertain, incomplete, temporary, expensive, and long. The prevention of these evils has been proven to be relatively certain, complete, permanent, cheap, and quick.

Two decades ago the best citizens and the leading public officials were highly pleased with their hospitals, orphanages, reformatories, and rescue missions. They had no misgivings as to the success of such agencies. At that time the prevention of sickness, distress, and crime was a theory, an article of faith. To substantial citizens it was in the nature of a speculation—worth trying—people spoke well of it, but at best uncertain in its results, probably very expensive, and to be realized only in the distant future. Twenty years has seen a complete reversal in the positions of cure and prevention in these respects.

We find that tuberculous patients cured in sanitoria have a bad habit of relapsing. Reformatories reform only occasionally. Not all patients leaving hospitals by the front door are cured, and the morgue is an important factor in every hospital. How often we find that some disease in middle life, which diminishes usefulness and shortens life, dates back to an acute illness decades before. To say that a man may be "down" but never "out" is true only in a theological or philosophical sense; practically the majority of those who reach the level of the "down and outs" do not come back.

As to jails and prisons, I have reached the conclusion that we shall never learn how to manage them. The demoralizing effect upon human beings of being placed in charge of other human beings, deprived of their liberty and civil rights, is too great a strain. I do not think we shall ever reform our prisons, but I have every confidence that we shall outgrow them.

Meantime, prevention, instead of being simply a pious hope or a tolerated speculation, has become a recognized success. The biggest fact of all is that in 50 years the average lifetime in this country has increased from 41 years to 56 years, a gain of 15 years. This means the saving of half a million lives each year; a reduction in mortality of 40 per cent. The average number of sick people in the United States is probably a million less than it would be at the sickness rate of 50 years ago. Tuberculosis has been cut in half; formerly at the head of the class, it has fallen to fifth place, and falls steadily toward the bottom of the list. We now know how to wipe out diphtheria at once, and it has already dropped to a small percentage. In the last few years infant mortality has fallen as much as we have thought it would do in as many decades.

These tremendous gains are measured by mortality rates simply because we have no other yardstick. If we had any accurate method of measuring sickness, poverty, and distress, we would find the results surprising. I will not say that these striking improvements in the saving of life are to be compared to, or will lead to, similar improvements in regard to poverty and family welfare—they are the same thing.

Every untimely death prevented and every case of illness prevented means less waste, more income, better standards of living, more human happiness and well-being. The reduction in tuberculosis means fewer children forming well-beaten paths from their homes to the poormaster's office; fewer families whose standards of education and health are smashed by a struggle against hopeless odds; fewer widows applying for pensions; fewer half orphans sent to institutions or who become wayward through lack of parental care. Improvements in health and in well-being are not separate or even different; they are the same thing.

The conditions of life have improved in America vastly more than we ordinarily think. Even the look of things has changed. The slums have gone. They now exist only in fiction and in the motion pictures. The standards of living have risen everywhere. Education is more general and more practical; wages have increased; hours and conditions of work have improved; people are happier, healthier, more useful, and live longer. But unfortunately most of them don't know it. They have no means of comparison. We quickly forget the evils from which we have been rescued, and, being stronger and more vigorous, we demand relief, even more loudly, from the evils which still exist.

We ought to expect prevention to be practicable. It is in line with the accumulated wisdom and mature judgment of mankind; the twig is easily bent, but the tree can not be straightened; the stitch in time can be taken more quickly than the nine; a pound of cure is less useful than an ounce of prevention; the child who is trained in the way he should go will not, when he is grown, depart therefrom.

We are only on the threshold of a preventive program. We have devised and sharpened our tools; we have worked out methods. It is now time to develop our fragmentary program into one that is comprehensive and definite. The conservative American Public Health Association declares by formal resolution, after serious consideration, that another 20 years can be added to the average lifetime simply by the application of present knowledge. That is objective number one. The school, the place where every child becomes a member of the community, is our great opportunity for discovering and correcting troubles, for teaching health, and for developing the will to health and community service. This is objective number two.

Recreation is the best antidote for wrong doing; probation is better than prisons, but it gets into action too late when much damage has been done. The 12-hour day and the 7-day week must pass away before industry will be safe for democracy.

Our knowledge is woefully incomplete in the field of mental disturbance. We must devote our best efforts and all the resources needed to find out the facts. We don't know enough about the causes and conditions that bring huge numbers of people into the hospitals for the insane. We do not straighten the bent twigs in the mental hygiene field, because we do not see that they are bent until they are half grown.

We are only at the threshold of constructive achievements in human welfare. By applying what we now know, by using tried and tested methods, by doing on a larger scale what we are now doing successfully in a small way, and by shifting our chief devotion from agencies of cure to those of prevention, the average human life can be made not only longer, but better, and community life, as well as individual life, will realize benefits which it is now beyond our power to express.—Homer Folks, president of National Conference Social Workers.

### THE CHURCH SPEAKS FOR FRANCE.

There are certain social problems that seem to me characteristic of contemporary society. The foremost of these is the education of the modern citizen. Society has conferred new rights on him, and consequently has necessarily awakened new temptations in him. It has given him at one and the same time knowledge, the right to vote, and liberty of conscience.

But knowledge is not education as we understand it—that is the formation of character and conscience. Now, it is a fact that the greater the knowledge of a man the better should he know and realize his moral and his social responsibilities. When modern society gave each man the right to vote, it entrusted to him the destinies of his country, with an influence in the general march of affairs. Finally, when modern society decided that every citizen had a right to liberty of conscience, it thereby proclaimed that, as a society it had no concern with the religious or philosophical ideas each might turn to, in seeking a solution of the problem of his destiny. Under these circumstances, how is the social conscience to be aroused in such manner that the citizens may use their voting power only for the public good? How is their political action to be freed from the personal interests that are so often prejudicial to the public good? If they do not vote properly, will they not disturb social economy, promote discord, and multiply injustice? That is a problem for which there is no solution except that of the thorough moral education of the masses.

I say the same as regards liberty of conscience. This liberty becomes a danger whenever the citizens see in it a means of freeing themselves from all moral constraint and of allowing themselves to be led by their selfish passions. Liberty of conscience must not be taken to mean liberty for each one to do as he likes and to think what he chooses. Every man is morally bound to seek for truth with all the strength and power of his being. . . .

The organization of modern society offers another problem, which is as important as that of the social training of the citizen, and that is the defense and preservation of the family. It is in the bosom of the family that the virtues which are essential to the life of the nation are formed and developed. It is through and in the family that the child learns to obey and to sacrifice himself, that the parents practice a wise and self-sacrificing authority, that both parents and children serve their apprenticeship, as it were, in the spirit of solidarity and social responsibility. . . .

Now, the normal development of the family is seriously endangered in our days by numerous causes, chief of which seem to be the following: The demands of industry; the love of luxury and of comfort; the unquenchable thirst for pleasure and enjoyment; the exaggerated development of the rights of the individual, who easily comes to believe that he has no duty except that claimed by his own personality, without any regard for the duty he owes the community of founding a family or of devoting himself to the families of others.

This family crisis is due also to a conception of human love which is making great headway in the world and which it seems necessary to define. There are many who preach "the right to love" exactly as they preach "the right to live." In their eyes, human love is merely a means of personal enjoyment, carrying with it practically no special responsibility. They think of human love without any reference to the child, its natural fruit, and they consider that they can take it up and drop it at the beck and call of caprice and circumstances. It is easy to see that such a conception can only lead to the destruction of the family. It thwarts the establishment of the home. It opens the door to dissoluteness and debauchery. . . .

In consequence of the weakening of religious belief in our days, it would seem that material interests have taken on a prevailing and almost exclusive importance, to the detriment of moral and religious ideas. The result has been the letting loose of desire and a wild race for material goods. This leads to economic conflicts which, alas, too often become sanguinary, and also to merciless class strife.

The tendency of paternal and workmen's syndicates is to take into account only the particular interests of the class they represent. They forget that the interests of every corporation demand an understanding between capital and labor and a spirit of mutual self-sacrifice. Unfortunately, the syndicates are too often indifferent to national and international interests.

Modern nations must realize once more that the Christian idea of work is the only remedy to be found for this great evil. Employers and workmen must be fully convinced of their social responsibilities, and understand that work is first of all service rendered to the community and only secondarily a source of gain for one 's self. . . .

The different points I have touched will allow you to understand clearly the position taken by the church in France toward social action. She has no intention of monopolizing this action for her own benefit. On the contrary, she asks the faithful to take their share in all the social endeavors of the nation as long as they do not imply the giving up of the essential principles of Christian morality. She encourages initiative and brings to them the help of Catholics trained by her moral and educational organizations. . . .—Abbé Jean Viollet, Editor of "L'Assistance Educative" of Paris, France, and president of the Society for the Improvement of Workingmen's Dwellings.

### LABOR SPEAKS.

Labor conditions over a wide area of modern industry are intolerable to a free man and inconsistent with his human dignity. Social workers must declare war upon them and upon the motive of gain from which these conditions spring. The function of industry is not to fill the pockets of employers and financiers; it is to minister to the high purposes of life.

The social worker has a vision of a society in which men and women will not any longer be bruised or overthrown, in which children will be cared for, and the good things of this life more evenly shared than they are to-day. He sees a society in which there will be no overwork, no underpayment, no denial of the facilities which human beings need for their reasonable expansion and happiness, no ignorance, no pain. He has a vision of a world in which there shall be freedom and beauty; where men will be associated in augmenting the happiness and blessedness of all.

How can this dream be realized if, as is the case to-day, industry is disordered by feuds between employers who hire men when there is profit to be made out of them and discard them when there is none, and employees who object to being hired and discarded, and as long as they are so treated will give to industry only such service as necessity compels? The answer of the social worker is plain. If industry is in the future to hurt and throw down none; if it is to remember the humanity of the worker, respect his personality, safeguard his strength, develop his intelligence, enlarge his status and dignity, its motive must be transmuted. It must aim not at making a profit but at serving mankind.

The social worker, with the ideals which he cherishes and with his long, practical experience in the combat of social ills, is forced by the nature of his task more and more to take a leading part in this reorientation of our industrial life.—James J. Mallon, honorary-secretary of the Advisory Council of British Trade Boards, London, England.

### ALSO, PUBLIC OPINION.

Ours is not the simple task of choosing between the white symbol of sacrifice, the red star of revolution, or the black shirt of reaction.

The technique of industry thus far developed is a materialistic and nonhuman mode of life. We live in a dual system of ethics because we take our industrial and commercial standards from the machine while we still seek for human, ethical standards within the personality of man. Ours is an essentially dishonest civilization.

Nothing is so typical of modern life and particularly of western civilization as the increasing number of group conflicts. We have no social ethic because we have no method of dealing with group relations. The remedies, and they must be remedies which go to the roots, are not easy to find. Sentimental altruism expressed in so-called welfare work is not a solution. Revolution of force by the proletariat is not the solution. Force exerted by the group in control of economic processes is not the solution.

Stockholders, directors, management, workers, courts, and governmental bodies must ultimately work out a community of interrelations which will produce a practical form of ethical procedure. This can only be accomplished by utilizing the scientific method. Industrial technique must be made ethical, and social ethics must be made technical. Either industry will conform to an evolving social ethic of the community or it will in the end be swept aside by the resentment of divine discontent. The way out is the scientific and not the emotional way. The real radical is the scientist, since he goes to the "roots." Good will and straight thinking, character and science are destined to be our chief tools, and we must use them well, for our civilization has nothing else upon which to stand or go forward.—E. C. Lindeman, editorial staff of The Survey.

### GERMANY ADDS HER VOICE.

There has been a tendency in some of the European countries during the last 20 years to replace not only the poor law, but also private charities, by a system of insurance providing the wage-earning classes with assistance in times of need, which is based on a legal claim. Under these circumstances, social agencies would take charge only of exceptional cases and deal with the very poor, the special needs of juvenile delinquency, health work of an educational character, and so on.

The last few years, however, have brought a rapid and complete change in social work as under the unstable conditions of a political upheaval the strength and influence of the political groups are naturally reflected in the organization of social work.

Immediately after the war there was a tendency to nationalize all social work, which would have meant the replacing of case work by a public administration of relief based on legal claims. The German National Conference of Social Work then began a campaign to prevent such nationalization, as the leading social workers were of the opinion that the power for good represented by private bodies—their impulses, their inspiration, could not be spared. The result which this brought about was most surprising. The attitude of the working class changed; they started organizations for social work of their own, first aid societies, and for the protection of children.

But very soon a new phase and a new change was brought about by the financial collapse of the German Republic. All private agencies which had objected to nationalization a few years ago are now compelled to give their work up unless it is taken over by the municipalities, or unless a cooperative arrangement between private agencies and public bodies is brought about, through which they are mainly financed by the public authorities. The multitude of cases with which social work in Germany has to deal is entirely out of proportion with private means. Out of 60,000,000 inhabitants more than 9,000,000 at present receive public relief.

This fact brings about a new attitude, not only on the part of the leading social workers, but also on the part of public authorities and government officials. It is suggested that the system of form claims, as it was worked out by insurance acts and several other relief acts, can not be maintained, but that case work, with a thorough investigation into the needs of the individual case, should again be developed. No definite decisions have been arrived at as yet, but the need for a uniform welfare bill is being discussed in all responsible quarters.

Another new development which has been brought about, partly by the economic difficulties, but partly from other deeper considerations, is the tendency to replace the work of different specialistic agencies dealing with various needs of individuals, or with the different spheres of life, of preventive health work, child welfare, delinquency, and so on, by family case work. In this way the social worker connected with one district, can become a real friend and do work of an educational character—not only give advice, but make people accept it. She can get nearer to the hearts of the people.—Dr. Alice Salamon, director School for Social Workers, Berlin, Germany.

# A RED-LETTER DAY IN THE HISTORY OF CHIL-EAN RAILROADS' :: ::

N MONDAY, April 16, the first section of the Chilean State railway to be electrified was inaugurated by the President of the Republic, Sr. Arturo Alessandri. A passenger train of some 250 tons weight was drawn by one of the new electric locomotives from the Mapocho Station, Santiago, to Tiltil, a run which includes the foothills of the coast Cordillera. During a part of the distance the locomotive was driven by President Alessandri. Including the presidential coaches, there were eight cars in all, Mr. Henry Wolleter standing by His Excellency while the latter acted as engineer. His Excellency seemed very much amused at his new occupation, remarking cheerfully to some of his friends: "If I am ever out of work, I have now another post which I can fill."

The passengers were able to appreciate the advantage obtained by the absence of smoke and dust and the elimination of vibration. The locomotive used, it should be noted, was one of those destined for the freight trains, those for the passenger trains not having yet arrived. This type of engine weighs about 105 tons, developing 1,650 horsepower, with a maximum speed of 80 kilometers per hour, and a hauling capacity of 600 tons.

The cost of power for the run is stated to be 35 pesos as compared with 140 pesos for a coal-driven train. It is estimated that the adoption of electricity will represent an economy of 75 per cent, and that a saving will be obtained of 8,000,000 pesos per annum.

Among the many invited guests were Mr. William Collier, Ambassador from the United States to Chile; Don Cornelio Saavedra, Minister of the Interior; Don Luis Izquierdo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Generals Brieba and Cabrera; Sr. Jaramillo, director of railways; Sr. Ismael Vargas Salcedo, manager of the first zone of State railways; Sr. Francisco Mardones, inspector in chief of railway construction; and Sr. Rafael Edwards, engineer in chief of electrification; and many others.

The first section inaugurated, it will not be long before the electrification will be completed to Valparaiso and, then perhaps, extended southward to Talca.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compiled from South Pacific Mail, Valparaiso, Chile, Apr. 19, 1923.

# THE CHILEAN MORTGAGE LOAN BANK' :: :: ::

HE establishment of constitutional government upon a firm basis took such heavy toll of the lives and pecuniary resources of the Republic of Chile during the first years of its independent existence that toward the end of the year 1854 the depletion of the public treasury, together with the critical financial condition of the mines, industries, and agriculture during this formative period of the Government, was such as to menace the future of the nation. Without capital with which to stimulate production, geographically isolated from the rest of the world, its population decimated, and a vast territory to be brought under cultivation, the country was plunging rapidly toward bankruptcy, and toward what was worse—being discredited.

What was to be done? How was the country to be lifted from this economic depression? A public official who had come to the front in Chile after its independence, a farseeing scholar whose memory stands perpetuated in bronze, planned with Sr. Don Manuel Montt the establishment of the Mortgage Loan Bank. This institution, as its name indicates, grants long-term loans at a low rate of interest, repayable in small amounts, through the issuance of credit certificates guaranteed by urban or rural real estate. Loans are not made with the purpose of speculation.

On August 29, 1855, the bill drawn by Mr. Antonio Varas, the public-spirited citizen to whom reference has been made, for the creation of such a bank was approved by the National Congress, and in the same year, during Sr. Varas's term of office as Minister of the Interior, he organized the institution which was destined to be such a valuable factor in the progress of his country.

"The operations of this bank"—so runs the essential part of the decree signed by President Montt and Minister Varas—"shall consist, first, in issuing mortgage obligations in its favor; second, in collecting the annual payments due from the mortgagors to the bank; and third, in paying the proper amount of interest due to the holders of the credit certificates in accordance with the amounts set aside for the sinking fund."

"The certificates"—it goes on—"shall be issued in the names of individuals or to bearer, as desired by the mortgagor, and shall be transferable or negotiable. The certificates issued in the names of individuals shall be transferable by indorsement, but the indorsement shall only guarantee the existence of the credit at the time the transfer is made unless the contrary is stipulated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From Riely Fomento, Buenos Aires, Febrero de 1923.

"The bank may not issue credit certificates in excess of the total amount of the mortgages in its favor, and the issuance thereof shall be recorded in a register to be kept by the federal treasury department. Such registration shall be made upon the presentation of a certified copy of the mortgage in favor of the bank for an amount equal to the face value of the credit certificates."

This is a general outline of the provisions of the law of 1855 which created the first and largest credit institution which the nation now possesses. To simplify this description, the paragraphs which prescribe the manner of handling the various operations, the drawings by lot of the certificates to be redeemed, the form and manner of cancellation, office regulations, etc., will be omitted, as they are details familiar to all financiers.

The satisfactory results of the work of this new economic factor were soon felt under the personal directorship of Sr. Varas, a position which, notwithstanding his important political interests, he held until his death, in June, 1886.

However, an institution created 66 years ago, although a truly gigantic one for its time, could not stand still, and so we have seen it grow and develop into the immense organization to which Chile owes a large part of her financial and social progress to-day. In 1884 Sr. Varas founded, as a part of the bank, the Santiago Savings Bank, for the purpose of aiding the poorer classes, and in August, 1910, the National Savings Bank was established for the same purpose, its field of service comprising the entire Republic.

Until 1910 the directors had limited themselves to carrying on Sr. Varas's plans, but in September of that year Sr. Luis Barros Borgoño became head of the organization, and a few months later its operations began to be extended to meet the needs of Chile's increasing progress.

Sr. Barros Borgoño, an efficient organizer, a statesman gifted with broad and clear vision, as well as a thorough knowledge of economic problems and social necessities, began his work by increasing the activities of the existing departments, creating, later, important new branches, the original regulations being sufficiently modified to admit the new administrative plans without, however, abandoning the ideals of the founder.

Before going into the work of the Mortgage Loan Bank during recent years, let us take up that of the Santiago Savings Bank and the National Savings Bank, both of them being dependencies, as has been stated, of the Loan Bank. The funds of both savings banks are invested in the securities of the parent bank, and a part of their profits are used for social welfare work. Sr. Barros has devoted much attention and well-directed efforts to the promotion of thrift among all social classes, and in order to encourage savings accounts and secure uniform methods in the work he called the entire per-

sonnel of his organization together in 1915 in a thrift conference. This was held at the university and from it resulted important and valuable changes, both in service and development. In the first place, there was organized a department of publicity, which edits and publishes two attractive monthly magazines. It also prepares the lectures which are given almost daily in the various industrial plants and educational institutions throughout its field. To work with this branch there was then organized a statistical department, which keeps a daily record of the work of each branch office in the Republic, including not only the deposits and the status of depositors, but the administrative expenses of every office, thus enabling the management to know at any moment the exact condition of every branch of its work.

At the present time, and occupying the important place it deserves, there is a school savings service, encouraged by prizes and festivals organized periodically in the schools by the bank, a service which, by a recently passed law, has been made obligatory.

A clear proof of the excellent results attained in the savings service is the fact that the 12 offices of the National Savings Bank existing at the time of its establishment have increased to 22 with 59 branches, and a total of 168,123,556.36 pesos on deposit in 755,618 accounts; and that the Santiago Savings Bank, opening with one office in the capital, has gradually extended throughout the whole Province of Santiago until now, besides the head office, it includes 6 branches and 14 agencies, with a total of 73,944,074.36 pesos on deposit in 395,785 accounts. In other words, taking the total of the offices, deposits, and accounts of both banks, we find that there are 138 offices, with funds on deposit amounting to 242,067,630.72 pesos in more than 1,095,403 accounts, belonging for the most part to workmen and people of small means. This is a very good showing, when one considers the population of Chile, its economic condition, its geographic extension, and the racial habits of its people.

Paralleling the growth of the savings bank work—the welfare side of which will be discussed later—the Mortgage Loan Bank has grown appreciably. Its operations began in 1856 with credit certificates at 8 per cent and 2 per cent for the sinking fund, redeemable in 21 years. Next were issued the certificates at 8 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, and successively those of 5 per cent and 2 per cent, of 5 per cent and 1 per cent (the latter created in 1911 for an issue of 25,000,000 francs, taken by French bankers, and running for 36½ years), of 7 per cent and 2 per cent, of 7 per cent and 1 per cent, of 6 per cent and 2 per cent, of 6 per cent and 1 per cent, the last issue being at 8 per cent and ½ per cent, authorized in 1920 by Sr. Barros Borgoño to facilitate in every way possible the operations

of the borrowers by maintaining the interest rate of 8 per cent for the client, reducing the sinking fund to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the capital and charging no commission. At the present time the total issue of these bonds in circulation is 153,738,500.00 pesos.

In keeping with the principle of conservatism in statements, Sr. Barros Borgoño's achievement may be stated as follows: He has promoted the issue of two series of bonds highly advantageous to the public; by an issue in francs, pounds sterling, and marks he linked the securities of the bank with the foreign markets, and at the same time was able, owing to the differences in rates of exchange, to serve the interests of the borrower who wanted to convert his obligations. This also aided in stiffening the value of the paper currency which, as we have seen, has been the cause of large investments of European and North American capital. Lastly, he has worked out a system of small loans, establishing offices which arrange promptly and without charge loans for the small borrower who until then had been prevented from making profitable use of his small holding or industry for lack of funds.

But Sr. Barros Borgoño's most notable achievement, and one where his public spirit and constructive genius are at their best, is in the field of social welfare work undertaken by the organizations under his charge.

A decade ago it was held that the mission of banking institutions was merely to accumulate wealth, to multiply wealth without putting it to use. Sr. Barrios Borgoño with commendable independence holds exactly the opposite opinion. To make the banks, as a whole, a useful, helpful organization, to contribute to national and social progress, to rescue the poverty stricken, and to encourage the growth of the many philanthropical institutions, were the purposes he had in view when he authorized the use of a considerable part of the bank's profits arising from investments, or from penalty interest collections, in the great social welfare work of the country.

To this end there has been established a building and loan service which enables even the poorest to acquire a comfortable, sanitary home; there has been built a workingmen's settlement in the Huemul district; there has been organized a pure milk service for children, and day nurseries where hundreds of children are cared for. Moreover, to promote agricultural development, the bank acquired a large estate near Santiago which, divided into small holdings on which were erected good buildings, is now the farming colony of Graneros. In the same way there have been built for people of moderate means a large number of homes, in groups, on the Λvenida de la Paz, on the Avenida Miguel Claro, and in Ovalle.

The administrative council—a body constituted under a law recommended by Sr. Barros Borgoño to the public authorities—

frequently donates considerable sums of money for the support of charitable societies and in a modest way extends its protection to the widows of former employees. All this has given the organization a prestige which, backed by a reserve fund of 28,000,000 pesos, has made its name the pride of every Chilean.

And lastly, in accordance with the general welfare plans formulated by Sr. Barros Borgoño, this institution has constructed an entire block of dwellings in a central location in Santiago for the housing of its employees. The latter are permitted to select the type that best suits their individual needs and aspirations, the homes being turned over to them to be paid for in small installments over a long period.

A department established this year to care in various ways for the future welfare of employees completes the plans of the management for the benefit of their subordinates. For this purpose they have established obligatory life insurance, with a maximum of 50,000 and a minimum of 5,000 pesos, the premiums for which are deducted from salaries in very small amounts, monthly, the bank contributing to the fund in an amount fixed at 10 per cent of all salaries. Parallel with the life insurance service are the employees' savings accounts and pension fund. The first is based on a bonus deposited by the bank to the credit of each employee on the completion of 5 years of service, fixed at 5 per cent of his annual salary, with additional bonuses at the same rate deposited to his credit at the end of each additional 10 years of service. The pension fund consists of 5 per cent deducted from the monthly salary of each employee, to which the bank contributes an amount equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This department also provides medical and dental service, arranges loans for employees, pays hospital and clinical fees, disburses the pension fund, arranges for pay during sick leave, and provides a medical service. Recently the management has opened in Quilqué—a location admirably suited for treatment of diseases of the lungs—a sanatorium where employees may easily obtain inexpensive treatment. This department has also constructed a model stadium in Santiago and another near Valparaiso, fully equipped for the recreation and enjoyment of all, from the most minor employee to his chief.

The foregoing is but a brief sketch of the patriotic work of the largest credit organization in Chile, and of the philanthropic and constructive plans carried out in a most democratic spirit by a man of great heart and able brain, which have made that work possible.



# PETROLEUM RESERVES IN BOLIVIA AND THE AR-GENTINE REPUBLIC' :: ::

By Dr. Ernesto Longobardi.

BY PETROLEUM reserves we do not refer to those which have been set apart in Bolivia and Argentina by virtue of special laws, but those well-known oil-bearing regions which, although they are now being widely developed, have attracted the attention of such prominent companies as the Standard Oil, among others, and which, as a result of the work now under way, will doubtless be opened to the consumers' markets in the near future.

Because of the intimate connection which must necessarily exist between the development of these regions and the State railroads of Argentina, we shall discuss in this article the conditions obtaining in that extensive sub-Andine region which, extending from Salta and Jujuy to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and even farther, have been the object of geological research and study during the past 15 years, and the results of which are very favorable toward development such as we have in mind.

Some of these conditions are, of course, directly due to the geography and topography of this region and to its natural resources, while others, geological and geo-chemical in character, not only gauge its promise as a petroleum-bearing zone, but make it possible to appraise more or less approximately its yield as such.

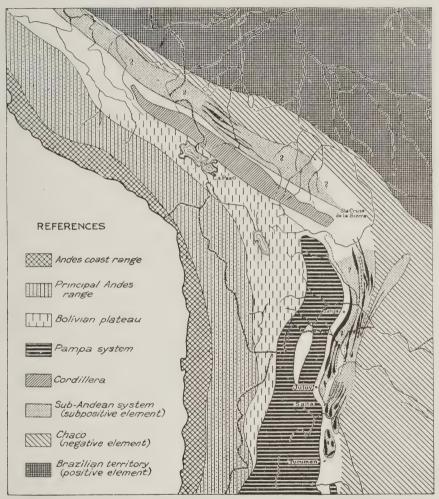
In the following paragraphs we shall consider the most important phases of the various conditions mentioned with particular reference to the Quemado region, in which a number of contracts are now under way under the auspices of the State Railroad Administration. Among them is included the drilling of a well with a view to ascertaining the petroleum wealth of this region and thus determining the advisability of developing it on a large scale, with the immediate object of supplying the State locomotives with combustible oil.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE QUEMADO SECTION.

This region is largely made up of hills and mountains densely covered with a luxuriant vegetation which makes it particularly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From Riel y Fomento, Buenos Aires, May, 1922.

attractive. Magnificent and almost impenetrable forests of a subtropical character extend from the Great Chaco to the very summits of the mountains, the only breaks being at the foot of the mountain where cultivated pastures and fields alternate with small forests of palm.



Courtesy of Riel y Fomento, Buenos Aires.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE PETROLEUM-BEARING LANDS IN NORTHWESTERN ARGENTINA AND EASTERN BOLIVIA.

Travelers who are familiar with certain Alpine regions find much similarity with this region, especially during the summer when the valleys are traversed by large streams, interrupted here and there by picturesque waterfalls.

### NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE QUEMADO.

Construction timber is found in large quantities, of various grades and very good quality. Among the many varieties may be mentioned palo blanco, palo borracho, palo santo (tree of life), palo amarillo, quebracho blanco and colorado, lapacho, espinillo, algarrobo (carob tree), palo metaco, and palmeras de caranday.

In this region, sugar cane, barley, corn, peanuts, fruit, vegetables,

and garden plants are very successfully cultivated.

Cattle are raised at a relatively low cost in the uplands and mountain valleys, flesh meat occupying a prominent place in the menu of the inhabitants of this region. Cattle are also exported to Chile in large numbers.

This is a well-watered region, the water from the rivers and creeks which abound being utilized for domestic purposes. Most of these streams are torrential in character, the volume of water varying greatly with the season. Certain streams, such as that which descends from the Aguarague Mountains, carry water in the dry season (winter) only as far as the foot of the mountains, the territory beyond, toward the Chaco, being then absolutely dry. But what is more important is the fact that the principal ravines, to which the search for petroleum will be limited, are supplied with water in sufficient quantity during almost the entire year—thus providing for the needs of exploration work, troops, camp, and other needs.

Neither does this section lack fuel material. Wood, as has been stated, abounds, it being about the only kind of fuel used here, not only because of its low price, but because of the high heating power of some of the timber, notably quebracho, both blanco and colorado, the carob tree, and others which abound. Nevertheless, since the use of wood as combustible has its weak points, it is hoped to replace it with petroleum.

### CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The climate of the Quemado is excellent from March to November, but hot and rainy during the remaining months. During the rainy season the lower and marshy sections swarm with insects of all kinds, the most dreaded of which are the anopheles mosquitoes. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find that malaria of a particularly stubborn sort is endemic in this region. However, this undesirable feature will be eliminated as soon as the soil is developed and an antimalarial campaign is waged against the anopheles mosquitoes, thus making this region healthfully habitable all the year round. In such a campaign petroleum would naturally prove a strong ally, either as a direct agent for spraying the marshes or through the economic and industrial activity which its development would inevitably bring about.

### PETROLEUM GEOLOGY OF THE REGION.

The geological conditions of this region have been studied by both official and private technical experts. According to the unanimous opinion of these men, among whom may be mentioned Anderson, Bonarelli, Hunter, and Schiller, there is not the least doubt but that important results in the way of petroleum yields may be expected from this field.

The Governments of Bolivia and Argentina are so little in doubt as to the truth of this assertion that they have been engaged during the past few years in making detailed studies of various parts of the field with the object of linking up the numerous superficial seepages and percolations of petroleum with the actual deposits of that mineral.

It was the geologist Bonarelli who made the most complete study of this region and who gave the name sub-Andine to that stretch of hills of medium height running from north to south in line with the Great Chaco and extending from Tucuman to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and beyond, along the Andine chain.

Before attempting to deal with the geological composition and structure of this zone, it will be well to establish its limitations, laterally, and to state that this sub-Andine system of simple structure is interposed between two very different geological structures, namely, the uniform, horizontal structure of the Chaco on the east, and the highly complex structure of the Cordillera on the west. These and other geological data will be found in the table, also by Bonarelli, which appears a little further on.

Geologically the "petroliferous formation," so called by Brackebushe, which is believed to be composed entirely of cretaceous sediment, should, according to Bonarelli, now be divided into at least five "horizons," which are, beginning with the earliest, as follows:

- (a) Devonian.
- (b) Early sandstone.
- (c) Calcareous dolomitic.
- (d) Later sandstone.
- (e) Sub-Andine Tertiary.

The total depth of this series of strata is more than 5,000 meters, and it is made up of (a) schists, slates, and micas; (b) early sandstone and conglomerates; (c) limestones and dolomites; (d) hard sandstones; and (e) soft sandstone, both gray and red, and sandy clays in regular layers. Fossils have been encountered only in the Devonian and dolomite layers.

This "Petroliferous Formation" is the result of a simple folding process caused by a unilateral thrust which resulted in the formation of well-defined anticlinals and synclinals. Practically all the hills and lesser heights of this entire region are but the wings and axes of so many anticlinals, the dominant direction of which is north to north-northeast.

Some of these anticlinals are somewhat complex in character, due to the presence of faults and overlapping, while others, on the contrary, are extremely simple, showing well-defined dome structures. Among the latter is to be found the anticlinal of the Quemado region, in the axis of which the drill of the State Railway Department has been hard at work—a fact which in itself is of sufficient importance to call for some characteristic data.

The anticlinal in question was discovered by Campbell Hunter about 12 years ago, when this eminent expert was conducting exploring operations on behalf of Messrs. Holder Brothers and Company in certain petroleum-bearing lands near Aibal, which is located about 20 kilometers west-northwest of Quemado Station. Subsequently Bonarelli also made a detailed study throughout the length and breadth of this anticlinal and advised the State Railway Department to bore in the exact spot in which drilling is now being carried on—that is, in the vicinity of Puerto Moralito, which is halfway—15 kilometers—between the stations of El Quemado and San Pedro de Jujuy. It is precisely here where it is expected that petroleum will be found, in commercial quantity, since the depth of the sub-Andine Tertiary strata is relatively small. In spite of this favorable condition it should be noted that every preparation has been made to drill to great depth, if necessary.

Bonarelli's conclusions with regard to mining prospects in various sections of this region were exceedingly favorable, (1) because of the structural conditions of the land, mainly in the form of anticlinals free from faults, due to a gentle folding action; (2) because of the existence of numerous and extensive indications of petroleum (more than 70) discovered, to date; and (3) because of the physical and chemical qualities of the petroleum springs and seeps which, in spite of local variations, possess marked genetic affinities. With regard to the first of these three conclusions, it has been observed recently that the structural formation is not quite so simple as at first supposed. Nevertheless it will be interesting to prospective explorers to note that there are sections in this region of undoubted structural simplicity, and to record that in many other countries exploring operations have been successfully undertaken in regions much less favorable than those in question.

Identical conclusions, both geologic and economic, have been reached from the geological surveys, of a more general character undertaken from time to time, as to the prospects of finding petroleum in commercial quantity in the sub-Andine section of which the Quemado zone is a part.

It is therefore reasonably clear that at least a portion of the territory in question will produce petroleum, and that the yield of this fraction will be sufficiently remunerative to warrant full development. Moreover, the amount of remaining territory which may reasonably be expected to prove productive can now be approximately estimated and this amount is believed to be not less than 5 per cent of the total extension.

The extent of the upward thrust and folding process throughout the Tertiary strata of this zone may be placed, approximately, at 700 kilometers. Of this amount 600 kilometers may prove non-productive of oil, partly because the uplifted layers are not anticlinal, because some of the anticlinals are either broken or too much compressed, because the oil itself tends to move from the lower sections toward the domes, or, finally, because some of the folds are so low that the oil beds are at too great a depth to be reached by the drill of the prospector.

The average width of the oil deposits probably does not exceed 1 to 2 kilometers on the slopes of the anticlinals, these slopes being generally very steep. Because of this fact the depth of the oilbearing strata beyond a short distance from the axis is too great to be profitably worked. The drilling, therefore, should be located in the axis of the anticlinal, as has been done in the drilling under way in Quemado. Furthermore, this steep inclination of the folds greatly favors the accumulation of oil in the axis in the case of the heavier grades.

Shaw, of the Geological Survey, to whom is due, in part, the foregoing statements, and who made a detailed study of this region on behalf of the Bolivia-Argentine Exploration Company, has calculated that the field explored by this company will produce from 50,000,000 to 200,000,000 barrels of petroleum, this calculation being based upon the structure, porosity and grade of sand, surface indications, and other details already verified.

### QUALITY OF PETROLEUM FOUND.

From the numerous investigations and analyses made by the writer, it is evident that in the sub-Andine region at least two grades of petroleum will be found: One clear and free-flowing, rich in the volatile essences and illuminating oils, as also in those darker and denser asphalt oils used as fuel. It should be noted that both types are almost entirely free from sulphur.

To the first class belong the oils produced in Salta and in Bolivia, of which a typical well is that at Mandiyuti, near Cuevo, Bolivia. Here the oil, which is obtained from a boring 154 meters deep made by Thompson & Hunter of London for the Farquhar Syndicate, has the following characteristics:

Density at 15° C	0. 833.
Distillation begins at	70° C.
Volatile essences produced up to 150° C	18 per cent.
Kerosenes produced up to 300° C	40 per cent.
Residual oils above 300° C	42 per cent.
Direct heating capacity	10,960 calories.
Asphalt	None.
Sulphur	0.129 per cent.
Paraffin	7.15 per cent.

This type of petroleum is found also in Argentina; that, for instance, from Desecho Chico, in the Department of Oran which, in spite of being obtained from surface seepage and percolations, which necessarily alter the original character, shows the following characteristics:

Density at 15° C	0.847.
Distils from	. 85° C.
Volantile essences produced up to 150° C	7.5 per cent.
Kerosene up to 300° C	60 per cent.
Residual oils above 300° C	32.5 per cent.

The second type of oil abounds in the Province of Jujuy, those of Garrapatal and Laguna being asphaltic and almost black, with a lesser content of volatile essences. There are in this Province true asphaltic indications, also.

By a careful comparison of the chemical data with the geological it has been possible to establish that the clearer and less dense petroleums originate in the earlier strata (Devonian) composed of schists, slates, and micas; while the darker and denser oils are obtained from the later limestones, dolomite and marly strata, such as those it is expected will be found in the drillings in the Quemado field.

This is a circumstance which can not fail to react favorably upon the interests of the State Railways, which very possibly from the outset, in the event of successful drilling, may be able to count upon a combustible oil which will need little or no refining—at most the extraction of the most volatile constituents by simple distillation or "topping." This, in addition to raising the flash point of the fuel oil, thus lessening the danger of explosion, will make possible the obtaining of a supply of naphtha and kerosene, so necessary in railway service.

### ACTIVITY OF THE STATE RAILWAYS.

Keeping in mind the natural conditions and resources of the zone in question, it has been possible to outline in a general way, upon the basis of the work already effected and the technical and economic reports, a general plan of exploitation, in which is included as a factor the distance between the fields of production and the centers

of consumption. This plan presupposes the construction of a rail-way from Formosa to Chaco Sub-Andino, with an extension line to Santa Cruz de la Sierra passing through Yacuiba. The construction of this line is now under consideration by the Department of State Railways, and it is obvious to all that it should be carried through in that cooperative spirit which will place the development of petroleum in this region as the first and foremost consideration.

A part of this railway is already constructed and a length of 300 kilometers already in traffic use. Although according to plan this section will have Embarcación as its terminal, there can be no doubt whatever that the plan of the last section will be so modified or supplemented as to permit of its reaching those points in the province of Salta where the most successful explorations for oil are being conducted, particularly as such modification would practically not increase the total length of the road projected.

The following pertinent extracts are taken from recent official data relative to the construction of "Section Formosa—Kilometer 293":

The Formosa section of the railway now under way has proved the most difficult of the entire project, due to the number of bridges and culverts required to span the numerous streams and the heavy amount of filling required in the extensive tracts of marshy and inundated ground, this work alone having cost the Government 10,000,000 pesos. The crossing of the Pirané Creek (150 kilometers) alone represents a very heavy outlay, due to the initial need of costly surveys by scientific experts. Impartial travelers have compared this section with parts of the Trans-Siberian route because of the similarity of configuration and the technical methods and kind of work and material necessarily employed. On masonry and grading operations, alone, more than two years were spent.

The location of this railroad traversing, as it does, a remote and almost unpopulated territory, where during certain seasons of the year life is almost impossible for the unacclimated, probably accounts for the fact that this important undertaking is so little known to the rest of Argentina. But of this region it can nevertheless be said that it is one of the most picturesque and important of the Republic. Throughout its entire length this railroad, which is narrow gauge, passes through pampas covered with green pastures, interrupted from time to time by the dense, umbrageous wall of the tropical forest.

The construction of the Embarcación-Yacuiba section is at the peak of activity, the rails having been laid for a distance of 15 kilometers and advance clearings and levelings completed for a distance of 40 more kilometers, so that the extension from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz de la Sierra may be confidently expected before long. Indeed, we understand that the bases for this extension have already been laid down by the Argentine and Bolivian Governments.

In view of the many problems to which this road is the solution, the Argentine Government is keenly interested in the completion of this railroad with the least possible delay, and also because this railroad is the only method which will enable Argentina to obtain the agricultural products (coffee, chocolate, sugar, corn, cotton, etc.), forest products (lumber, rubber and other gums), cattle and related products, and mineral products from eastern Bolivia and, in turn, export the products of northwest Argentina.

There is no reason, moreover, to doubt that the Government of Bolivia would favor this undertaking to the complete extent of its ability, in view of the advantages which a road such as this offers that country.

From the point of view of petroleum exploitation—which is the most important to Argentina—this railroad is absolutely indispensable in order to facilitate transportation, to reduce the freight costs of labor materials required for the development of the petroleum fields, and as the forerunner of the parallel pipe-lines which, throughout its entire length, will carry the crude oil from the wells to Formosa, or other convenient port.

Formosa is a port which by reason of its favorable topography might well become a center for the distribution of sub-Andine petroleum. Situated upon the Paraguay River, which from the estuary northward has sufficient depth the year round to permit the passage of ships of medium tonnage—river-boats with flat bottoms—Formosa would seem destined from the very nature of things to be the principal outlet for products going to Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and ultracontinental lands.

From the foregoing it is clear how important a rôle will be played by the State railways in the development of the petroleum-bearing lands in northwestern Argentina and eastern Bolivia, and how great a responsibility it entails.



# WASTEFUL METHODS IN PROSPECTING FOR PETROLEUM :: :: ::

The quest of that world-sought fluid—petroleum—probably \$30,000,000 is spent yearly in the United States in drilling operations which result only in dry holes in the ground, states the Bureau of Mines, which has just completed a general study of methods of prospecting for oil and gas. In a period of two years 5,814 dry holes were drilled in this country at an average cost of at least \$10,000 per hole. California and New York show the lowest percentage of dry holes of all the oil-producing States. Texas shows the highest percentage of dry holes, undoubtedly because of wildcat drilling. Oil and gas have been found in at least 23 States and Alaska.

The commercial development of petroleum and natural-gas fields has reached its present status within 60 years, and it is still considered by some operators to be "100 per cent wildcatting" declares the Bureau. A tendency to drill for gusher production, the production that yields big returns in spite of any mechanical defects in drilling methods, has frequently caused drillers to pass by oil-bearing strata of comparatively small yield and actually to overlook rich oil zones in proved fields; in addition, whole fields have been ruined by water, because development methods were never carried beyond a hole-in-the-ground stage.

Unfortunately, the petroleum industry has no mine dumps or tailing piles, as at metal mines, to yield fortunes through later and better methods of treatment. The wasted oil and gas are gone, as are the time, money, and effort wasted in ill-advised or haphazard drilling. Probably as production costs increase less oil will be wasted, but the need to develop and produce from sands of low yield will become more urgent with the increase in consumption of oil and the decrease in supply.

Oil and gas are usually found in sedimentary rocks, limestone, sandstone, or shale, which differ greatly in mineralogic composition. As a reservoir rock, limestone usually holds the oil in crevices or small cavities or in porous sandy parts. Many oil men believe that production from limestone reservoirs declines rapidly.

Sandstone is the most common reservoir for oil and gas in the States of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and is common in many other States. The productive sandstone strata

have been given distinctive names, many of which are firmly established over areas of thousands of square miles. Oil fields in Louisiana, Texas, and California furnish examples of sand reservoirs.

Indicators are those rocks or minerals that may be or are considered indicators or signs of oil or gas. They may outcrop or be found in drill holes at considerable depth. Indicators include asphaltum, some gases, ozokerite, sulphur, salt, coal, and waters having a certain mineral content.

The most common gases that arise from the earth in gas blows and springs and which may be deemed, correctly or not, as signs of oil or other hydrocarbons, are petroleum gas, marsh gas, hydrogen sulphide gas, carbonic acid gas, and air. Petroleum gas, the natural gas of



Photograph by Carib Syndicate, Ltd.

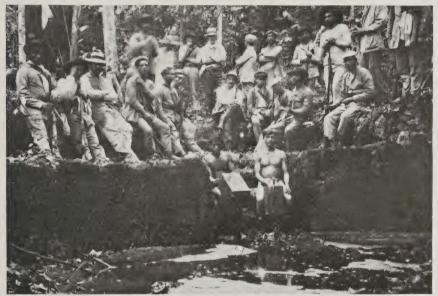
AN OIL SEEPAGE IN COLOMBIA.

This is said to be the largest natural seepage of high-grade petroleum in the world.

commerce, is, the Bureau of Mines considers, the only reliable indicator of the group. A seepage of natural gas may lead to the discovery of a gas field or a pool of oil and gas. Gas blows are not as easily seen as oil seepages and are, therefore, often overlooked in the search for surface signs. A definite showing of natural gas in a drilling well encourages further prospecting, but small tools have been blown out of a hole by marsh gas, which is not a sign of the proximity of oil.

In prospecting for oil, the theory that gas comes from oil is not reliable without corroborating evidence. Fields yielding no oil produce gas in large volume. The Monroe gas field of Louisiana, the largest gas field in the United States, has produced no oil, although the gasoline content of the gas is 100 gallons to a million cubic feet. In other fields gas is found in a reservoir separate from the oil. Frequently, as in parts of the Midway field, California, the gas occurs at different stratigraphic depths over a given area, and efforts to correlate these gas sands in well cross sections are fruitless. Again, a sand may yield oil and gas in one part of a field and give gas only in another part. However, a gas well may lead to further prospecting and the development of producing oil wells.

Marsh gas is not associated with petroliferous deposits, but is found most often in areas where masses of vegetation have been buried under sediments, in streams, lakes, or marshes, and have



Photograph by Carib Syndicate, Ltd.

AN OIL POOL DISCOVERED IN COLOMBIA.

Débris has been removed from the pit. The natural gas is shown breaking through the oil.

decayed with air excluded. It burns as freely as natural gas. As marsh gas has no relation to accumulations of oil, it does not indicate the existence of petroleum at equal or greater depths.

Hydrogen sulphide gas is a colorless gas with characteristic odor, very poisonous, 1 part in 200 being fatal to mammals. This gas is commonly, if not universally, present where oil is associated with salt domes. The gas in the oil rock of the Spindle Top field, Texas, is poisonous. Enormous flows of this gas have come from many salt-dome wells. A flow of 6,000,000 cubic feet daily came from seven wells in the Bryan Heights dome, Texas.

Carbonic-acid gas, sometimes called damp or choke damp, is heavier than air. It escapes from the ground in many places, bubbles

up in some mineral springs, and may show as bubbles in the rotary ditch or the bailed fluid. It will not burn nor support combustion, and will put out a candle flame in a confined space. It is in no way related to the occurrence of hydrocarbons.

Bubbles of air rising to the surface of a spring or pond are sometimes thought to be natural gas. All ground water contains air which may escape as bubbles in consequence of higher temperature or lower pressure.

The so-called paraffin, or sour dirt, of the Gulf coast country is a yellow, waxy substance resembling paraffin or beeswax. It is popularly deemed an unfailing indication of the proximity of an oil and



Courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

PUTTING HOOD ON A GAS WELL PREPARATORY TO PIPING.

gas reservoir and is supposed to be the result of natural gas emanations.

The presence of ammonia in a formation penetrated by the drill may, in a way, be an indicator of the presence of oil or gas.

In a drilling well petroleum may be found in any quantity, from a whirling iridescent film on the water in the ditch to a sudden and perhaps unexpected gusher flow, but all showings of oil are not necessarily signs of oil. Grease from tool joints can easily be mistaken for a sign of oil, and holes in the ground have been "salted" with oil. Failure to find oil is not conclusive proof of its nonexistence unless the presumably favorable reservoir has been thoroughly tested.

Strata containing asphaltum or tar are found in the higher levels of many wells during drilling and may be a sign of oil and gas at greater depth.

The areal intimacy between known coal deposits and oil and gas pools in the United States, the Bureau of Mines declares, may be superficially explained as a coincidence of geologic segregation. Coal



Courtesy of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

AN OIL GUSHER ON FIRE.

Wasted oil and gas are gone, as, also, time, money, and effort.

can occur together with oil or gas, especially the latter, only under certain limited conditions in sedimentary rocks.

Nowhere can the development of salt in a drilling well be considered as an indicator of the existence of petroleum, except in the salines of Louisiana and Texas, where salt domes or plugs form the

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cores about which oil has accumulated. Salt is an indicator of a favorable structural condition, but not a sign of oil.

Petroleum is rarely free from sulphur, but the quantity present is usually very small. Sulphur is abundant in the saline-dome areas of Louisiana and Texas and may be considered to be an indirect indicator of oil and gas.

In popular opinion, the presence of fossil sea shells in rocks is a sign of oil or gas, probably because engineers and geologists when examining lands for oil nearly always inquire of the residents if they know of any fossil-shell outcrops. Except that they indicate the presence of sedimentary strata, which is necessary for oil accumulation, fossils are not an indicator.

In prospecting for oil and gas, the chemical composition of the waters found in drilling may furnish important clues to the proximity of oil and gas.

Approximately 100,000 of the 109,000 oil wells completed in the United States during 1914–1918 were drilled by the cable-tool system, in which formations are broken and the hole is made by the pounding of a heavy bit. The three deepest wells in the United States, two of these the deepest in the world, were drilled with cable tools. These are the Lake well, 8 miles southeast of Fairmont, W. Va., depth, 7,579 feet; the Goff well, 8 miles northeast of Clarksburg, W. Va., depth, 7,386 feet; and the Geary well, 20 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, Pa., depth, 7,248 feet.

The Bureau of Mines considers that the responsibility for many dry holes may be laid to the use of instruments such as the forked stick, electric boxes, and other variations of the divining rod idea, in the determination of drilling locations. Oil operators are advised to spend no money for the services of a "water witch" or for the use or purchase of any machinery or instrument devised for locating underground oil deposits.

The results of the studies of the Bureau of Mines are given in Bulletin 201, "Prospecting and Testing for Oil and Gas," by R. E. Collom, petroleum technologist, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.





SEÑOR DR. SALVADOR CÓRDOVA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras to the United States.

Dr. Córdova was educated in the United States as a physician, later returning to his native country where he practiced for a number of years. In 1921 he was appointed Minister Resident of Honduras in Salvador. In December, 1922, he was a delegate to the Conference on Central Aerican Affairs, in Washington. Dr. Córdova presented his credentials to President Harding April 13, 1923.

## COLOMBIAN RED CROSS ACTIVITY :: :: :: ::

HE BULLETIN of the Pan American Union has recently had the pleasure of welcoming a new and interesting colleague, the Bulletin of the National Red Cross of Colombia, the official organ of an association which is rendering services of the highest order in the cause of social welfare in that country.

The first number of this magazine, issued in January, 1923, contains a detailed history of the formation of the Colombian National Red Cross, in which Dr. Adriano Perdomo, a member of the central committee, recounts the successive steps from 1913, when the Second National Medical Congress unanimously recommended its organization, to its official recognition by the National Government on March 10, 1922. The same number of the Bulletin contains a list of the charter members; the text of the presidential decree recognizing the Red Cross as auxiliary to the sanitary service of the army, under the Ministry of War (this being an absolute requisite for affiliation with the International Red Cross); the text of the international Red Cross committee recognizing the Colombian society; the statutes of the Colombian Red Cross; and an article on the Pan American Conference, proposed by the League of Red Cross Societies.

In the second issue of the Colombian Bulletin the leading article was the inspiring address on the Red Cross given by Dr. Laureano García Ortiz, at the request of the central committee of the Colombian National Red Cross, in the health center of Bogotá. Dr. García Ortiz eloquently recalls some of the noble deeds of the international Red Cross:

Solicitous and efficient, it hastens not only to succor the wounded on the field, to care for the sick in hospitals, to provide shelter for the orphaned, but to feed and comfort millions of the hungry and destitute with food, clothing, and coal brought from far continents and over distant seas; to prevent the destruction and disintegration, not only of families, of tribes, and of multitudes brought together by the hazard of circumstance, but of nations and empires; to envisage and repair the havoc wrought by natural forces, and to check the scourge of pestilence, which formerly laid whole countries waste and annihilated entire armies.

Later, in speaking of the duties and ideals of the Colombian Red Cross, this speaker said:

The Colombian Red Cross, in addition to the general international work in which it shares, has before it special spheres of activity, such as leprosy, malaria, and tropical anæmia; but, above all, we are irresistibly drawn to what must be considered our fundamental work, the field which includes all others, the labor which will balance our accounts with the past and assure our future—the work involving the care, protection, and education of the child,

The Colombian child is the incarnation of our nation in the coming years; the Colombian child is the Colombia of the future; to protect and strengthen the child is to protect and strengthen our beloved country.

This same issue also contains an article on infant care by the eminent Dr. Jorge Bejarano; an account of the founding of the Red Cross chapter in Manizales; the report of the Bogotá health station; and suggestions for new activities by Dr. Agustín Nieto Caballero.

Dr. Nieto Caballero warmly advocates the establishment in Colombia of the Junior Red Cross, citing his experience in connection with the World War:

. . . In the midst of the war it fell to my lot to see in the United States and some European countries the enrollment in various sections of the Red Cross of thousands of children who lent their aid to further the work of their elders; assembling in cheerful groups, they made furniture to be used in hospitals, bandages and garments for the wounded, prepared boxes of food for the prisoners, and served as correspondents between soldiers and their families. . . .

He continues by enumerating the many beneficial results arising from this cooperation, even after the war. In the case of Colombia, Dr. Nieto Caballero goes on to say that the establishment of the Junior Red Cross does not mean the initiation of activities which are entirely new or unknown to Colombians:

In Bogotá such work as that of the Junior Red Cross has been under way for some time. In the Misericordia Hospital the children of the rich maintain beds for poor children; to the school aid fund, which supplies breakfasts and clothes to needy public-school children, many girls and boys of well-to-do families contribute; the youngest pupils in one of the schools go to play with the children in the orphan asylum, carrying with them toys and candy; the older pupils in the same school have offered to organize sports among the children of the workingmen, and not long ago the leprosarium received a gift of hundreds of garments sent by the children of Bogotá. As for the part to be played by the university students, one has only to read the inspiring program of the students' assembly to know how many Red Cross ideals are already included in its purposes. . . .

In fact, all the articles published by this new exchange indicate the daily increasing prestige of the Colombian Red Cross and the innumerable benefits which its enlightened humanitarian spirit will be able to bring about in the alleviation of suffering.

The honorary presidents of the Colombian Red Cross are His Excellency, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, President of the Republic, and His Grace, Archbishop Dr. Bernardo Herrera Restrepo, while the president of the national committee is Dr. Hipólito Machado, Sra. Teresa Tanco de Herrera serving as president of the women's committee.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union will follow with deep interest the growing activities of the Colombian Red Cross, as set forth from time to time in its valued contemporary, the Bulletin of the National Red Cross, and awaits with interest the report to be presented at the sectional conference of the League of Red Cross Societies which is expected to meet in Montevideo toward the end of this year.

## INDIGENOUS MUSIC IN COLOMBIA :: :: ::

## By Emilio Murillo.

T HAS long been recognized that most countries, both ancient and modern, have had their characteristic music, or have at least attempted to give a national stamp to this art. The Republic of Colombia is fortunate in possessing some exceedingly interesting musical themes of a strange and haunting quality, which have recently been embodied in a musical composition by Emilio Murillo, with full orchestration by Andrés Martínez Montoya, both composers being well-known artists of the Republic named.

The motives used in this composition may be divided into three classes: Bambuco, torbellino, and pasillo. The melodies of the first were, it is thought, brought to Colombia and Cuba by the negroes imported from Africa to labor in mines and on the great agricultural estates. Like all members of their race, these negroes were intensely musical; it is well known that in the United States the most melodious songs are those of the South. But the Colombian bambuco has an originality which sets it apart from other musical types; perhaps the remoteness of Colombia from the great centers of civilization accounts for the fact that no skilled musician has hitherto made use of it, or adapted it to a more cultivated and less monotonous form than that sung and played by the natives. It may be stated that this composition marks the first such adaptation of the bambuco.

In the island of Cuba there exist some musical motives which, although somewhat different from the bambuco, still exhibit a marked similarity which points to their common origin. For many years negroes from the same region in Africa were brought into both Colombia and Cuba, and hence these two countries possess this unique motive in common. It is to be hoped that musical experts will take a greater interest in Colombian music, for hitherto these folk melodies, sung for generations by an untutored race, have not received the attention which they well merit.

The composition referred to offers a simple development of these motives, drawn from regions to which until the present century modern civilization had not penetrated. They were collected in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Through the courtesy of the Legation of Colombia in Washington, an authentic copy of this notable work has been received in the Pan American Union, where it may be consulted by musicians and others interested in musical matters, including publishers of music.

Guateque Valley, a beautiful district 250 leagues from the sea, planted with fruit trees and blessed with a mild and delightful climate. There is no other means of travel in the valley save riding muleback. The inhabitants belong to an Indian race of rather more than average height; they are intelligent and very much given to playing upon primitive instruments made of cane, and on small guitars with swine-, calf-, or deer-gut strings. It will be noticed that in the composition under discussion the native themes offer considerable difficulty to the pianist, especially as to their tempo, the execution being far more intricate than would be expected. This fact may possibly account for the indifference with which they have hitherto been regarded.

It is possible that the negroes brought to Colombian shores came into contact with the natives of the interior and transmitted to them the bambuco motive. Musically it is of greater importance than the tango, for example, which has been so skillfully developed in Argentina, and moreover, it is far more interesting than the regional music of the countries once embraced in the great Inca civilization—part of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. Hence the chief object of this article is to invite all who are interested in the cultural development of the tropical countries of the Americas to join in the collection and study of their indigenous melodies and also of those imported airs which have gone through evolutionary changes which have given them new and original characteristics, as in the case of Colombian music.

As to the torbellino and pasillo, the remaining motives employed in the composition under discussion, it may be said that the former is derived from the bambuco and was apparently developed by the same negroes who imported that motive, but changed by the use of different instruments. The torbellino is found in high, cold regions where the inhabitants are engaged in making charcoal and carrying on a precarious agricultural existence. The cadences in the composition are reproduced exactly from the melodies played on the indigenous instruments already described, used in the warm and cold regions alike. In these melodies there is a vivid reflection of the homesickness and suffering of the native races from the time of the Spanish domination onward and, therefore, as in all autochthonous themes found in South America, the music is melancholy and lacking in variety. The task of the modern composer who presents these folk motives is to modify their inherent monotony and sadness without destroying their distinctive character.

In the composition already mentioned an effort has been made to truly present these indigene motives, but it should be judged only as a first attempt to make known to the musical world a series of hitherto unknown melodies, novel and interesting, especially perhaps to those of the Old World desiring to become better acquainted with the little known musical culture of the world of Columbus.

The so-called pasillo is, as its name indicates, a shortened waltz movement. This was possibly imported by the Spanish musicians who came to Colombia in colonial times but, if so, it disappeared in Spain, where it is now nowhere found set down. Although apparently of Spanish origin, it does not lack an indigenous stamp. This theme was disseminated throughout the countries once parts of Greater Colombia, now Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Known in no other part of South America, this movement is extremely difficult of execution by any one not a native of one of these three countries, a fact which adds to its musical importance.

In Venezuela the *pasillo* is played at a slightly faster tempo than in Colombia, being there called *joropo*. It is fairly well known there, while in Colombia, like native Colombian music in general, it has had little currency. In Ecuador, where it is played more slowly, only the composers Sixto Duarán and Pedro Ortiz have made use of it.

In comparison with Inca music, the Colombian themes used in the composition referred to have greater originality, because the former is apparently an inheritance of the Incas from the ancient Phoenicians or Egyptians, from whom it has been conjectured the Incas were descended. Eminent scientists base this assertion on the similarity of Inca themes to those found among the Egyptians, some even suggesting the idea of the migration to South America of Asiatic races who crossed Lake Baikal long before Columbus discovered the New World. This idea is borne out by the fact that all Incaic music seems to have been as saturated with religious motives as was the Egyptian. Colombian music, however, as already said, appears to have only one point of contact with a foreign race, perceived in the wake or passing of negro immigrants, the traces of which are now lost or forgotten in both Cuba and Colombia.

My enthusiasm for making Colombian music more widely known was greatly increased by the commentary of Signor Alfredo Padovani, director of the Bracale Opera Co. When he heard the composition to which reference has been made he was so greatly attracted by the haunting, exotic quality of the themes that he insisted that copies be made so that he might introduce in foreign lands music which he described as "absolutely new in the history of the world, material from which an opera should take Europe by surprise."

It is hoped, in any case, that Colombian representatives throughout the world will cause this composition to be performed on national anniversaries and other suitable occasions, when the thoughts of all true Colombians turn homeward to the beloved motherland.

# COLUMBUS DAY AND THE PAN AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WOMEN ... .. .. .. ... ... ... ... ...

HE Pan American International Committee of Women, created by the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the United States of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, will, for the first time, hold simultaneous meetings of its national sections in the various capitals of North, Central, and South America on Columbus Day, October 12, 1923. When the conferences were originally convoked and the suggested program dispatched from Washington by the Women's Auxiliary Committee, of which Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes is chairman, Columbus Day, 1922, was the date fixed. It was, however, found necessary later to set this date forward to 1923 on account of the postponement of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

Falling as it does between the close of the Fifth International Conference of American States in Chile and the opening of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in Lima, Peru, the new date would seem to be a particularly advantageous time to celebrate the national conferences referred to, as they can hardly fail to profit by the enthusiastic Pan American spirit inherent in both these inter-American congresses. The genuine and increasingly important contribution of women in each of the American Republics along economic, intellectual, and cultural lines constitutes an acceptable basis for increasing friendship and cooperation.

In addition to the speeches and discussions which will occur at these national sessions, the publication later of the proceedings and the abstracts of the papers presented will provide concrete information, not now available, on women's activities and aims, not only to the members of the various national committees, but to the public in general. It has been abundantly proved during the calamitous years of the war and these hardly less calamitous postwar years that each country has a definite although different contribution to make toward the world's welfare and progress, and thinking men and women, everywhere to-day, are interested in every opportunity which will enable them to better envisage the actual problems and so to shape and direct their united efforts that the solution will be reached with the least waste of time, effort, and money.

37

The Pan American ideal of human interdependence and mutual cooperation and service will be strengthened by these Columbus Day conferences, and their common program can not fail to be instrumental in creating that "disarmament of thought" which, as Secretary Hughes said in a recent speech in Washington, must be the preliminary to that better understanding and larger sympathy between nations for which the world is suffering to-day.

## RUBBER IN AMAZONAS'

By Raymundo Nonnato Pinheiro.

HE press reports that Senhor Rego Monteiro, the governor of Amazonas, has cabled to the Pan American Union offering guarantees and favors to such persons and enterprises as may desire to exploit the rubber industry and the other native resources of Amazonas.

If it is true that such a cable has been sent, and should the governor's act be welcomed on the part of American financiers in the spirit of sincerity by which it was inspired . . . we Brazilians, and more particularly those of the State of Amazonas, will certainly not withhold our applause, and we shall do everything in our power to back the governor in his efforts to guide the ship of state to a harbor of safety and prosperity. The financial crisis in the rubber industry is a matter of common knowledge.

The birthplace of rubber is the Amazon Valley. Discovered in 1753 by La Condamine, it was not until 1820, 1823, 1839, and 1842 that its applications and properties were demonstrated by Hancock, Mackintosh, Goodyear, and others; upon which its importance as an economical factor soon attracted the savant, the naturalist, and the immigrant, who, with the aid and cooperation of the Brazilians of the northeast, and by dint of great sacrifices of life and energy, succeeded before long in peopling the Amazon Basin. At first the ways of communication were confined to the rivers, those great moving roads, as Pascal called them, but later their trading posts were established in shacks on the banks of the rivers, to become the starting points for the winding paths known as estradas das serinqueiras or rubber lanes. In this manner arose a new commerce, a second California rooted in Brazilian Guiana, with no lack of material comfort for the pioneers or of crimes, and with an abundance of black gold, extracted from the depths of the virgin forests.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translated from Gazetta da Tarde, March 17, 1923.





## RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

Left: A typical rubber gatherer. Note the small hatchet for gashing trees and the gourd bucket with the attached leaf cups. Right: Workman fastening the pith band around the tree with wooden spikes. This band, which is smoothed with clay, forms a trough for catching the latex oozing from the gashes made in the trunk above. A leaf cup is affixed below the lowest part of the band, into which the rubber drips.

On the appearance of the new product, a median substance between wood and iron, industry entered upon a period of wonderful development. Rubber was obtained at any or all hazards and prices. From being a drug on the home market, it began to sell at 12 milreis per arroba (32 pounds), rising later to one pound sterling per kilogram, when it began to be known as *caoutchouc* in the French and Dutch markets, respectively. This period was one of wonderful development, an idea of which can be gained from a single illustration.

At the advent of the Brazilian Republic there existed a remote village of Baré Indians, a thousand miles inland from the Atlantic, on the banks of the Río Negro, still almost in the primitive con-



FRESHLY CUT RUBBER IN MANAOS. Rubber awaiting sorting and packing for exportation.

dition described by Macoy in 1848, which, over night as it were, was converted as if by magic, into what is now Mañaos, until very recently the most modern and wealthy city in Brazil.

Foreign manufacturers and capitalists, foreseeing that the production of rubber would not be sufficient to satisfy the future economic needs of industry, which in that event would be in serious danger, undertook to promote and extend plantations of the rubber-producing tree known as *Hevea Brasiliensis*. But how were they to put so gigantic a scheme into practice?

Their attention was naturally directed to the region which was the original cradle of rubber, its true habitat, the Amazon Valley. And

without doubt or hesitation they set to work to carry out plans which bid fair to reach proportions far beyond those of the Orient, plans which were not realized simply for lack of practical encouragement on the part of Brazil. Owing to this lack of interest the capitalists, disappointed and disillusioned in view of the unexpected and unreasonable obstacles which they had to meet, were forced to withdraw their support, the various representatives of powerful companies who visited us on four different occasions being met with deaf ears and closed doors. . . . .

And so it was that, after this disaster, the great capitalists bidding us farewell turned their steps toward the Orient, where they have



Courtesy of John F. Barry.

A RUBBER ESTATE IN AMAZONAS.

Located on the Amazon River, 1,200 miles from its mouth.

labored with great tenacity of purpose, isolated from the rest of the world, and where they have developed one of the most amazing and gigantic enterprises of the age. Meanwhile we, on this side of the world, apparently have never even heard of their doings except through hear-say reports. . . .

The initiative of Gov. Rego Monteiro deserves general praise. Should he succeed in realizing his project he will have made a fitting amende to an historic blunder in the economic life of Amazonas, and with justice will have earned the gratitude of future generations. The prophecy of Humboldt on the brilliant future of Brazil still holds, and its confirmation will constitute for the Amazon Valley a hopeful slogan in the dawn of a new era.

## SOUTH AMERICAN RE-PUBLICS AND LIBRARY PROGRESS' :: :: ::

## By Forrest B. Spaulding,

Recently Director de Bibliotecas y Muscos Escolares, Lima, Peru.

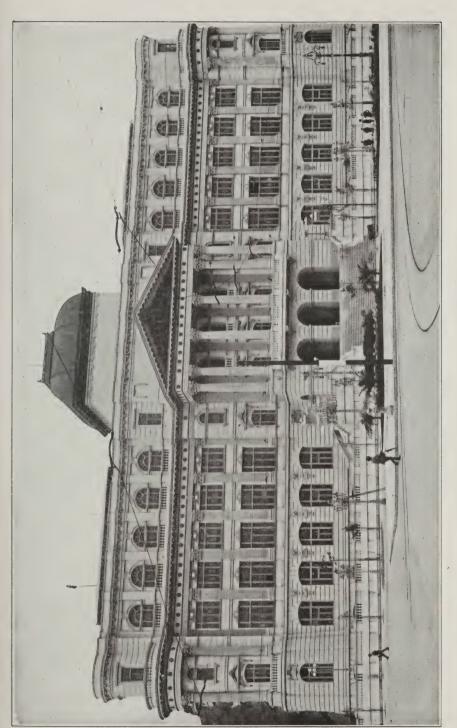
N THESE days of express steamships and agency-planned tours, books and articles about South America are increasing to a most unfortunate extent. Unfortunate, because by far the greater number of such publications are written by hurried travelers who speed from place to place, according to a "tour" schedule, and indeed in some instances write about countries and cities remote from their routes and concerning which they have been unable to make even the superficial first-hand observations that the "tour" makes possible in the countries visited.

For this reason we begin this short article with an apology. That part of it which concerns the Republic of Peru is written from personal observation during a year's residence as an official of the Peruvian Government. That which concerns Chile was gleaned in the course of conversation with Chilean friends whose names are well known in Santiago literary circles and who are, without exception, deeply interested in the future development of libraries in their progressive country. That which concerns other countries is based merely on hearsay and reading.

In Peru, and the same is doubtless true of all other South American countries, there is a most intense interest in literature as well as in all the creative arts. Bookstores abound, magazines and newspapers enjoy large sales, the most popular being those which contain literary features which in the United States would be considered too "highbrow" to enjoy general popularity.

The Government recognizes the importance of education in the national program by the appointment of a minister of education or instruction in the cabinet, a precedent which the United States may soon follow. Upon this ministry depend all the universities, schools, libraries, and museums in the Republic, as well as a score of learned, scientific, and literary societies which enjoy financial aid from the State.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the Library Journal, New York City, Apr. 15, 1922



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL. This splendid edifice, built in 1910, contains more than 330,000 volumes.

We in the northern of the American Continents sometimes fail to realize the inheritances which the Republics of the Southern Continent enjoy. Spain did not fail to endow her colonies with books and institutions for learning, however greedy she may have been in other ways. Both Mexico City and Lima, then the Spanish capitals in the Americas, had printing presses many years before the English colonists settled in the north. There is a record of a press in Mexico City in 1544, and in Lima in 1584, the first book printed in South America being published in the latter year. The date of the founding of the first South American library is difficult to determine, though it is certain that collections of books existed in various monasteries and schools long prior to the coming of the Pilgrims to Massachusetts.



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, LIMA, PERU.

This library, the most important in the Republic, was founded in 1922, the year following Peru's independence.

The first university in the New World, that of San Marcos in Lima, dates from 1551.

The peoples of the Spanish American countries have retained an affection for the mother country of Spain, in no way lessened by the series of revolutions which, a century more or less ago, finally brought independence to all her former colonies. It was the Spanish yoke of Government which was then thrown off, all the manners and customs, especially the intellectual traditions of old Spain being zealously retained. Scarcely an important Spanish book is published to-day which is not immediately to be found on sale in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago Lima, or Bogota, most of them being published

simultaneously in the two continents. Similarly do these cities enjoy the art and the drama of what was formerly, and is now in effect, the mother country of Spain.

It is not to be wondered at that such peoples should view with high favor an institution so essential to education and general culture as the library. But although libraries are so favored in theory, their potential service is scarcely envisaged by those who until recent years may be said to have retained culture somewhat at the expense of national progress. The public library, open at convenient hours, lending books on all subjects to any who wish them, is still practically unknown in the greater part of South America. Public libraries exist in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia, and the other countries, but measured by North American standards of service, they are still in the formative period.

For an example, let us visit the library of San Marcos University, generally considered to be the most progressive of Peruvian libraries. The 20,000 volumes will be found divided in four special rooms or departments, the first containing the books acquired for the general library of the university, and the remaining three each containing a special collection (not on one single subject) given or bequeathed to the university. Among these is the collection of about 3,000 volumes given by the American Association for International Conciliation.

With the exception of the books in one of these special halls, the entire library is catalogued, overcatalogued, one might say, though not classified by subjects. There is a subject-card catalogue only of the American collection already referred to. First, there is what corresponds to an accession record of the entire library, in which each book is given its number in consecutive order. Printed author catalogues in book form exist for the books in the main hall and for one of the special halls, but there is no method of keeping these up to date. Fifty separate subject catalogues cover the books in the main hall. All but eight of these contain, in alphabetical order by authors, sheets listing the books, roughly classified under broad subject headings. The remaining eight contain the entire list of pamphlets, arranged alphabetically by authors, making it extremely difficult to locate any pamphlet material on a given subject. It should here be added that during the lifetime of the present custodians any pamphlet of the present date is likely to be remembered and found. The memory of a Peruvian for such details is astounding. I know one instance of a man who has had charge of the archives of a large Government department who can unerringly recall from memory a letter filed, under date of receipt, five or ten years back.

To borrow a book from the San Marcos University library is not difficult, providing one can prove that one is entitled to the privilege.

Merely a signature written in a book kept for that purpose is required. Card records of any sort do not yet meet with favor in Peru. All library records, including catalogues, circulation records, etc., are from choice kept in books. Similarly, large books, specially ruled and printed, are everywhere to be found in Government and business offices. Correspondence is almost invariably kept in binders in chronological order, each sheet being perforated to fit a mechanical binding contrivance.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CUZCO, PERU.

This ancient educational institution possesses a fine library, especially rich in Latin works.

The most important library in Lima is, of course, the Biblioteca Nacional. Founded in 1822, the year following Peru's independence, it had grown to a total of about 60,000 volumes in 1880. Many rare and even priceless early American books and manuscripts were in the collection. But during the year 1881 this wonderful collection was greatly depleted, books being destroyed, stolen, sold, and otherwise scattered, and the library reduced to a mere skeleton of its former greatness. The rebuilding of the collection was undertaken, after the

treaty of peace of Ancon, by Don Ricardo Palma, a librarian, writer, and historian whose name is famous wherever the Spanish language is spoken. Through his large circle of friends in every Spanish-speaking land, through appeals to foreign Governments, and to a smaller extent by purchase, the library was again built up to a collection numbering about 50,000 volumes.

There is no one who knows just what treasures the national library now contains. The stupendous task of cataloguing the collection is



NATIONAL LIBRARY, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

slowly proceeding, having been courageously undertaken by the present librarian, Dr. A. B. Deustua. But until the Peruvian Government appropriates money for this task it seems likely never to be completed. One dauntless cataloguer is now at work making an author record of the collection on specially printed and ruled slips.

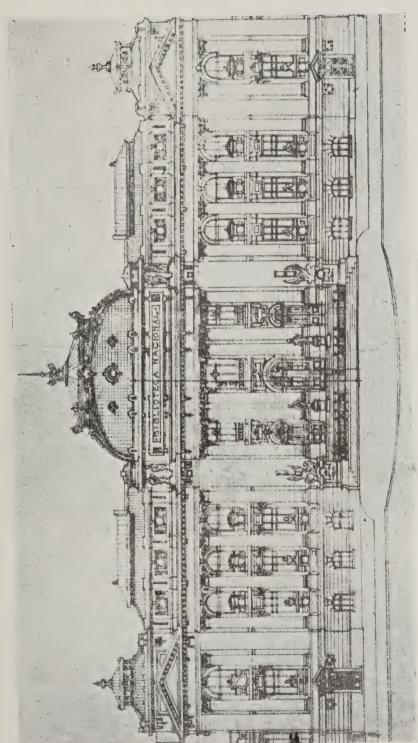
Learned societies in South America generally possess libraries of considerable importance. Of some of these there are printed author catalogues, but of the majority the memory of the honorary librarian is the main clue to the books. In Lima the collection of the Sociedad de Ingenieros (about 18,000 volumes) and the library of the Sociedad Geográfica de Lima (8,000 volumes) are especially noteworthy. The librarian of the latter society, Sr. Carlos Arellano Ibáñez, is now at work on an adaptation of the Dewey decimal classification in Spanish, also serving as classifier of the Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Perú.

The Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Peru was created by decree of President A. B. Leguía, April 9, 1921, and provides for grouping under one central administration all libraries in the schools and colleges of Peru, as well as all of the separate libraries in the



READING ROOM OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF ARGENTINA.

various offices of the Government. By the preparation of a joint or union catalogue of the books in these separate libraries, and arranging for the interchange of volumes, it was thought, and rightly so, that the book resources of the Government could be easily manipulated and made to serve to a degree impossible under the present system of uncatalogued and uncorrelated separate libraries. Unfortunately, due to the present financial conditions, but little has been accomplished to the end desired. But this library plan, existing now only on paper, may some day be developed, as there are many people of influence in Peru who heartily believe in it. Peru will also have the nucleus of a traveling library system when the American colony, which



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Architect's drawing of the new building, which is now nearing completion.

has been raising funds for the purpose, finally makes its gift of 16,000 books to the Government, in commemoration of the centenary of Peruvian independence, in accordance with plans decided upon in May, 1921.

The ancient University of Cuzco, of which a North American, Dr. Albert Giesecke, has been the rector for 10 years past, also possesses a fine library especially rich in Latin works. This library is at present uncatalogued. During the past few years many small public libraries have been started, due to local initiative, in various parts of Peru distant from the capital. Though these are small, not too well selected, and generally uncatalogued, the interest in them is great, and time and money are all that are needed for their development.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MANAOS, BRAZIL.

opment. That such local initiative exists in the Republic is an encouraging sign.

The spirit of competition among South American nations is keen. And it is this spirit which may do more for the development of public libraries than local initiative can ever do when not thus spurred on. In 1910 a national board of public libraries was formed in Argentina, and shortly thereafter a comprehensive report was issued showing the feasibility of traveling library systems based upon practice in the United States. Public libraries in Argentina now number about 200, and Buenos Aires boasts a national library comparable in contents and in its edifice to the splendid Biblioteca Nacional of Rio de Janeiro, with its 330,000 volumes and its

\$1,500,000 building, built in 1910. Similarly Brazil boasts two hundred or so public libraries.

In the year 1913 a course in library management for women high-school teachers was inaugurated in Santiago, the capital of Chile, under the direction of Sr. L. Ignacio Silva Arriagada, assistant librarian of the national institute. In the librarian of her national library, Sr. Carlos Silva Cruz, Chile boasts one of the leaders in library progress on the South American Continent. Sr. Silva Cruz, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional of Santiago since 1911, has instituted many reforms, including several for which the ideas were brought back from a visit to the United States, when he had the opportunity to inspect many of the leading libraries in the northern Republic.

Mention of Chile's library progress would be incomplete without the name of Dr. José Toribio Medina, not a librarian, but undoubtedly one of the world's foremost bibliographers. His works include more than 300 titles, and his fame, like that of Don Ricardo Palma, his former friend, extends to every Spanish-speaking land.

The national library most recently established is that of Paraguay, at Asuncion, founded in 1915. So library progress in South America goes on. South America wants libraries and is going to have them. North America can encourage her and help her, not by sending librarians to her countries, but by opening her library schools, calling the attention of the ministers of instruction to these schools, and inviting the librarians of sister republics to encourage the attendance at these schools.

In the United States, library progress is said to have commenced in 1876, the year of her centenary of independence. Only in the last decade have most South American Republics reached their one-hundredth birthdays. They are now about to proceed with their library extension and development, but slowly and comfortably, as is their custom.



## AGRICULTURAL INSTRUC-TION IN CUBA :: ::

## By Carlton Bailey Hurst,

United States Consul General, Habana, Cuba.

N MARCH 19, 1923, at the Quinta de los Molinos, Habana, a short, practical course in agriculture was inaugurated for the school inspectors and teachers of the Province of Habana. The classes are held every Saturday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock until the end of the school year. On the opening day the attendance numbered 105 pupils, 19 of them being inspectors, while the remainder comprised rural and city school teachers, the majority of whom are women . . .

This course was organized under the direct supervision of the inspector of education for the Province of Habana, Sr. Gaston de la Vega, and instruction is given by the head of the agronomical school of the university, Sr. José L. Concepción. Last August the school inspectors of the six Provinces of Cuba took a course in agricultural theory and practice at the Quinta de los Molinos, under professors of the school of agronomical engineers of the university, and the success of this course led to the question of offering a similar opportunity to teachers. . . . It is recognized that a practical course in agriculture will tend to increase the efficiency of school teachers in carrying out the provisions of the Cuban educational requirements in rural schools and to stimulate interest in this branch of public instruction.

Since the year 1914, agriculture has been included in the curriculum of the rural schools of Cuba, with the object of imparting to children in rural districts a fundamental knowledge of farming and preparing them to become intelligent agriculturists. In 1915 a circular issued by the Board of Public School Superintendents of Cuba, prescribing courses of elementary instruction in agriculture for the rural schools of Cuba, became the basis of the present courses, which since then have been amplified and improved. The purpose of these courses as outlined in the circular is: To teach the pupils to what sources of information an agriculturist may turn for knowledge, advice, or public aid; to foment and stimulate broad lines of rural economy; to increase the love of country life, animals, and plants.



Photograph by American Photo Co.

QUINTA DE LOS MOLINOS, HABANA.

A practical course in agriculture has recently been inaugurated here for school inspectors and teachers.

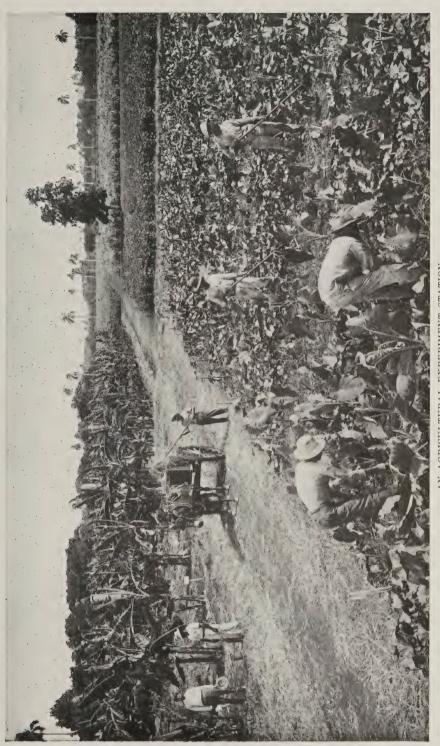
While it is not intended that the instruction should be professional in character, it must none the less be complete and comprise a minimum of fundamental principles which will permit pupils to develop ultimately into intelligent agronomists. They must be taught that by using selected seeds better crops are obtained; that the physical conditions of land have an influence on crops; that the cultivator must understand that proper fertilizers are indispensable to supply any deficiency in the soil; and that particular care is required for the improvement of the cattle and stock. Especial stress is laid on the necessity of science as well as experience in farming; on the economic value of producing fruits and vegetables rather than buying them; and the advantage of cooperation among farmers in the development of domestic resources.



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, CUBA.

Each rural school is required to have a field devoted to agricultural experiments which the school children shall cultivate themselves under the instruction of the school-teachers, and this program naturally necessitates the possession of considerable practical knowledge of agriculture by the teachers.

It was not until the year 1921, upon the reorganization of the rural schools, that noteworthy improvement was made in elementary courses in agriculture. The aim of the course being to give practical demonstration of modern methods of cultivation, gardens were provided in which the scholars should work, and each one is supplied with a set of light-weight garden implements, consisting of a spade,



AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Each rural school is required to provide a field devoted to agricultural experiments, which the school children shall cultivate under the instruction of the teachers.

rake, hoe, and fork. According to the latest statistics, the school gardens now under cultivation number 396, distributed as follows:

Province of Habana	109
Province of Pinar del Río	102
Province of Matanzas	73
Province of Santa Clara	49
Province of Oriente	43
Province of Camaguey	10

Since 1921, when provision was made for improvement in the agricultural sections of the schools, naturally awakening public interest in Cuba in this branch of instruction, plans have been approved for constructing houses for lodging teachers, with all the necessary conveniences for demonstrating the principles of gardening. The course at the Quinta de los Molinos is primarily intended to better fit teachers for this work. Small plots of ground are assigned to groups composed of the teachers and inspectors of each respective district, and the members of the class are provided with the necessary tools. Each group will prepare the ground assigned to it, plant the seed, and cultivate the product desired. While various crops will be grown, study will be devoted chiefly to plants adapted to truck gardening. The inspectors of the various districts are to aid the teachers in every way, and enable them to obtain the greatest benefit possible from the classes, while a careful record will be kept of the attendance. The inspectors are requested to see that the teachers taking the course wear clothing suitable to the

Although the study of agriculture forms only a part of the program of the rural schools, and has also been included in the courses of the city public schools, it is considered a subject of growing importance in the education of the children physically, practically, and economically. The course now inaugurated at the Quinta de los Molinos is a part of the development of this branch of education in Cuba from which valuable and far-reaching results are confidently awaited.





ARGENTINA.

Cotton Lands.—The press states that about 25,000 hectares in northern Argentina are now under cultivation to cotton and that this area will soon be increased to 35,000 hectares.

TRELEW-RAWSON RAILROAD.—The railroad from Trelew to the port of Rawson, in the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia, was inaugurated in March. It is about 30 kilometers in length.

RADIO INFORMATION SERVICE.—In the middle of March, 1923, the Department of Agriculture began the broadcasting of market and weather reports by radio. The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires nightly delivers to the Radio Sud América a news bulletin of United Press reports received by wire from abroad, which the broadcasting station transmits in the course of the concert program.

CHILEAN RAILROAD COMMISSION.—A visiting commission of representatives of the State railroads of Chile has been in Argentina to view the management and works of the Argentine State railways, on which they will report to their Government upon their return.

Brazilian-Argentine fruit trade.—Bananas imported by Argentina from the Brazilian port of Santos during the months of January and February, 1923, were valued at more than 1,042 contos. During 1922 Argentina bought from Brazil fruit to the value of 8,179 contos, of which sum 5,478 contos represented the bananas imported and 1,722 contos the oranges, while Brazil bought from Argentina 5,580 contos worth of fruit, of which 2,890 contos represented grapes.

SUGAR COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—The Province of Tucumán has lent 2,000,000 pesos to the sugar-cane growers in the Montero district for the erection and equipment of a central. For lack of a near-by mill they have been obliged to ship their cane by rail to other parts of the Province, thereby incurring an annual loss estimated at 400,000 pesos. Until the loan is paid off, the Province will have the right to inspect the operation and finances of the central.

### BOLIVIA.

NEW MINING COMPANIES.—Two companies have been formed in Santiago, Chile, for the purpose of exploiting the tin mines in Bolivia; the Gran Poder de Colabí Co., with a capital of £55,000, will exploit

those in Potosí, spending £10,000 in exploration, machinery, buildings and labor; and La Victoria, with a capital of £150,000, will work the Chacaltaya mine situated in the Province of Murillo, Department of La Paz, building a mill which will produce 5,000 quintals of tin bars, 66 per cent fine, per month.

EXPORTATION OF MINERALS AND RUBBER DURING 1922.—The exportation of minerals and rubber during 1922 was as follows:

Countries. Commodity.	Kilograms.	
Great Britain         Tin.           United States         do           France         do           Germany         do           Belgium         do           Chile         do           Peru         do	34, 135, 534 17, 750, 449 1, 407, 876 180, 582 45, 201 18, 451 750	
Total	53, 538, 843	
United States         Copper.           France.         do.           Great Britain.         do.           Chile.         do.	25, 934, 567 875, 000 272, 327 197, 655	
Total	27, 279, 549	
United States         Silver           Great Britain         do           Chile         do           Mexico         do           Germany         do           Argentina         do           Switzerland         do	16, 889, 242 2, 462, 941 167, 210 12, 522 8, 970 6, 604 31	
Total	19, 547, 520	
Great Britain Wolfram United Statesdo	4, 537 3, 069	
Total	7,606	
United States         Gold           Chile         do           Great Britain         do           Switzerland         do	461. 424 31. 625 3. 227 2. 248	
Total	498. 524	
United States	1, 646, 437 158, 705 126, 480 42, 809 5, 319 4, 024	
Total	1,983,774	

Exports of copper for December were not included in this report, data not having been received from the Charaña customhouse.

#### BRAZIL.

Foreign trade.—The statistical bureau of the Ministry of Finance publishes the following figures on the foreign trade of Brazil, with a note that the figures for 1922 are subject to rectification:

Merchandise.	Unit.	Quantity.		Contos of reis, paper.		Equivalent in £1,000.	
		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
CLASS I.							-
Animals and their products: Lard. Preserved meat. Frozen and chilled meat Hides. Wool. Skins. Tallow. Jerked beef. Sundry.	do	5, 198 1, 283 61, 934 42, 443 3, 233 2, 911 4, 788 4, 333 13, 407	1, 966 745 32, 308 47, 990 3, 561 3, 303 2, 528 3, 730 11, 837	9,731 2,353 65,305 52,415 13,164 22,536 4,124 6,284 10,176	3,801 1,636 33,300 71,726 14,244 33,310 2,687 754 21,311	348 78 2,376 1,767 448 749 136 211 346	102 48 983 2,140 406 988 80 198 451
Total		139, 530	107,968	186,088	182, 769	6, 459	5, 398
CLASS II.							
Minerals and their products: Manganese Sundry.	Ton	275, 694 1, 350	340, 706 2, 000	22, 917 9, 811	22, 269 13, 091	828 338	673 387
Total		277,044	342,706	32,728	35, 360	1,166	1,060
CLASS III.							
regetables and their products: Raw cotton. Rice. Sugar. Rubber Cocoa (raw). Coffee (raw). Carnauba wax. Manioc meal. Haricot beans. Fruits and nuts (edible). Oil-producing seeds. Tobacco. Mate. Timber. Maize. Vegetable oil. Sundry	do .	19, 607 56, 605 172, 094 17, 439 42, 883 12, 369 3, 906 15, 048 390 40, 342 70, 332 32, 920 71, 899 100, 499 35, 967 5, 703 62, 704	33, 947 37, 865 252, 111 19, 855 45, 279 12, 673 5, 005 12, 367 162 55, 215 92, 039 44, 708 82, 346 130, 956 12, 734 2, 569 70, 716	45, 944 32, 617 94, 169 35, 904 47, 549 1, 019, 065 5, 046 183 5, 136 39, 202 55, 110 43, 436 17, 977 7, 183 7, 833 24, 157	103, 663 22, 506 115, 249 48, 760 68, 281 1, 504, 166 14, 138 3, 710 92 9, 570 60, 428 48, 115 53, 579 22, 117 2, 629 3, 522 33, 430	1,556 1,079 3,292 1,231 1,682 34,694 356 171 7 172 1,345 1,933 1,492 2619 247 268 818	3, 056 688 3, 322 1, 408 1, 977 44, 242 422 112 (266 1, 834 1, 391 1, 564 656 70 106 988
Total		1, 502, 847	1,670,928	1,490,906	2, 113, 955	50, 962	62, 120
Potal 26 articles of merchan- dise. Potal sundry		1, 841, 960 77, 461	2, 037, 049 84, 553	1,665,578 44,144	2, 264, 252 67, 832	57, 085 1, 502	66,751 1,827
Total of exports		1,919,421	2, 121, 602	1,709,722	2, 332, 084	58, 587	68, 578

### EXPORTS.

Year.	Metric tons.	Value in contos (paper).	Value in pounds sterling.
1913	1,382,072	981,767	65, 451, 000
1919	1,907,688	2,178,719	130, 085, 000
1920	2,101,380	1,752,411	107, 521, 000
1921	1,919,421	1,709,722	58, 587, 000
1922	2,121,602	2,332,084	68, 578, 000

### IMPORTS.

National machinery pavilion.—Brazil is justly proud of the exhibits of national machinery and other metal manufactures shown in the pavilion opened at the centenary exposition April 2. Among the important exhibits were the following: Coffee-cleaning machines, machines for hulling and polishing rice, a high-power cotton press, electric motors, enormous saws, a tile-making machine, machinery for manufacturing paper, a maritime kerosene or crude oil motor, a locomotive, agricultural machinery, fireproof safes, and hydraulic pumps.

Blast furnace.—A few months ago the Brazilian Electrometal-lurgical Co. installed at Ribeirão Preto a blast furnace 16 meters high, said by the Brazil Ferro Carril to be the first of its kind in South America. Ore will be brought from the company's mines at São Sebastião do Paraiso, in the State of Minas Geraes, and from Altinopolis, São Paulo.

HIGHWAYS IN SOME NORTHERN STATES.—The Brazil Ferro Carril gives the following data regarding highways in some of the northern States:

Piauhy: In use, 5 highways, whose total length is 185 kilometers; the longest, from Floriano to Picos, measures 118 kilometers. Under construction, 24 kilometers; planned, 209 kilometers.

Rio Grande do Norte: In use, 3 highways, whose total length is 148 kilometers. Under construction, 97 kilometers; planned, 109 kilometers.

Pernambuco: In use, 27 highways, whose total length is 1,429 kilometers; the longest, from Algodões to São José do Egypto, measures 204 kilometers. Planned, 11 highways, 410 kilometers in length.

Bahia: In use, 380 kilometers of highways; the longest, from São Salvador to Freira de Sant' Anna, measures 144 kilometers. Planned, 211 kilometers.

Alagoas: In use, 6 highways, whose total length is 701 kilometers; the longest, from Cachoeira to Suebrangulos, measures 230 kilometers.

Sergipe: In use, 2 highways, whose total length is 10 kilometers. Under construction, 37 kilometers; planned, 103 kilometers.

Espirito Santo: In use, 2 highways. Under construction, 3.

RUBBER.—The ambassador of Brazil in the United States has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Department of Commerce of the United States is completing plans for sending to Brazil a technical commission to study the prospects of the rubber industry in the State of Pará and the rest of the Amazonian region. The commission expects to become acquainted with the work of the Service for the Protection of Brazilian Rubber, and will work with the commercial attaché of the United States. Mr. Harry N. Whit-

ford, professor of tropical forestry, Yale University, is executive in charge of the investigation of sources of crude rubber and the possibilities of developing rubber plantations in Latin America and the

Philippine Islands.

Rondon commission in the centenary exposition.—The event of the day at the centenary exposition on April 14 was the inauguration of the exhibits of the Rondon commission, representing, as General Rondon said, 32 years of unremitting toil in the interior, in the service of a cause—an ideal, an ardent desire to contribute to the greatness of the Brazilian nation. The motto of the commission has always been: "Face peril, even to death, but never kill." Through the application of this principle the commission has been able to win the friendship of many tribes of Indians, and thus make the explorations on which the great new map of Matto Grosso and those of other districts are based, stretch many kilometers of telegraph lines, and collect valuable ethnographic data. All these achievements were represented in the exhibitions displayed at the centenary exposition.

#### CHILE.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.—March 29 was an important day in the history of Chilean railroads, for on that date the first electric locomotive for the Santiago-Valparaíso zone of the State railway was set in motion by electric power from the falls at Maitenes, 40 kilometers distant, operating through the Quilicura station. Power from the great Maitenes plant, already fully described in the Bulletin, will also be available for lighting and industrial use.

REGIONAL EXPOSITIONS.—The regional fruit exposition at Rancagua in March, open to growers of O'Higgins and Colchagua Provinces, was successful in showing the great possibilities for fruit growing in this region, although varieties suitable for export are not yet extensively planted. One exhibitor displayed oranges, prickly pears, peaches, apples, pears, figs, quinces, plums, chestnuts, English walnuts, filberts, and small coconuts. Melons and grapes of many varieties, including the Malaga and Tokay, were also to be seen, as well as prunes and preserved fruits.

1920-21 statistics showed that of 86,719 hectares under irrigation in O'Higgins Province only 1,259 hectares were planted to fruit, exclusive of grapes, while in Colchagua Province 1,554 hectares of the 125,851 hectares of irrigated land were devoted to fruit, exclusive of grapes. It is therefore evident that fruit culture in these Provinces is susceptible of great development, especially as

the climate is very favorable.

In Concepción the exposition included not only fruit, fresh and preserved, but also flowers, trees, and poultry. In both cities machinery and tools for use in fruit culture were on exhibition.

IRRIGATION CANAL.—The Maule irrigation canal, 190 kilometers long, which with its complementary parts forms the most important irrigation works in Chile, has now been completed. Starting from the Maule River about 70 kilometers east of Talca, it divides into two branches, one of which also divides again. The water carried in the canal will irrigate 41,832 hectares.

VALPARAÍSO PORT WORKS.—Four hundred meters of the wharf in front of the four four-story reinforced concrete customs warehouses, 50 by 60 meters, and two sheds, 130 by 25 meters, have been completed and put into service. When the extensive project is completed the port works and equipment will include: A breakwater 288 meters long on Punta Duprat: a 630-meter wharf along a depth of 12 meters between Punta Duprat and the northern end of the old Government wharf: the repair and extension of the latter for 370 meters: a wharf 210 meters long, opposite the old Prat wharf; a pier 250 meters long and 100 meters wide at the end, with berths for ships along each side and at the end; the broadening of the present Esplanade; the warehouses already mentioned; and 25 electric cranes of various capacities, from 750 kilos to 80 metric tons. Merchandise will be taken directly from boats by the cranes and placed on the bridges leading to the third floor of the warehouses, thus expediting their passage through the customs.

Weight of products in sacks.—See page 76.

#### COLOMBIA.

Wireless communication with New Orleans.—On April 13, 1923, the President of the Republic inaugurated the wireless service which has been established between Colombia and New Orleans by means of a powerful wireless station built by the Marconi Co. During the ceremony the President exchanged wireless messages with President Harding, King George of England, Guglielmo Marconi, and the governors of the Departments of Colombia.

LIGHTHOUSE IN RIOHACHA.—A new lighthouse recently built at the port of Ríohacha has a steel tower rising 75 feet above sea level. The light is produced by acetylene gas and flashes one second every nine seconds, illuminating a radius of 15 miles. An automatic valve turns off the light when the sun rises and turns it on at nightfall.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE PUTUMAYO.—A mission of English geologists who, starting from Manaos, explored the basin of the upper Amazon in Colombia, report that they found great wealth in gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, and other metals in the Putumayo and Caquetá regions, where they believe the topography also indicates the existence of valuable hydrocarbon deposits.

SALT WORKS.—The national revenue derived from the maritime salt works during the last half of 1922 amounted to 384,859.50 pesos, and in January and February, 1923, to 204,627 pesos.

#### COSTA RICA.

ROADS.—The road from San Francisco to San Joaquín de Heredia has been macadamized. This new route is more direct to Alajuela than the old wagon road from San Francisco. The road from Alajuelas west to San Ramón is progressing rapidly and it is hoped that it will be open to the public within a year.

NEW POST OFFICE.—On April 1, 1923, a new telegraph and post office was opened in the town of Venecia, Province of Alajuela. The town has a population of 1,000.

# CUBA.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR SANTIAGO LIGHTHOUSE.—The Department of Public Works has contracted for the installation of a modern lighting system for the Morro Lighthouse, Santiago.

NEW SEVILLA-BILTMORE HOTEL.—The Sevilla-Biltmore Hotel is erecting an addition to the present structure, 10 stories high and covering an area of 12,000 square feet, the first skyscraper built in Habana. It will be open to visitors by January, 1924, it is expected. From a standpoint of accommodation, this is the largest hotel in the Antilles, containing 352 guest rooms with every modern convenience.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mella Highway.—On April 1 took place the formal opening of the Santo Domingo-San Pedro de Macorís section of the Mella Highway, 62 kilometers in length. As stated two months ago in the Bulletin, this highway will later be extended to Higüey.

Sr. Juan B. Vicini Burgos, Provisional President of the Republic, speaking on this occasion, drew an eloquent picture of the benefits derived from good roads, saying:

I know that when an army of engineers invades mountains and plains and by its achievements triumphantly unites city to city peace and order are more adequately assured than if the territory of the Republic were covered with soldiers.

The Listin Diario said in an editorial:

We are full of enthusiasm when it is announced that on a certain date the A or B highway will be opened. How happy we are! What applause in honor of those who have brought this great work of progress to pass! A few days later, the road is as much a matter of course as the sunrise. It is so natural to have good roads.

#### ECUADOR.

LIMIT ON SUGAR EXPORT.—Owing to the high price of sugar in foreign markets the President has put limitations on the exportation

of sugar from March 8 to July 15, when the new crop begins to come in. Exporters are required to have licenses stating the quantity of each shipment. During this time monthly statistics will be compiled on the amount of sugar consumed in the Republic, the stocks on hand, and the exportable surplus.

Foreign trade and rural credit company.—A number of prominent business men have formed a 100,000 sucre company, with main offices in Quito, to handle foreign trade and rural credit business. The Congress of Agriculturists have already approved the establishment of an institution of this type. The prospectus states that the company will undertake the exportation of national products and the study of foreign markets through its foreign agencies; the importation of agricultural machinery and tools; the establishment of rural credit; the sale of coastal products in the interior of Ecuador; and the sale of interior and mountain products in the coastal markets.

Port entrance formalities.—To prevent the entrance into Ecuador of undesirable aliens, a police detachment has been established at Puná to board steamers bound for Guayaquil and examine passports and other documents before landing the passengers in port. This not only prevents the entrance of undesirables but facilitates the landing of passengers whose papers are all in order without causing delay at the port.

TEXTILE FACTORY.—The new textile factory being built in Quito by the Sociedad de Crédito Internacional has received the first shipment of 50 tons of machinery and equipment. More machines are expected within a short time.

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION.—The Agricultural Progress Commission of Ibarra has decided to hold an agricultural exposition in honor of the centenary of Ibarra, July 12, 1923. The whole Province is to contribute exhibits.

Water supply.—The towns of Licto and Pungalá in the canton of Ríobamba are to have drinking water supplies provided by the canton.

Ecuadorian products in the Pan American Building.—The exhibition of samples of Ecuadorian manufactured and natural products collected by Sr. Juan Francisco Rojas, director of the Ecuadorian magazine Comercio Internacional, as reported in the Bulletin for May, 1923, is now on view in the Pan American Union Building. The exhibit contains samples of red, white, and brown beans; first quality coffee; dried peas; Machala cacao (cocoa beans); lentils; ordinary and fine quality corn; tortoise shell articles, including combs, earrings, necklaces, and bracelets, and others of mother of pearl; minerals; tagua (vegetable ivory) novelties, such as miniature sets of chessmen and ollas, or native jars, artistically colored; samples of cloth, serapes, a rug, and also a hammock woven of a smooth grass.

#### GUATEMALA.

Bananas to San Francisco.—The first shipment of bananas from San José, a Pacific port, to San Francisco, Calif., was recently made as an experiment. It is believed that a successful trade can be built up between the two cities, thus causing the development of the southern coast of Guatemala.

Guatemala-Salvador Highway.—Work is progressing rapidly on the road which is to unite Guatemala with El Salvador. President Orellana recently visited the part of the highway under construction and made provisions for its early termination.

ZACAPA RAILROAD TO SALVADOR.—A proposed contract for constructing the Zacapa railroad, which would unite Guatemala with El Salvador and give a trade outlet on the Atlantic to the latter Republic, was laid before the National Assembly in March.

AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.—Owing to the good condition of the road from Guatemala to Jutiapa the Castillo Lara Co. has decided to establish a new automobile passenger transport service with American cars. Trips are arranged by the agency in Guatemala.

## HAITI.

MEETING OF PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS.—In March all the engineers of the Department of Public Works assembled in Port au Prince for a two days' meeting, in order to hear reports and exchange views. They also visited the national warehouses and shops maintained by the department.

In one report it was stated that \$250 a year per kilometer had been allowed for the upkeep of the paved roads. The new road along the Artibonite River is nearly finished, while that from Lascahobas to Hinche was started in January. The Mont Rouis bridge, 150 feet long, will be completed by July, while one 300 feet in length over the Artibonite on the Lascahobas-Hinche road was recently commenced.

#### HONDURAS.

TRUXILLO-JUTICALPA RAILROAD.—The Aguán branch of the railroad under construction from Truxillo to Juticalpa has reached the town of Olanchito, which is showing increased activity on account of the new means of communication.

Quimistán road.—The new road being built from Quimistán near the Guatemalan border through the mountainous region toward the northern coast is rousing enthusiasm in the rich departments through which it passes. It is thought that commerce with El Salvador also will receive an extra impetus from direct communication with San Pedro Sula and northern coast towns.

NEW FRUIT COMPANY.—The Pan American-Honduras Development Co. of Baltimore has opened offices in San Pedro Sula with branch offices in Puerto Cortés, Tegucigalpa, and other points. The company has six steamers making 18 knots an hour, which will run on a weekly schedule, or twice weekly if necessary, to carry fruit from Cortés, Micos Laguna, Colorado, Esparta, Río Estéban, Balfate, and the Islas de la Bahía. The Baltimore market, which is a new one for Honduran bananas, promises success.

# MEXICO.

Henequen.—An inspector of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who has been making an investigation of the henequen industry in Yucatán, reported in part as follows:

The production for 1920 was 936,136 bales; for 1921, 565,424 bales; and for 1922, 461,515 bales, each bale averaging 160 to 180 kilograms. The area planted has decreased from 4,250,000 mecates (1 mecate equals 400 square meters) in production or under caltivation in 1918 to 3,250,000 mecates at present. The labor supply, however, is thought to be adequate for hardly half this area.

The Comisión Exportadora de Yucatán, organized in January, 1922, under the auspices of the State government, has practically replaced the Comisión Regaladora del Mercado de Henequén. Since the former began to function the price of henequen has increased. The Comisión Exportadora has organized squads of laborers for weeding, 94,282 mecates having thus been cleared, a process necessary at least once a year. Henequen plantations do not come into bearing until they are 7 years old, except under the most favorable conditions, when the time is reduced 1 or 2 years.

The Liga de Acción Social, which has been extremely successful in its efforts to promote small industries using henequen, has founded a school for this purpose. Hammocks, hats, chairs, furniture, slippers, fans, purses, machinery belting, book covers, and mats are among the articles made.

One of the most important factories making sacks, twine, and rope has recently been turned into a cooperative undertaking.

Petroleum.—The following figures are taken from the Revista de Hacienda for March 19, 1923:

Year.	Production.	Exportation.	Production tax on exports.	Export tax.
1921	Cubic meters. 30, 962, 752 29, 420, 867	Cubic meters. 27, 393, 377 28, 753, 933	Pesos. 50, 604, 049 58, 374, 156	Pesos. 12, 280, 911 27, 605, 989

In 1922, 259 wells were drilled, of which 153 were productive, their total daily production at the beginning being 225,507 cubic meters, or 1,418,439 barrels. Between January 1 and March 13 of this year 39 productive wells were brought in; 20,579 cubic meters, or 129,442 barrels, were obtained as the initial daily production.

Foreign trade.—Official figures for the first six months of 1922 give the value of imports as 146,059,096 pesos, and that of exports,

excluding petroleum, as 97,157,810 pesos. The value of petroleum exports was more than 150,000,000 pesos, the balance of trade, therefore, being favorable.

Wood and Gas.—The director of the Forestry Bureau has called attention to the need for a new forestry law, as the trees of the Republic are rapidly being felled to supply the demand for 20,000,000 kilos of wood (approximately 1,000,000 trees) a day, used for domestic and industrial purposes. He hopes that gas factories will soon be erected to furnish part of the fuel.

FARMS FOR SMALL LANDOWNERS.—The Governor of the State of Durango has arranged that owners of large properties in the State pay their arrears of taxes since 1909, amounting to about 2,000,000 pesos, by selling to the State at a minimum of 5 pesos per hectare some of their agricultural land. This the State will divide in accordance with the agrarian law among about 30,000 families.

The Caja de Préstamos or Loan Bank, of Mexico City, recently acquired the enormous Terrazas estate in Chihuahua, consisting of 2,500,000 hectares, with a view to dividing it into small parcels. Most of this property is grazing land, only about 12,000 hectares being suitable for agriculture, according to a newspaper statement.

Mexico City-Tuxpán railroad.—A force of 500 men is working on the railroad which will unite Mexico City with Tuxpán, the nearest port and center of a very rich Mexican petroleum zone. The ninth kilometer has been reached, and it is hoped that by the end of this year the most difficult part of the work will be finished. The estimated cost is 9,500,000 pesos for the entire length of 390 kilometers, 35 kilometers less than the distance between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

# NICARAGUA.

Danish immigration commission.—A Danish commission has arrived in Nicaragua to consider land in Segovia for a colony of 700 in family groups. These colonists intend to establish an agricultural school in their holdings if satisfactory arrangements are concluded with the Nicaraguan Government.

CHINANDEGA-EL NACASCOLO ROAD.—The Government is to construct a road from the city of Chinandega through the town of El Viejo to the port of El Nacascolo on the Pacific coast, which port is eventually to be empowered to receive foreign trade.

#### PANAMA.

FUTURE TOURIST RESORT.—El Volcán, a 50,000-acre property in Chiriquí Province, between David and the Costa Rican border, has

been purchased by a group of real estate men from Santa Barbara, Calif., for the establishment of a tourist resort. The altitude of the property, which is within 6 miles of the United Fruit Co.'s railway, ranges from 4,200 to 6,000 feet and the average temperature is 66 degrees. A large hotel with a group of cottages is to be built near two lakes. The press states that the Panaman Government and the Canal Zone Commission are to cooperate with the company in the matter of providing roads.

Roads.—The Puerto Posada-Penonomé road, which will open up the mountainous region of the Province of Coclé to communication with the capital city, is to be completed in about six months, according to the report of the committee of the Rotary Club of Panama. The Santiago-San Francisco road runs in a mountainous region north of Asuero Province, and other roads have been started from Santiago to La Mesa, Valdéz, Colorado, and San Francisco. The Government is to help the local authorities by the construction of bridges over the ravines and rivers.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.—Colón has a new system of 28 fire-alarm stations, a new engine, hook and ladder truck, and hose cart. These cost nearly \$50,000, and in the hands of the efficient firemen, give the city an excellent fire-fighting unit.

#### PARAGUAY.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—Pursuant to the International Convention on Agricultural Protection, signed in Montevideo in 1913 and ratified by Paraguay September 27, 1917, a bureau for agricultural defense will be established by the assembly of agriculture and industry under the direction of the Banco Agrícola. This bureau is authorized to prohibit the importation, exportation, and sale of diseased plants, fruits and seeds, having them partially or totally destroyed, and appoint inspectors for the purpose of protecting the orange and cotton crops from infection and of promoting agriculture in general.

This bureau will further be devoted to the study and prevention of plant diseases and the suppression of insect pests; the inspection of imported plants, fruits, and seeds; the granting of health certificates for such products; the investigation of farming conditions; the mapping of agricultural, sanitary, and infested zones; the discovery and application of methods of protecting and promoting agriculture; and the enforcement of agricultural sanitary regulations.

Foreign commerce.—The principal products exported during 1922, according to the *Diario Oficial* for March 8, 1923, were the following:

Salt hides	204, 488
Flint hides	95, 034
Woolkilograms	23, 389
Tallowdo	251, 063
Jerked beefdo	1, 553, 572
Ginned cottondo	383, 670
Unginned cottondo	460, 549
Pineapples	15, 110
Bananasbunches	29, 585
Peanutskilograms	458, 715
Peanut brando	152, 190
Oranges	116, 008, 267
Mandarin oranges	15, 423, 800
Smoking tobaccokilograms	4, 177, 673
Para tobaccodo	830, 945
Black tobaccodo	11, 464
Unground matedo	5, 112, 969
Ground matedo	73, 618
Essence of petit graindo	56, 188
Extract of quebrachodo	37, 799, 984
Hewn logs	43, 554
Sawed timbercubic meters	7, 197
Quebracho logskilograms	1,613,690
Other logsdo	14, 028, 724
Posts	55, 480
Fence rails.	1, 160, 003
Wild animal skins	11, 965
Paraguayan ostrich plumes	233

#### PERU.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.—In the Department of Puno the indigenes are founding associations to promote native industries, such as the manufacture of hats, blankets, and shoes. The Government has been asked to aid the indigenes in the development of these national industries.

Consular visés.—The invoices of merchandise sent by parcel post to Peru must be viséed by salaried consuls, consuls *ad honorem* not being qualified for this purpose.

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the *Economista Peruano* for February 28, 1923, the foreign trade of Peru for 1922 amounted to 29,285,424 Peruvian pounds, of which 10,592,554 Peruvian pounds represented the imports and 18,692,870 Peruvian pounds the exports.

During the last six months of 1922 the United States sent to Peru 36.315 per cent of the imports, Great Britain 19.897 per cent, and Germany 12.672 per cent, these three countries being the chief providers of Peru's foreign goods. The largest consumer of Peruvian goods was Great Britain, which purchased 42.559 per cent of Peru's exports; the United States bought 31.714 per cent; Chile and Argen-

tina, 6.825 per cent and 6.335 per cent, respectively, and other countries lesser amounts.

The chief Peruvian products exported during the second half of 1922 were:

Tons.	Tons.
Petroleum and derivatives 247, 024	Wool
Sugar 167, 827	Hides
Cotton	Gums and resins (to October) 855
Copper bars	Cottonseed oil
Cottonseed cake	Rice 559
Cottonseed	Tagua nuts (to October) 509

Water supply for Lima and suburbs.—The Foundation Co. of New York is constructing a system of reservoirs and mains to supply drinking water to Lima and its suburbs. The reservoirs are located at La Atarjea, about 4 kilometers from the city. This section furnishes about 23,000,000 liters of water daily, making the total daily supply of underground water in March 43,000 liters, to which it is expected enough more can be added by 500 meters of new gallery, in addition to the 950 meters already completed, so that the use of river water may be entirely discontinued. The water comes from the collecting well by aqueduct to the chlorine sterilization plant and then to a new reservoir with a capacity great enough to furnish water for five consecutive hours to the city. The towns of Miraflores, Barranco, Chorrillo, and Magdalena are supplied by the same aqueduct system.

Prohibition of derogatory motion pictures.—The President has issued a resolution recommending that the municipalities of the Republic prohibit the showing of motion pictures derogatory to countries with which Peru is on friendly terms, as well as theatrical representations of similar character.

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION.—See page 77.

#### SALVADOR.

TULE PLANT FOR FIBER SILK.—The Santa Ana Diario de Occidente of March 10 publishes a description of the Tule, a plant whose bark until recently was used by the Indians almost exclusively for the manufactures of petates, or matting. Experiment has shown that by treating the inner part of the stem with caustic soda and carbon sulphate in solution it is possible to produce a viscous amber-colored substance similar to a material used in Great Britain for the manufacture of fiber silk. In 1918 a brewer began to use the inner fiber for the manufacture of substitutes for straw bottle covers, the former proving to be more durable and less expensive than imported ones. The Tule culebra, a variety of this plant, has a fine inner fiber said to be suitable for the weaving of Panama hats. Possible future uses are as stuffing for mattresses and cushions and as material for sacks.

#### URUGUAY.

Road repairs.—The Government has appropriated 50,000 pesos for the purchase of quarries, material from which will be employed in repairing roads.

NEW INDUSTRY.—In order to protect their flocks against disease and ticks, a group of progressive farmers has established a laboratory—all the machinery for which was manufactured in Uruguay with the exception of the motor—for the purpose of making drugs for cattle and sheep diseases and for use in cattle dips. In connection with the laboratory a farm in San Jacinto, Department of Canelones, is conducted under the direction of an able agriculturist, where tobacco, new oleaginous and forage plants, and other products are cultivated and acclimatized: agricultural conditions studied in order that suitable plants may be cultivated in each region; and seed selected to be distributed among farmers free of charge.

Campaign against anthrax.—It is reported that Dr. Dionisio Mendy, dean of the veterinary school, has perfected an anti anthrax vaccine which he has offered to the Rural Federation. The Bureau of Veterinary Inspection has published a poster giving valuable information on the prophylaxis, symptoms and diagnosis of anthrax, the part concerned with the dangers of contagion and methods of prevention being printed in red. This has been distributed gratuitously among the rural organizations and posted in railway stations, packing houses, fairgrounds, places of business, and public buildings.

RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE.—In connection with its radiotelephone transmission stations the National Meteorological Institute has established radiotelegraph weather and time service. The Rural Association has also established a new radiotelephone service, by means of which the most important reports on agricultural activities and the markets, business prospects, loans, projects, and regulations will be transmitted daily.

MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—A suitable site and building material have been acquired by the municipality of Montevideo for a slaughterhouse, which will be built at a cost of 750,000 pesos. It has been estimated that 1,000 head of cattle will be slaughtered daily.

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION.—Dr. José Pedro Varela and Dr. Jorge Sienra, professors of international law, and Sr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga, professor of commercial law in the law school, have been appointed by the Uruguayan Society of International Law to represent Uruguay in the World Commission of Commercial Arbitration established during the last conference held by the International Law Association in Buenos Aires.

#### VENEZUELA.

NEW STEAMER ROUTE.—In the latter part of April, 1923, the Compañía Transatlántica Española opened a direct steamer route between Spain and Venezuela, the trip being made in 17 days, or 15 days less than by the former roundabout route.

Roads, Bridges, and electrification of railways.—The Government has authorized the construction of two new roads, and two bridges are to be built at Caracas. The work will probably be undertaken by the Government without calling for bids.

The La Guaira-Caracas Railway, 22 miles in length, one of the shortest but one of the best in Venezuela, is considering plans for the electrification of its lines. This railroad, which carries onefourth of the railroad freight in the country, runs through the Federal District, connecting the capital with the principal seaport, about two and a half hours distant. In the course of the journey from La Guaira to Caracas the railway ascends from sea level to nearly 3,000 feet. The road has a 3-foot gauge and is 36.65 kilometers (22 miles) long. It has 15 steel bridges with a combined length of 281.55 meters, and 8 tunnels with a total length of 379.5 meters. Its rails weigh 65 pounds per yard. In the latter part of 1922 the railroad had the following rolling stock: 15 locomotives, 28 passenger coaches, 63 open freight cars of 15 tons capacity, and 34 cattle cars of a capacity of 12 animals each, making a total of 160 items of rolling stock. The construction cost of this railroad, including the station and equipment, was \$95,763 per kilometer, or \$154,068 per mile. (Commerce Reports.)



## ARGENTINA.

1923 BUDGET.—The budget for 1923 places the expenditures at 632,193,073.61 pesos. The balance of the general revenue, estimated at 12,331,464.14 pesos, is to be used to increase the funds for section 11 (public works and supplementary credits).

The following provision for a minimum wage is included in the budget law:

Every employee or workman over 18 years of age, without distinction of sex, who works at least 8 hours a day in Government service, has no other occupation and receives no other remuneration, voluntary lodging, or meals, shall receive a salary

of 160 pesos a month, or 6.40 pesos a day, as a minimum, from which not more than 40 per cent may be deducted for full board and for permanent and hygienic lodging.

In the national hospitals, including the institutions in charge of the charity society, the greater expense caused by the minimum wage of workmen and nurses shall be covered by general revenues.

#### BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1923.—By a presidential decree of February 28, 1923, the budget for 1922, with slight modifications, was put into effect on March 1, 1923, as follows:

Revenue:	Bolivianos.
State domain	5, 458, 684. 18
Public service	3, 145, 350. 00
Direct taxes	4, 176, 500. 00
Indirect taxes	8, 820, 000. 00
Export duties	3, 459, 500.00
<u>-</u>	
Total	25, 060, 034. 18
Expenditures:	
Legislative	495, 300. 00
Foreign relations	1,080,190.00
Worship	93, 740.00
Government	5, 030, 868. 84
Treasury	16, 531, 790. 64
Industry	117, 780. 00
Promotion	639, 487. 63
Justice	1, 974, 185. 99
Public instruction	3, 333, 806. 40
Agriculture	26, 160. 00
War	7, 739, 985. 20
Colonization.	496, 360. 60
Total	37, 555, 65 <b>6</b> , 30

The departmental budgets for 1923, beginning on the same date, are fixed as follows:

Departments:	Bolivianos.
Chuquisaca	273, 867. 24
La Paz	3, 024, 689. 95
Cochabamba	753, 987. 23
Potosí	823, 627. 18
Oruro	469, 567. 46
Tarija	170, 076. 00
Santa Cruz.	171, 862. 72
Beni	192, 632. 17
Total	5, 880, 309. 95

(Boletín Comercial, March 25, 1923.)

### BRAZIL.

BANK IN SERGIPE.—The State of Sergipe has made arrangements with the Crédit Foncier for the establishment of a bank which shall aid labor, industry, commerce, and house construction The capital

of the bank shall be 5,000 contos, which may be increased to 20,000 contos upon approval of the assembly. The State guarantees with certain revenues a minimum annual interest of 6 per cent.

SÃO PAULO SAVINGS BANK.—During 1922, 141,392 deposits, which totaled 98,779,588 milreis, were made in the São Paulo Savings Bank, while the 105,446 withdrawals amounted to 82,822,919 milreis. In the pawn section 19,151 loans of a value of 8,101,038 milreis were made, 18,538 pledges, amounting to 7,700,543 milreis, being redeemed. On December 31, 1922, the balance was 116,902,880 milreis.

## CHILE.

TRAVELERS' CHECKS.—The National Savings Bank is issuing for the convenience of persons desiring ready money when away from home *cheques de crédito*, similar in principle to the travelers' checks issued in the United States, and payable by a Chilean savings or other bank.

# COLOMBIA.

BUDGET FOR 1923.—The budget for 1923, as determined by law No. 7 of January 26, 1923, calculates the national revenues at approximately 24,778,000 pesos. Expenditures for the year are fixed at 24,776,605 pesos, divided as follows among the ministries:

Government	8, 254, 658. 40
Foreign affairs	
Finance	2, 132, 581. 86
War	2, 819, 233. 28
Public instruction	1, 251, 306. 48
Agriculture and commerce.	1, 438, 538. 00
Public works	2, 345, 687. 07
Treasury	5, 999, 503. 50

The third section of the budget law refers to the special public debt budget which, with the additional credits approved by Congress, amounts to 2,720,134.61 pesos. (Diario Oficial, February 10, 1923.)

BUDGET OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUNDINAMARCA.—According to the balanced budget for the year dating from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, submitted to the assembly of Cundinamarca by the Secretary of Finance, the revenue will amount to 1,285,376.32 pesos, to be distributed as follows:

	Pesos.
Legislation	12, 866. 27
Interior	69, 708. 00
Justice	56, 552. 00
Police.	71, 996. 00
Finance	156, 714. 00
Public debt	
Public works	328, 384. 00
Public instruction.	276, 980. 60
Miscellaneous expenses	27, 913. 85
Charity	234, 261. 60

Cundinamarca is the department which appropriates the greatest amount for charity and good roads.

# GUATEMALA.

REVENUES.—The national revenues for 1922 totaled 306,810,078.23 pesos, or 50,548,207.69 pesos more than those of the previous year. The deficit of 41,679,823.33 pesos, caused chiefly by payments to the International Railways of Central America and to the Los Altos Railway not included in the budget, was covered by treasury funds. The revenue from foreign trade was 170,265,298.82 pesos, of which 114,117,215.91 pesos represented the import taxes and 56,148,082.91 pesos the export taxes. Consular fees totaled 17,053.99. The post-office service produced 6,486,187.45 pesos, and the telegraph service 8,205,171.90 pesos.

According to contract, £32,080 was paid in amortization of the foreign debt, leaving a balance on December 31, 1922, of £1,308,563.

# HAITI.

Internal Revenue.—The amount of internal revenue collected from October 1, 1922, to February 28, 1923, was 383,804 gourdes and \$69,264.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—The National Bank of the Republic of Haiti has opened a savings department, offering 3 per cent annual interest on deposits.

#### PERU.

Loan.—The National Congress has authorized the emission of bonds to the amount of 30,000 Peruvian pounds, bearing 8 per cent annual interest, secured by certain revenues. The funds from this loan are to be used for water and drainage systems being constructed in the city of Huacho.

Capital of banks.—See page 78.

# SALVADOR.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue for 1922 was 7,316,551.49 colones, or 1,669,343.65 colones more than that of the previous year. The total revenue collected during 1922 amounted to 11,542,661.60 colones, while the expenditures were 12,240,946.43 colones, the deficit being covered by short-term loans. (Report of the Minister of the Treasury, Diario Oficial, February 22, 1923.)

CANCELLATION OF FLOATING DEBT.—The Government proposes to cancel the floating debt due to arrears in salaries and amounts due on equipment purchases, contracts, and purchases of materials pending on February 28, 1923. A call was issued to all creditors to put in their claims between April 2 and June 30, so that the treasury may take account of its obligations.



CHILE.

Assistance to nitrate producers.—A law of February 9, 1923, renewed with slight modifications the provisions of Law No. 3795, of September, 1921, by which an advance of 7.50 person national currency per 46 kilos of nitrate ready for embarkation was granted to nitrate producers who kept their plants open. (See Bulletin for January, 1922.)

PRINTED MATTER.—To promote the circulation of books in the Republic, special postal rates of 40 centavos per kilo or fraction thereof have been established on packages of printed matter not exceeding 5 kilograms in weight.

Weight of products in sacks.—Law No. 3915, of February 9,1913, provides that the weight of a sack of any product which is to be carried by human strength shall not exceed 80 kilograms.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—By Law No. 3921, of March 21, 1923, the President is empowered to appoint a commission of three members whose duty is to propose a definite organization of the public service, determining the number of employees in each office, their remuneration, and as far as possible their duties, said commission to report within a year.

In the meantime, bureau chiefs are required to suggest to the ministers of their respective departments reductions of 10 to 50 per cent in personnel, and vacancies occurring, with some exceptions, will not be filled. All teachers, officers and some other officials of the army and navy and judges and certain specified employees of the Department of Justice are excepted from the foregoing provisions.

#### COLOMBIA.

Law on the exploitation of hydrocarbons.—Law 14, of January 31, 1923, complements and amends Law 120 of 1919, governing the exploitation of hydrocarbons. (*Diario Oficial*, February 8, 1923.)

REFORM AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.—See page 81.

#### CUBA.

TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.—According to a resolution dictated by the council of Habana and approved by the mayor, a tax has been levied on posters, placards, and other similar means of advertisement, which have been divided into three classes—daily, temporary, and permanent.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

School tax.—A decree of April 3, 1923, provides that all property is to be reassessed for school-tax purposes, the former valuation having proved to be too high.

IMPORTANT NEW LAWS.—The president promulgated in March and April the communal and provincial organization laws and the election law under which the presidential election will take place. The last-named law is contained in the Gaceta Oficial for March 21, 1923.

# HAITI.

CIVIL PENSIONS.—A law of February 5, 1923, states that all civil employees of the Government who have been at least 25 years in the service are eligible at the age of 60 years to a monthly pension of one-half of their salary, not to exceed 100 gourdes. Diplomats and certain judges, however, may receive a pension equal to one-third of their salary. For the pension fund 1 per cent per month will be deducted from the employee's salary, and also a twelfth of the first month's salary or of an increase. The Government will contribute the rest.

LAWS AND ACTS OF 1920.—The Department of Justice issued in April the official edition of the Laws and Acts of 1920.

# MEXICO.

MEXICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.—The Mexican Bar Association, of which Sr. Licenciado don Antonio Pérez Verdía F. is president, held its first meeting in Mexico City on April 12, 1923.

### PERU.

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION.—A recent law prohibits the importation of animals suffering from contagious or hereditary diseases; or animals suspected to have such diseases, as well as anything which has come in contact with them. The exportation of diseased animals is also prohibited. Animals may be shipped from the country only when the exporters have obtained a license issued by the authorities designated by the President. Quarantine stations will be established for the observation of live stock and bacteriological laboratories for the examination of infected animals. This law authorizes the President to enlarge the Institute of Agricultural Bacteriology, Sera, and Vaccines in Lima so that it can attend to the needs of the nation's live stock.

Capital of banks.—The National Congress has passed a law providing that all foreign banks established in the country, whether independent entities or agencies for foreign banks, must hold in their vaults no less than 200,000 Peruvian pounds in national currency, which must be recorded by the Government inspection of banks before the foreign bank or agency can open for business. If the foreign bank is operating independently, it is obliged to establish a reserve fund in the country of at least 10 per cent of its future profits. If operating as an agency or branch of a foreign bank, it must present to the Government a legal statement of its parent bank, taking the responsibility for the credit obligations which the branch may contract and the funds deposited with it. In no case may banking firms diminish their original capital except when making a final settlement after payment of all their obligations. Foreign banks or banking agencies are given six months to comply with this law.

# SALVADOR.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.—On March 21, 1923, the Salvadorean Assembly passed a decree denying subventions from the State or other official sources to any school whose statutes prevent the attendance in its classes of illegitimate children.



## ARGENTINA-SPAIN.

Convention on industrial accidents.—Ratifications of the convention between Argentina and Spain which provides for reciprocity of treatment for workers insured against industrial accidents were exchanged in Buenos Aires on September 28, 1922. The convention was signed November 27, 1919. (International Labour Review, April, 1923.)

#### CHILE.

International opium convention.—The President of Chile, under date of January 24, 1923, promulgated as law the international opium convention signed at The Hague in 1912, Chile's ratification thereof having been deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Holland on January 16, 1923. (Diaro Oficial, January 25, 1923.)

## ECUADOR.

PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CONVENTION RATIFICATION.—The principal convention signed in the First Pan American Postal Congress in Buenos Aires, September 15, 1921, regulations and final protocols, and the conventions on money orders and on parcels post regulations

and final protocol, having been approved by legislative decree on September 28, 1922, and sanctioned in the following month of October, were ratified by the President on December 1, 1922.

## ECUADOR-VENEZUELA.

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.—On March 17, 1923, in Quito, the plenipotentiaries of Venezuela and Ecuador exchanged ratifications of the treaty of arbitration between the two countries, signed May 24, 1921. (El Universal, Caracas, March 22, 1923.)



#### ARGENTINA.

University extension course.—The University of Buenos Aires, in response to requests from various parts of the Province that professors be sent to lecture at libraries and other public places, began in April an extension course of lectures in 25 de Mayo, Lobería and San Nicolás.

Prison schools.—The inspector of prison schools of the Province of Buenos Aires reports a total of 11 prisons with 14 schools and 32 teachers, and a registration of 2,402 students for 1922. Most of the students were illiterate, but have learned to read and write and have acquired the rudiments of other primary subjects. The prisons of La Plata, Dolores, Bahía Blanca, and San Nicolás have been given libraries. The La Plata Penitentiary and the prison of Sierra Chica have general workshops. The La Plata Reformatory for Minors has an agricultural course and a broom factory, while the prison for women has classes in hand weaving.

School for Retarded Children.—On April 9, 1923, the city of Rosario opened for the second year its school for retarded children.

Classes for women.—The Library of the National Council of Women in Buenos Aires has opened its courses for the year. They include: Spanish literature; Spanish declamation; decorative composition; writing; stenography; typing; accounting; French, English, and Italian; pedagogy; and library training.

In the Argentine Club for Women there are given, in addition to courses in foreign languages and art, classes in dressmaking, corrective gymnastics, classic and modern dancing. This club also sponsors a dramatic company.

The Y. W. C. A. offers a variety of cultural courses, including classes in five modern languages, with special stress on English, young women being prepared to take the examination in that language offered

by the local commission of Cambridge University. The athletics and physical training attract girls of different age groups.

# CHILE.

University reforms.—Sr. Gregorio Amunátegui, the new rector of the University of Chile, has laid down as the main points in his program for the development of the university better scientific training for professional careers, including new courses directly related to industry; the diffusion of general culture through extension courses and lectures; and scientific investigation.

EVENING SCHOOL GRADUATES.—A young woman and two young men who completed four years' work in the evening school of the Los Angeles Liceo, of Santiago, were recently given their bachelor's degree by the council of public instruction. It is worthy of note that the teachers in the evening school gave their services gratuitously.

Postgraduate courses.—Approximately 60 men and women teachers attended the postgraduate normal courses in the Camilo Henríquez Normal School in Valdivia last summer.

# COLOMBIA.

Secondary education in Colombia.—Decree No. 1122 of August 5, 1922, issued new regulations governing the granting of the bachelor's degree, which is conferred at the end of the secondary school course. The following course of study must be given by official or private schools having the right to grant the degree of bachelor of philosophy and letters:

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth year.
ReligionApologetics.			(?)			
Spanish: Grammar and composition Spelling. Rhetoric and history of literature	5	5	5			
English				5	5	
French. Latin		5	5	5	5	
Geography: General Of Colombia.		3				
Cosmography History: Of Colombia Ancient				3		
Modern				3		
Analytical and commercial arithmetic. Accounting. Algebra		5	5	5		
Plane and solid geometry			5		5	
Natural history: zoology, physiology, hygiene, botany, geology Philosophy:					5	
Logic					5	
Experimental psychology						
Total	20	21	20	26	25	23

For the degree of bachelor of science, the first three years of the course are the same as above, with the addition under mathematics of elementary trigonometry in the third year.

Fourth year: Latin is replaced by German, and philosophy by

cosmography, five hours per week each.

Fifth year (the last): Latin is replaced by German, and philosophy by chemistry.

This decree abrogates Decree No. 229 of 1905 and all other

differing statutes, and amends Decree No. 491 of 1904.

Public instruction expenses in Bogotá.—An appropriation of 82,150 pesos has been made by the Department of Education, 47,082 pesos of which are for teachers' salaries, 23,800 pesos for rent, and the balance for manual training and workshops.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Under Law 85 of 1922 governing the practice of medicine, graduates of a school of medicine in Colombia or in a country with which the former has a convention regarding the recognition of academic degrees, must have their diplomas legalized in the Department of Public Instruction if they wish to practice their profession in Colombia. Foreign doctors are examined by the Colombian School of Medicine.

Boys' homes and reform schools.—By Law 15 of February 3, 1922, the departmental councils are authorized to establish under the direction of competent teachers, reform schools, similar to those established in Europe and the United States, for homeless boys and those who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the children's or other courts. Special attention will be given to vocational training in trades and agriculture, and articles manufactured for local use. With a view to encouraging the pupils in their work, an annual competition will be held, and a scholarship in the Central Technical Institute of Bogotá awarded the winner. An annual industrial and agricultural exposition of the articles manufactured by the pupils will also be held in each reform school, and prizes given for the best work.

## COSTA RICA.

School appropriations.—On the 1st of March, 158,092.28 colones, the appropriation assigned in the present budget for public schools, was divided among the school districts as follows: San José, 57,611.15 colones; Alajuela, 30,397.29 colones; Cartago, 21,170.95 colones; Heredia, 20,193.48 colones; Guanacaste, 17,237.73 colones; Puntarenas, 7,397.68 colones; and Limón, 4,084 colones.

HEREDIA NORMAL SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.—Prof. Ramón Torres, of the natural history section, last year founded a club for scientific studies which is now collecting funds for the botanical garden, aquaria, and a swimming pool. The students of the third-year class are collecting funds for the installation of radiotelephone service. Doña Amparo de Zeledón donated 300 colones to the physics laboratory and agricultural experiment field for the year's work.

## CUBA.

Donations to universities.—Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante has donated 25,000 pesos for fellowships and prizes to be awarded students who distinguish themselves in the university.

TRIBUTE TO SR. MANUEL ANGULO.—The Normal School of Santa Clara has conferred the title of "Normal teacher honoris causa" on Sr. Manuel Angulo y Vich, rendering tribute to his services in the establishment of the present system of education and the founding of primary and secondary schools. This is the first time this honor has been granted.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

STUDENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American Red Cross Chapter has given Sr. Adolfo Alfonso y Pirio, a graduate of the commercial course of the Mayaguez High School, a scholorship in the United States for further study.

#### ECUADOR.

Scholarship in the United States.—Sr. Carlos Mantilla, son of one of the editors of *El Comercio*, of Quito, has left for the United States to enter Georgetown University, having received the honor of being appointed to one of the scholarships offered by that institution to the Latin American Republics.

## GUATEMALA.

Learned society.—The National Society of Geography and History, recently formed in Guatemala, proposes to study national aspects of the subjects indicated by its name. It is therefore naturally interested in the Museum of Archeology, Ethnology, and History, and will cooperate with that institution in the preservation of remains of the Mayan civilization, also devoting attention to other historical monuments.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—This university, or extension course, managed by the Federation of Students of Guatemala City, receives a Government subsidy of 10,000 pesos monthly, which began in April, 1923. A section for women, offering elementary and advanced courses, has been opened by the Popular University. The work includes academic and commercial subjects, physical culture, hygiene, and the care of children.

Dental school, school of nursing, and school for midwives.—The three-year courses of study of these schools have been approved by the Government. They will be given in connection with the school of medicine and surgery of the University in Guatemala City.

# HAITI.

Health.—As a result of an interesting lecture delivered by Doctor Debrosse to school officials on the teacher's rôle in promoting health a series of lectures for teachers was started a few months ago in Port au Prince. Doctor Debrosse believes that the school should teach health habits and be instrumental in the prevention of disease, making health the foundation of education.

# HONDURAS.

Cooperation in Education.—The Honduran committee of cooperation with the Educational Section of the Pan American Union, which endeavors to be of assistance to Latin American students wishing to study in the United States, consists of the following: Sr. Dr. en Leyes Federico C. Canales, minister of public instruction; Srta. Orfelia Lagunas Vargas, principal of the Normal School for Young Women in Tegucigalpa; Srta. Adela Travieso C., assistant principal of the same school; and Sr. Dr. en Leyes Silverio Láinez. It will be recalled that the Bulletin announced the appointment of similar committees in Costa Rica and Cuba.

The Government of Honduras, through Srta. Lagunas Vargas, an esteemed correspondent of the Pan American Union, generously offers complete scholarships in the Normal School for Young Women in Tegucigalpa to two American normal-school students, on condition that a similar privilege is granted to two Honduran girls. The school in Tegucigalpa, which covers an entire block, has ample accommodations and beautiful gardens.

# MEXICO.

COOPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—A large group of elementary teachers in Mexico City proposes to establish a cooperative building association, purchasing a tract of land near the city and erecting houses for members.

Vocational training in secondary school.—Shops for instruction in various trades have been installed in the National Preparatory School in Mexico City, since Sr. José Vasconcelos, Secretary of Public Instruction, believes that every young man leaving the school should be able to earn his living by a trade in case for any reason he should not complete his studies for a profession, rather than seeking refuge in Government employment for which he is not prepared.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Departments of Agriculture and Education are cooperating in the introduction of agricultural education into the elementary schools. The pupils of 10 neighboring

schools, united under one teacher, will be taught the elements of practical agriculture, each being given a small plot of ground to cultivate for himself. The Department of Agriculture will pay the teachers.

More school facilities.—By the appointment of 95 additional teachers and the use of a part-time schedule, 15,000 more children in the Federal district will now be able to attend the elementary schools.

The missionary teacher in charge of the Texcoco district reports the establishment of 13 rural schools. Several of them have successful school gardens; one school on a large estate has a gymnasium for the children and is furnishing school lunches.

ILLITERACY.—BULLETIN readers who have followed the Mexican campaign against illiteracy will be interested to learn that the Children's Army enlisted in this peaceful crusade numbers 1,500 pupils of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades in various States, and 5,721 honorary members.

FARM SCHOOL.—A school of agriculture and model farm was opened early this year near Mérida in Yucatán. Graduates of the two-year course may later be admitted to the National School of Agriculture to study for a degree. The State Government has appropriated 80,000 pesos for the purchase of machinery and fine stock, the Federal Government giving a monthly subsidy. The 30 young Mayans who are in attendance are studying stock and poultry raising, sericulture and agriculture.

#### NICARAGUA.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—The Government is to establish two farm schools, one in Oriente Province and the other in Occidente Province, under the direction of the Salesian Fathers or the Brothers of the Christian Schools. These schools will receive from the towns where they are located 10 per cent of the town revenue for establishment and upkeep.

Pharmacists' assistants.—The period for the entrance of pharmacists' assistants into the school of pharmacy without a bachelor's degree has been extended for two years from 1923. It is required, however, that the aspirant shall have had not less than two years' practice in a drug store or pharmacy.

#### PARAGUAY.

MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL.—The Government recently established an aviation school, under the direction of the War and Navy Department, where aviators will be trained for military and naval service.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL IN ASUNCIÓN.—Work was recently commenced on the new normal school in Asunción, which will be built on

the site of the old building, 400,000 pesos having been raised for the purpose by a committee of women. Construction will be carried on in sections in order that the classes may be uninterrupted.

School funds.—The latter part of March the school fund committee in Recoleta made the first distribution of school supplies among poor children who would otherwise have been unable to attend school. This committee also obtained a loom and secured a competent teacher to instruct the children in weaving, which is being so extensively revived throughout South America.

# PERU.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—The Popular University "Gonzales Prada," well known to Bulletin readers, has established in Vitarte, a suburb of Lima, a sanitary corps for the aid of injured workmen; a dispensary for similar cases; a free library for workmen; and an open-air school for the children of workmen.

#### SALVADOR.

School facts.—The message of the retiring President of Salvador, Dr. Jorge Meléndez, read before Congress on February 12, 1923, states that during 1922 there were 12 schools of secondary instruction in the Republic with a registration of 453 students, of whom 219 attended the National Institute. During the same period 771 elementary Government schools were open, with a registration of 42,373 pupils and an average attendance of 28,249 pupils.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.—See page 78.

#### URUGUAY.

Schools.—During 1922 1,036 primary schools were conducted by 2,788 teachers, the maximum registration being 118,102 and the average attendance 89,901 pupils. There were also 25 traveling teachers, 3 open-air schools, 1 kindergarten, 1 course for abnormal children, dental clinics, children's libraries, etc.

Sixty-five different night schools were open to adults, under the direction of 238 teachers, with a registration of 6,533 pupils and an average attendance of 5,152; 2 normal institutes, and 2 schools for the deaf and dumb; and, as in former years, regular night and day courses in gymnastics, singing, molding, dressmaking, commerce, languages, and drawing. Lectures were given in rural and city schools, illustrated by stereopticon pictures. The vocational courses (which are well developed in the Uruguayan school system) met with increasing success.

The registration of students in the different sections of the University of Montevideo during 1922 was 1,615. (Report of Consejo Nacional de Administración, February 15, 1923.)

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The total registration of readers and students during 1922 was 28,093, the circulation being 31,242 books and manuscripts.

Physical culture.—Judging by the following activities conducted in 1922 under the auspices of the national commission of sports and the number of persons who enjoyed the privileges of the playgrounds, field sports, and other entertainments, great interest is being taken in physical culture:

Supervised sports 244, 387	Boxing
Free sports 414, 881	Wrestling 540
Gymnastics	Fencing
Football 39, 441	Croquet
Basket ball 90, 878	Efficiency tests 5, 046
Volley ball 122, 087	Athletics
Baseball	Swimming
Captain ball	Other sports
Handball	Dances
Other ball games	Other entertainments and com-
Tennis	petitions 345

The total attendance at the playgrounds was 923,542, divided as follows: Children, 58,477; mothers, 43,924; adults, 256,740; boys and girls, 503,860; and visitors, 197,922.

Courses for rural teachers, which consist of simple lectures and classes in cattle breeding and agriculture, have been opened in the agricultural department in Paysandú. It is hoped that rural teachers will not only be able to spread the rudiments of scientific agriculture, but that they will be able to instill a love for country life in their pupils.

Course in Esperanto.—A course in Esperanto was opened on April 5, 1923, by the Uruguayan Red Cross.

## VENEZUELA.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—The German Benedictine monks engaged to assist in conducting an agricultural school for homeless boys recently arrived in Venezuela. The institution, which is located in Caracas, has as part of its equipment experiment grounds in Cotiza, where theoretical studies will be supplemented by practical work.

Public instruction in Monagas.—The State of Monagas maintains the following schools: 1 dressmaking school, 1 school of instrumental and vocal music, and 7 primary schools, 1 of which is the coeducational school of San Antonio de Maturín. The State expenditures for public instruction in 1922 were 7,740 bolívares.

Message of Argentine Children.—The pupils of the Buenos Aires school named for the Republic of Venezuela sent a message to the children of Venezuela, saying: "We have been happy to see

floating from the flagstaff of the school our own dear Argentine flag with the beautiful tricolored banner of Venezuela. Our teachers have taught us to love our sister countries in spite of distance, and from time to time we journey in imagination to the country of Bolívar, that great American." Favorable comment upon this message was made by both the Buenos Aires and Caracas press.

Public Library.—The civil administrator of the District of Maneiro, of the State of Nueva Esparta, having established a public library for workers, has requested all persons interested in cultural

progress to send books to this library.



#### ARGENTINA.

CENTENARY OF BUENOS AIRES CHARITY SOCIETY.—The Sociedad de Beneficencia of Buenos Aires was officially established on April 12, 1823, and began its labors by taking charge of the San Miguel School, now the orphan asylum. Next it took over the following institutions: Women's hospital; girls' schools; foundlings' home; first girls' normal school, founded October 15, 1824; and city and country girls' schools. All purely educational institutions were turned over to the National Council of Education in 1876.

Since that time the Sociedad de Beneficencia has confined its activities to women's and children's hospitals and asylums, which include:

Casa de Expósitos (Foundlings' Home), established July 14, 1779.

San Luis Gonzaga Children's Hospital, founded April 9, 1875. Receives patients from all the Republic as well as Buenos Aires.

Seaside Sanitarium at Mar del Plata, founded 1893. Capacity, 200. For children who have undergone surgical treament for tuberculosis. Also for groups of delicate children sent from the foundlings' home.

Solarium at Mar del Plata, opened February 24,1918. Capacity, 130. For children with tuberculosis of the bones or glands.

Rivadavia Women's Hospital, founded in 1759, taken over by the Sociedad in 1852. Capacity, 600 beds, to which is soon to be added a maternity section with 200 beds for working women.

Santa Lucía Ophthalmological Hospital, founded in 1878. New building opened September 24, 1922. Men as well as women and children are treated in this model hospital, said to be the only hospital in South America exclusively for the treatment of the eyes.

Vicente López y Planes Hospital, corner stone laid in 1910. For tubercular women and children. The building program includes cottages for families and a department for pre-tubercular children.

National Hospital for the Insane, founded May 18, 1852. Capacity, 800 to 1,000. Receives women patients from the entire Republic.

Insane asylum for women at Lomas de Zamorra, opened September 26, 1908.

Capacity, 600. Cottage system, work in open air.

Orphan asylum, founded in 1689, first institution entrusted to the Sociedad. Capacity, 232, to be raised to 1,200. It gives orphan girls elementary and commercial education and industrial training.

Saturnino e Unzué Asylum, at Mar del Plata, founded March 5, 1912. Capacity, 325 girls. For delicate orphaned girls from 8 to 15 years of age. It gives the first six years of grade school education, the first year normal course and vocational training of various kinds.

Orphan asylum, founded in 1871, taken over by the Sociedad de Beneficencia in 1872. Capacity, 600. It is for orphans from 10 to 18 years of age and gives all grades of common-school education and a number of vocational courses. New shops costing 350,000 pesos were opened in December, 1922. It has two related agricultural school colonies. There is also a general orphan asylum for orphans from 5 to 9 years of age; capacity, 700.

Estela Matilde Otamendi Asylum, given to the Sociedad de Beneficencia in 1916. For 100 girls from 3 to 8 years of age who are delicate or convalescent. It has a

kindergarten and the first two grades of school.

Branch of the Foundlings' Home. Capacity, 800 children from 2 to 10 years of age with a section established in 1922 for babies from 14 to 18 months. This asylum gives primary instruction through the first four grades and also has a kindergarten.

Congress of Museo Social Argentino.—The international congress and exposition proposed by the Museo Social Argentino, which is to be held the latter part of 1924, as mentioned in the May Bulletin, is arousing interest in many countries. Cordial letters have been received from the following distinguished men, who have been named honorary vice presidents of the congress: The Hon. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Francesco Nitti, formerly president of the Council of State of Italy, Signor Enrico Ferri, the illustrious Italian sociologist and criminologist, Dr. Walter Simons, president of the Supreme Court of Germany, Dr. Leopoldo Palacios Morini, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of Spain, Prof. Paul Otlet, secretary general of the International Associations of Brussels, and Dr. Rafael García Ormaechea, counselor of the National Welfare Institute of Madrid.

School mutual benefit associations.—School children to the number of 89,400 belong to school mutual benefit associations, paying a minimum of 20 centavos a month. This payment entitles them to school supplies, clothing and shoes, medical attention, food, and assistance in entering asylums, schools, or stores, whenever such aid is necessary. In 1922, 7,094 members availed themselves of one or more of these forms of service.

School Medical inspection.—Last year a school medical inspection service for the Territories was created by the Ministry of Education, more than 750 schools coming under its jurisdiction. Although the physicians serve without compensation, they are given

authority to carry out health regulations, and bind themselves to examine all pupils and inspect all schools, as well as to perform certain other services.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—See item "1923 Budget," page —.

# BRAZIL.

RURAL PROPHYLAXIS IN PARÁ.—The rural health and prophylaxis service of the State of Pará last vear carried on its excellent work, reaching an impressive number of citizens, as will be seen by the following figures. Under its jurisdiction were the hygiene institute, leprosy and venereal disease clinics, and venereal disease hospitals in Belem: 3 rural health stations and a leprosarium in the suburbs of Belem; and 3 stations and a traveling service in the rest of the State. Laboratory examinations numbering 70,527 (Wassermann, malaria, Koch, and other tests) were made in Belem; 413 persons were attended in the Pasteur section; 28,725 doses of various injections were given, including some of chaulmoogra oil; 149 diplomas of physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and midwives were inspected and registered: daily visits were made to markets and stores. and 9,980 visits to houses; 58,693 persons were examined for hookworm and other helminthic infections; 19,233 water-closets were inspected; 18,292 sufferers from malaria were treated; 3 squads of men were employed for drainage work and the cutting of weeds; 75,784 patients visited the traveling polyclinic; 22,030 smallpox vaccinations were performed; 510 lepers were treated at the leper institute, and 885 treatments were given in homes; 268 lepers at the Tocunduba Asylum were given 45,555 treatments, including 5,130 injections of chaulmoogra oil; and 6,713 persons were treated for venereal diseases.

Boy Scouts' CAMP.—Nine members of the First Rio Troop of Boy Scouts had a successful camp at Muriguy during their vacation.

#### CHILE.

President Alessandri and Prohibition.—At the reception given by President Alessandri to the newspaper correspondents attending the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, the President addressed the correspondents in the following words:

My Esteemed Friends: May I raise this glass of water in salutation to the representatives of foreign newspapers assembled in this country to watch the development of the Fifth Pan American Conference? And I feel especial satisfaction that this goblet should contain water, since my whole life has been a constant struggle against alcoholism, which weakens the best powers of the race.

I do not presume to blame any one who does not follow this practice. On the contrary, I do not even censure such customs. But I have always believed that the men who do not drink alcohol can render better service to humanity. . . .

The ideal of Pan Americanism which now brings foreign correspondents together in the capital of Chile is in a certain way an ideal common to the press of the whole continent, which for a long time has struggled for and contributed to the security of the most lofty doctrines of modern democracies.

I drink a toast, therefore, to the workers of the press here represented in the hope that their labor may always be directed toward the attainment of the noble rights of democracy.

Boy Scout Hike.—A long hike of 1,115 kilometers was made by three Santiago boy scouts during last February and March, their summer vacation. In 39 days they traversed the entire distance from the capital south to Puerto Montt, being joined in Temuco by a scout of that city. One of the scouts distinguished himself by stopping a runaway horse on which two children were riding.

RED CROSS LECTURES.—Dr. Pedro L. Ferrer, secretary general of the National Red Cross, has been visiting the cities of the north which suffered in the earthquake. In addition to promoting relief work, Doctor Ferrer has been giving lectures on tuberculosis, illustrated by a German film, and on social diseases.

AMERICAN SURGEONS IN CHILE.—A large group of American surgeons and their wives, members of the party which, after being present at the dedication of the Gorgas Memorial Hospital in Panama, has been making a tour of South America, arrived in Santiago late in March via the Transandine railroad from Buenos Aires. Their Chilean colleagues in Santiago and Valparaiso hospitably entertained the visitors, showing them the two cities and the attractive seashore suburbs of Valparaiso, as well as the excellent hospitals and welfare institutions of the capital and port.

### COLOMBIA.

Laborers' houses.—Plans for the new houses to be built in a suburb of Bogotá by the Department of Public Works have been submitted to the Colombian Society of Engineers, and work will commence upon approval by the Public Health Department.

Public health and social problems.—Under Law No. 6 of 1922, a public Health Department was established in the municipal building, Bogotá. Its five sections are as follows: Hygiene and health inspection, municipal laboratory, disinfection, food inspection, and vaccination service.

In 1922, 1,000 samples of food were examined in the municipal laboratory; 1,290 patients received free medical treatment and medicine in the municipal clinic for venereal diseases; and 1,538 prescriptions were filled in the dispensary.

The municipality of Bogotá appropriated 125,855.59 pesos for charity and 50,000 pesos for the almhouse. City funds are also given to the school lunch committee, the milk stations, orphan asylums, hospitals, and other social welfare institutions.

Boys' Homes and reform schools.—See page 81.

#### COSTA RICA.

Cooperative associations.—A San José cooperative housing association of workmen began to build houses the first week in April. Another cooperative association formed by San José workmen for the purchase of supplies is selling shares of 50 colones each, payable at the rate of 1 colon a week. The minimum capital is 50,000 colones and the maximum 200,000 colones, limited to 4 shares per member. A quarter of the capital is to be used to establish the business in staple foodstuffs.

RED CROSS NOTES.—On Holy Thursday, March 29, the Red Cross Brigade left San José by special train to make their annual visit to San Lucas Prison, near Puntarenas, taking with them clothing, cigars, candies, and a book for each convict.

The grand cross of merit of the Cuban Red Cross has been offered

to several members of the Costa Rican Red Cross.

On April 12 in San José the Junior Red Cross of Costa Rica elected its new executive committee for the coming year. Señorita Mercedes Carrión and Señorita Angela Acuña were elected president and vice president, respectively, Sr. Amado Naranjo, secretary, and Señorita Estela González, treasurer.

CUBA.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.—There are at present 140 children registered in the Matanzas Department of Child Hygiene, where they receive the best of care, the milk being scrupulously sterilized and the doctors holding instructive meetings for the children's mothers.

New Pavilion in Spanish sanatorium.—On April 13, 1923, the new \$60,000 pavilion of the sanatorium founded by the Spanish colony was inaugurated in Habana. This two-story building contains large, well-ventilated, and comfortable wards, operating room, pharmacy, laboratory for bacteriological analysis, storeroom, offices, and kitchen.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SOCIAL DISEASES.—The Public Health Department has begun an active campaign against social diseases, offering free treatment to adults and children. In San Cristóbal 1,085 patients have come to the public health office. In Monte Plata and Boyá a special physician for this service was appointed in February.

ECUADOR.

RED CROSS HEALTH PROPAGANDA.—The Ecuadorian Red Cross in Quito is sending out circulars and pamphlets on personal hygiene and lessons in sanitation for popularizing this information among all classes of people.

#### GUATEMALA.

Prison reform.—The penitentiary of Guatemala has a workshop provided with a loom made in Guatemala and used for making cloth for military uniforms. The workshops also contain equipment for the making of the soldiers' shoes and leggings. Instructive motion pictures are shown on Sunday nights. Common criminals are permitted to work each at his own trade, and the illiterate are taught. Lashing as a punishment for prisoners has been done away with, refractory ones now being deprived of seeing their relatives or confined for a time.

#### MEXICO.

Health centers.—Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, Secretary of the Federal Department of Health, is establishing in Mexico City five dispensaries in connection with the active campaign against tuberculosis in charge of Dr. Jesús E. Monjaraz. Under the latter's supervision a corps of agents and visiting nurses is endeavoring to take a city census of all those ill with this disease in order that they may be given proper care and further spread of the disease prevented. The great tuberculosis sanitarium to be built near the city will be described in a later issue of the Bulletin.

A dispensary for women suffering from social diseases and the second child health center were opened in May.

Physical education.—The teachers of physical education in Mexico have formed an alliance, and meet for classes which give them further training and suggestions for use in their school work. This is part of the general development of sports in the Republic, as shown in the success of Mexican athletes in international events, such as their victory over an American basket ball team, and in the organization of a Mexican tennis association.

COLONY FOR WORKINGMEN.—The city of Vera Cruz has set aside 15 blocks of land upon which workers may erect houses, the privilege being restricted, however, to members of labor unions.

Prison shop.—Sr. Francisco Gonzáles Guzmán, director of the Coahuila State Prison in Saltillo, has reopened the carpentry shop in the prison so that prisoners may learn a trade. Furniture is being made for local orders.

MINIMUM WAGE.—The Chihuahua National Chamber of Mining has recently carefully discussed the problem of establishing in Mexico the minimum wage, ordained in principle by the constitution of 1917. The chamber advises the municipal commissions, upon which devolves the duty of fixing the minimum wage in each municipality, to proceed carefully and judiciously so that their work may not need revision.

CITY CLEANING.—The company in charge of street cleaning and refuse collection in Mexico City has bought a large motor sprinkler, more than 20 trucks, and 50 trailers. Refuse is collected at night and early in the morning.

Use of Maguey.—Many Mexicans interested in lessening or abolishing pulque as a beverage are trying to find other uses for the maguey. Up to the present no machine which successfully separates the fiber from the pulp has been put into use, but it is said that one has been perfected by a German inventor.

Mexican feminist council.—On February 17, 1923, the Consejo Feminista Mexicano, a woman's suffrage organization, held its annual election of officers as follows: Secretary general, Srta. Luz Vera; home corresponding secretary, Srta. M. del Carmen Leíja Paz; foreign corresponding secretary, Srta. Eulalia Guzmán; recording secretary, Srta. María Teresa Muro; treasurer, Srta. Julia Ruisánchez; auditor of funds, Srta. Esther Ortega Fernández.

Cooperative building association.—See page 83.

# PANAMA.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.—Srta. Enriqueta B. Morales, superintendent of the National Red Cross of Panama, reports that during the month of March the Red Cross performed the following services in the child welfare section: Total registration of children at end of month, 1,585; children examined and weighed, 471; children given medical examination, 101; treatments given, 558; mothers given milk, 80; cans of milk given away, 548; prizes for cleanliness, 391; house visits made, 700; total number of children seen during the month, 1,729.

The tuberculosis department examined 483 cases; made 271 microscopic examinations; gave 88 injections; weighed 153 patients; made 64 house visits; sent 6 patients inland; and gave 639 prescriptions. It also distributed 744 cans of milk, 1,800 pounds of rice, 158 pounds of butter, 213 cakes of chocolate, 212 packages of tea, 282 cakes of soap, and 727 rations.

The Bando de Piedad visited 143 families, took 49 case records, made 6 visits to Palo Seco (a leper colony), and made 286 investigation visits. They also distributed 621 rations, 621 cans of milk, 3,768 pounds of rice, and 621 cakes of soap.

#### PERU.

HYGIENIC HOUSES FOR WORKMEN.—The proprietors of agricultural lands are required, by a new resolution of the Ministry of Promotion, to construct houses for their workmen as a preventive against bubonic plague. The foundations and floors of the new houses are to be of concrete or stone of rat-proof construction. All the rooms are

49730-23-Bull. 1---7

to have windows which permit adequate sunlight and ventilation. The houses are to have running water, drainage, and proper sanitary arrangements.

HUMANE SOCIETY OF PERU.—In the early part of April, 1923, the Humane Society of Peru was formed in Lima for the protection of animals in all parts of the Republic by means of educating those who have to do with animals in their proper treatment.

#### URUGUAY.

LABORERS' HOUSES.—In Artigas a company with a capital of 150,000 pesos has been formed for the purpose of building for laborers small, well-ventilated houses with modern sanitary arrangements. The houses will be sold on easy terms.

## VENEZUELA.

Red Cross general assembly.—On March 14, 1923, the general assembly of the Venezuelan Red Cross was held in Caracas for the election of officers of the supreme council and of the women's central committee. The officers of the supreme council are as follows: President, Dr. Luis Razetti; vice presidents, Dr. S. Álvarez Michaud and Dr. Rafael Requena; treasurer, Dr. Vicente Lecuna, director of the Bank of Venezuela; and secretary general, Sr. S. de Jongh Ricardo. The women's central committee elected the following officers: President, Sra. Luisa Amelia de Razetti; vice presidents, Sra. Isabel N. de Pérez Dupuy and Srta. Regina Gómez; treasurer, Sra. Cachi de Corao, and secretary, Srta. Carmelita López de Ceballos.



#### ARGENTINA.

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL IN ARGENTINA.—BULLETIN readers are aware that last year the mutual legations of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were raised to embassies. Dr. Pedro de Toledo, who has the distinction of being the first ambassador of Brazil in Argentina, was received by President Alvear in April.

# CHILE.

FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.—Santiago was in gala array on March 25, 1923, for the opening session of the Fifth International Conference of American States, which continued in session until May 3. An extended account of this exceedingly important Pan American gathering will be given in a later issue of the Bulletin. Chile welcomed the delegates of the Americas with the most cordial hospitality.

The Mercurio, both in Santiago and Valparaíso, issued on March 25 a special conference edition of 100 pages, which contained a list of delegates, an illustrated account of each country represented, a description of some Chilean enterprises of to-day, and many other interesting features.

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF ARGENTINA IN CHILE.—The honor of being named the first ambassador of Argentina in Chile has been conferred on Sr. Manuel E. Malbrán, who presented his credentials to President Alessandri on March 17, 1923. Sr. Malbrán has previously represented his country in Portugal, the United States, Venezuela, Cuba, and Mexico.

Philadelphia gives Santiago de Chile a flag.—On May 18, 1923, Sr. don Beltrán Mathieu, ambassador of Chile, accompanied by Madame de Mathieu and members of the embassy staff, visited the old home of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia to receive for Santiago, the capital of Chile, an American flag presented to that city by the city of Philadelphia to be flown from the municipal building of the Chilean capital on the Fourth of July and the Tenth of September, the Independence Days of both countries. Señor don Beltrán Mathieu with his party was a guest of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, also visiting the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where the new electric engines to run from Valparaíso to Santiago are being constructed.

# COLOMBIA.

COLOMBIAN INFORMATION OFFICES.—Appointees have been selected by competitive examination to direct the information offices maintained by Colombia in New York, London, and Hamburg. There are also offices in Paris and Barcelona.

Monument to Irish in Colombia's independence.—An article in the Boston Herald by the Colombian Consul in that city, Sr. Naranjo, says that a monument in honor of the thousands of Irish soldiers who aided Colombia to gain her freedom from Spain a century ago is to be raised in Bogotá. Already there has been placed upon the façade of the national capitol a marble tablet inscribed in letters of gold with the story of these brave Irishmen's deeds.

#### CUBA.

CUBAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The opening session of the sixth annual meeting of the Cuban Society of International Law was held on April 23, 1923, in the auditorium of the Cuban Red Cross building, the Secretary of State acting as chairman and delivering the inaugural address.

# GUATEMALA.

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.—The Government of Guatemala has recently dispatched the first funds for the equipment of

the National Archeological Museum, to which the Field Museum of Chicago is to donate a collection of American and Asiatic specimens. The staff of the National Archeological Museum is undertaking the excavations in the indigene ruins and the preservation of historic monuments, as mentioned in the Bulletin for October, 1922. Some articles of great interest have already been obtained for the museum.

#### MEXICO.

Mexican Night.—The Pan American Association of Students of Georgetown University, of which an account was given in the April issue of the Bulletin, held a most successful "Mexican night" in the National Museum at Washington. Among the numbers on the program were addresses on Mexico and Mexican art and selections by Mexican musicians.

Tourists from California.—A party of 87, consisting of prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and their families, headed by Mr. E. O. MacCormick, vice president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Judge William H. Langdon, of the California Court of Appeals, visited Mexico in April, bearing from their organization cordial greetings to President Obregón and other dignitaries. Many entertainments were planned for the visitors, who were unanimous in expressions of praise and gratitude for the warm hospitality with which they were received and in the conviction that the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States would be increasingly important. The Americans were honored by being invited to lunch with President Obregón at Chapultepec Castle. "A true friendship," said one of the American speakers on this occasion, "may be built on the basis of friendly commercial intercourse."

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL IN MEXICO.—In accordance with the action of Brazil last March raising its legation in Mexico to an embassy, the first ambassador, in the person of Dr. Raul Regis de Oliveira, has been appointed to the post. Upon presenting his credentials early this year, the ambassador was given a most cordial welcome by President Obregón.

# URUGUAY.

TRIBUTE TO JOSÉ ENRIQUE RODÓ.—The obelisk erected on Rodó Avenue, in Salto, in memory of Sr. José Enrique Rodó, distinguished Uruguayan educator and writer, was unveiled on April 19.

UNITED STATES SURGEONS.—On March 22, the party of American surgeons, headed by Dr. Franklin Mayo and Dr. Max Douglas, who have been visiting the hospitals of different countries in South America, arrived in Montevideo, where they were cordially entertained and shown the principal hospitals and clinics. One of the American surgeons, Dr. Case, gave a lecture on an aspect of radiology.



# REPORTS RECEIVED TO MAY 28, 1923.

Subject,	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1923.	W. Hanny Dahartaan aangul gan
Cereal prices week ending Mar. 8, 1923  Permanent live stock census of Province of Buenos Aires	Mar. 16 Mar. 17	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
New steamship line between Argentina, Chile, and Peru, via Montevideo.	Mar. 21	Do.
Proposed construction of branches of the La Plata-Meridian V Railway.	Mar. 27 Apr. 4	Do.
Argentine cotton acreage in 1923. Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered. Reduction in Buenos Aires tramway fares.	Apr. 9 Apr. 13	Do. Do.
BRAZIL,		
Tomage of foreign merchandise imported into the State of Rio Grande do Sul, through the port of Rio Grande, last six months of 1922.	Mar. 22	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
Authorization of contract for construction of hotel in Recife.		C. R. Cameron, consul at Pernam- buco.
Award of contract for completion of Port of Recife  Projected construction of electric-light plant in Assu, Rio Grande do Norte.	Mar. 23 Mar. 30	Do. Do.
Amusement park to be constructed in RecifeSugar shipments and crop prospects of Pernambuco, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1923.	Apr. 3 Apr. 7	Do. Do.
Weekly report on shipping conditions in Pernambuco	do Apr. 9 Apr. 10	Do. E. M. Lawton, consul at Sao Paulo. C. R. Cameron.
31, 1923. Movement of vessels and freight from Recife, week ending Apr. 2, 1923.	do	Do.
Public works to be undertaken in the State of Pernambuco. Imports into the port of Para from all countries during January and February, 1923.	Apr. 25 Apr. 30	Do. Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para.
CHILE.		
Statistical data for the year 1921	Jan. 9	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Strait of Magellan traffic in 1922	Mar. 22	Austin C. Brady, consul at Punta Arenas.
Nitrate statistics	Mar. 28	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Antofagasta.
Spanish steamship line to west coast of South America.  Commerce of Tarapaca during March, 1923  Exports from Antofagasta during March, 1923  American steel products in demand in Chile  Chile prohibits the exportation of scrap iron.	Mar. 31 Apr. 3 Apr. 5 Apr. 9	C. F. Deichman. Homer Brett, consul at Iquique. Ben C. Matthews. C. F. Deichman. Do.
Clothing factory for Antofagasta.  Foreign trade of Chile for calendar year 1922.	May 1 May 11	Ben C. Matthews. C. F. Deichman.
COLOMBIA.	1923.	
Report on commerce and industries for February, 1923	Apr. 14	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barran- quilla.
Commerce and industries for March, 1923	Apr. 17	Leroy R. Sawyer, consul at Cartagena.
Exports for the month of February, 1923, compared with February, 1922.  Colombian market for oil and gasoline engines.  Business conditions for March, 1923.	Apr. 24 Apr. 25	Do.  M. L. Stafford.  Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Invoices, customs duties, etc	Apr. 17	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
New steamship service	May 11	Do.
CUBA.		
Report on commerce and industries for January and February, 1923.	Mar. 15	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Export of sugar through the ports of Matanzas and Cardenas for the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1923.  March, 1923, report on commerce and industries.	Apr. 4 Apr. 20	James V. Whitfield, vice consul at Matanzas.

# Reports received to May 28, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Progress of the Sugar Zafra in the Dominican Republic	Apr. 16	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consu
Economic notes	Apr. 17	at Santo Domingo City. W. A. Bickers, consul at Puert
Fobaceo crop in district	do	Plata. Do.
ECUADOR.		
Ecuador establishes a consulting Public Health Board	Mar. 26	Frederic W. Goding, consul genera
mmigration station established in the island of Puna Report on commerce and industries for March, 1923 mports of automotive vehicles in first quarter of 1923	Apr. 12	at Guayaquil. Do. Do. Do.
GUATEMALA.	aprile.	
March report on commerce and industries	Apr. 21	Arthur C. Frost, consul at Gaute
Juatemala is not an exporter of railway ties	Apr. 27	mala City.
The market for paints in Guatemala	May 3	Do.
HAITI.		
Refrigerating and ice-making plants in Haiti	Apr. 5	Robert Dudley Longyear, vice con sul at Port au Prince.
Means and methods of cooking in Haiti	Apr. 9	Damon C. Woods, consul at Car Haitien.
HONDURAS.	4 10	
Modification of customs tariffs	Apr. 13	Robert L. Keiser, consulat Teguc galpa.
Rainfall statistics (San Juancito)	Apr. 19	A. K. Sloan, consul at La Ceiba.
MEXICO.		
resent conditions of the Tehuantepec National Railroad.	Apr. 28	George E. Seltzer, vice consul salina Cruz.
Declared exports of coffee from Salina Cruz for April	May 7	Do.
NICARAGUA.		
farch, 1923, report on commerce and industries	Apr. 10 Apr. 27	Harold Playter, consul at Corint William W. Heard, consul at Blu fields.
PANAMA.		
March report on commerce and industriesncrease in exports of bananas from Colon-Cristobal	Apr. 16 Apr. 21	George Orr, consul at Panama Cit Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colo
PARAGUAY.		
Annual report on commerce and industries of Paraguay for the year 1922.	Mar. 15	Harry Campbell, consul at Asuccion.
General description of Peruvian trade for March, 1923	Apr. 2	E. C. Guyant, consul in charg
Old official time to be resumed on Apr. 10, 1923	Apr. 8	Callao-Lima.
SALVADOR.		
Electric light company, authorized	Apr. 13	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at Sa
Proposed budget for the fiscal year 1923–24.	Apr. 21	Salvador. Do.
April, 1923, report on commerce and industries	May 1	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Jruguayan foreign commerce for the year 1922		David J. D. Myers, consul at Monevideo.
Bales of sheepskins shipped at Montevideo from Aug. 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1923. Excerpts from March report on commerce and industries.	Apr. 13 Apr. 18	Do. Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Excerpts from annual report of commerce and industries for 1920 and 1921.	Mar. 15	S. J. Fletcher, vice consul at I
For 1920 and 1921. Coffee shipments for March, 1923	Apr. 11	Guaira. John O. Sanders, consul at Mar



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	Page.
The Fifth International Conference of American States  By L. S. Rowe, Director General Pan American Union.	109
Official Agenda	114
The Inaugural Ceremony of the Fifth International Conference of American States	117
Address of His Excellency, Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile, at the Inaugural Session of the Fifth International Conference of American States.	120
First Plenary Session of the Fifth International Conference of American States.  Address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Don Luis Izquierdo.  Response of Dr. Manuel A. Montes de Oca, President of the Argentine Delegation.  Address of Dr. Augustín Edwards, President of the Conference.  National Greetings to the Conference.	136
Executive Board, Credentials, and Major Conference Committees	154
The Closing Session of the Conference	161
Brief Summary of Conference Achievements	163
Commercial Aspects of Fifth Pan American Conference.  By Ralph H. Ackerman, Technical Adviser of the Delegation of the United States.	174
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	179
Economic and Financial Affairs	195
$\label{lem:alpha} {\bf Argentina-Brazil-Colombia-Cuba-Honduras-Paraguay-Peru.}$	
Legislation.  Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Ecuador—Haiti—Honduras—Paraguay—Salvador.	198
International Treaties	201
Costa Rica-United States-Venezuela.	
Public Instruction and Education.  Argentina—Chile—Colombia—Ecuador—Honduras—Mexico—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.	202
Social Progress.	206
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay.	
General Notes	214
Bolivia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Mexico—Nicaragua—Uruguay.	



Courtesy of the Embassy of Chile at Washington.

HIS EXCELLENCY DON ARTURO ALESSANDRI, THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.



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NO. 2

# THE FIFTH INTERNA-TIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES :: ::

SANTIAGO, CHILE, MARCH 25-MAY 3, 1923.

By L. S. Rowe,

Director General, Pan American Union.

HE Fifth International Conference of American States marks an important step forward in the development of Pan American cooperation. The record of positive, practical achievement in bringing about concerted action amongst the Republics of the American Continent in the solution of their common problems is both larger in volume and more important in its immediate and ultimate consequences than that of any of the four preceding conferences.

An analysis of the deliberations and conclusions of the five Pan American conferences that have been held since 1889 discloses the fact that the outstanding purpose of these conferences has been to secure greater unity of action between the American Republics for the purpose of fostering closer commercial ties, to lay the foundations for closer cultural relations, and to bring about interchange of experience and, wherever possible, uniformity of action in the solution of those economic and social problems common to all the countries of America. The delegates have assembled for the purpose of discussing those problems which afford opportunity for united action and toward the solution of which each country is in a position to contribute its due share.

109

The program of the Santiago conference, in marked contrast with its immediate predecessor (the Buenos Aires conference of 1910), contained a number of political questions upon which public interest was concentrated. The most important of these and the one which aroused the deepest popular interest, was Topic XII, reading as follows:

Consideration of the reduction and limitation of military and naval expenditures on some just and practicable basis.

On this question no definite conclusion was reached by the conference. The reasons for the absence of a continental conclusion on this important subject are readily apparent upon examination of the conditions confronting the conference at the time of its assembling. In February, 1923—that is to say, a month prior to the assembling of the Santiago conference—the five Central American countries had reached a definite agreement relative to their land and naval armament. The status of naval armament of the United States had been fixed by the Washington Conference. It soon developed that the only countries represented at the Santiago conference immediately concerned in the question of limitation of armament were Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Of these three, Chile announced that she was prepared to accept any conclusions to which Argentina and Brazil would give assent. The discussion, therefore, narrowed itself to an interchange of views between Argentina and Brazil.

The fact that these two countries were unable to reach a definite agreement does not indicate that no such agreement will be reached. The frank interchange of views which took place at Santiago gave rise to the impression amongst the delegates to the conference that the two Governments concerned, animated as they are by a desire to avoid rivalry of armaments, will soon be able to reach an understanding through special agreement.

Another question of a political character confronting the conference was contained in Topic X of the program, reading as follows:

Consideration of the best means to give wider application to the principle of the judicial or arbitral settlement of disputes between the Republics of the American Continent.

In dealing with this question the conference, after prolonged committee discussions, reached the conclusion that the first step to be taken was to make continental in scope the plan for a system of conciliation in the settlement of inter-American disputes and, with this end in view, agreed upon a treaty which extends to all the American Republics a system of conciliation at once both practical and effective. This treaty will undoubtedly prepare the way for a further step at the sixth conference, to be held at Habana, toward the continental application of the principle of international arbitration.

After careful deliberation, the conference reached a similar conclusion relative to a number of questions of public law submitted to the conference. In the consideration of such questions as Topics XIV and XV, on the "Rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republics," and the "Status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republies." the conference reached the conclusion that these subjects should be considered by a special assembly of jurists, and with this end in view reorganized the International Commission of Jurists. entrusting to this commission the important duty of formulating definite projects for the acceptance of the American Republics at the next International Conference of American States.

The two remaining political questions contained in the program, namely, Topics IX and XVI, read as follows:

Consideration of measures tending toward closer association of the Republics of the American Continent with a view to promoting common interests.

#### XVI.

Consideration of the questions arising out of an encroachment by a non-American power on the rights of an American nation.

With reference to these two questions the conference was of the opinion that they should be made the subject of detailed and careful study and analysis in order that definite action may be taken by a future conference. With this end in view the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was entrusted with the duty of preparing definite projects to be submitted to the sixth conference, to be held at Habana, Cuba, within the next five years.

With the exception of the question of international arbitration, the inclusion of political questions in the program of the Pan American conference marks a distinct departure from the traditions of these conferences. The first four conferences devoted themselves almost exclusively to questions of a commercial and cultural nature, and it is in these two fields that the record of achievement of the Santiago conference is most notable.

The commercial aspects of the conference are fully set forth in an illuminating article by one of the technical advisers of the delegation of the United States, Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman, which will be found on page 174 of this volume. This record indicates that the Santiago conference has carried commercial and economic cooperation between the American Republics to a distinctly higher plane of efficiency.

In the domain of cultural achievement and in the solution of social problems the conference also made important contributions to Pan American cooperation. The conference clearly recognized that in the field of education and social betterment it is necessary to secure the cooperation of highly trained experts assembled in special Pan American conferences, each devoted to the consideration and to the formulation of plans for the solution of specific problems. With this end in view the conference provided for the convening of special assemblies to deal with such matters as:

- 1. Secondary and university education.
- 2. Inter-American sanitary cooperation.
- 3. Cooperation in combating agricultural and cattle diseases.

The conference furthermore provided for closer cooperation between the Republics of the American Continent in the conservation of archæological remains and in the preservation of those historical documents necessary to the construction of an adequate American history. It was provided, in a special resolution, that two archæological institutes be founded in those centers that had the greatest cultural influence prior to the discovery of America by Columbus; one of these institutes to be established in the Mexican and Central American region, the other in the Ecuadorean and Peruvian district. Under the provisions of this same resolution the Pan American Union was also requested to cooperate in the diffusion of archæological and historical studies, and to serve as an intermediary between museums, scientific societies, and specialists for the interchange of data, monographs, casts, and reproductions. As a result of the efforts of the Santiago conference, archæologists from all sections of the American Continent will be brought into close touch with one another, and their united effort in the preservation and conservation of archæological remains will be made effective.

Finally, and by no means of least importance, the conference addressed itself to the question of the organization and powers of the Pan American Union. In fact, this question remained in the foreground throughout the sessions of the conference. In the organic act of the Pan American Union three changes of importance were introduced, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) It was provided by the conference that whenever, for any reason, a State, member of the Pan American Union, does not have a diplomatic representative at Washington, such State may appoint a special representative on the governing board of the Union.
- (2) Instead of conferring on the Secretary of State of the United States the chairmanship ex officio of the governing board, the conference provided that the chairman and vice chairman be elected by the board.
- (3) Provision was also made for the establishment by the governing board of a series of permanent commissions, designated as follows:
  - (a) For the development of economic and commercial relations between the American Republics.
  - (b) For the study of all matters relating to the international organization of labor in America.
  - (c) For the study of questions relating to hygiene in the countries of the continent.
  - $\left(d\right)$  For the development of intellectual cooperation, with special reference to cooperation between universities.

In addition, however, to these specific provisions contained in the resolution on the Pan American Union, the conference added greatly to the powers of the Union in a number of other special resolutions, entrusting to it additional functions relative to the special conferences to which reference has been made.

Thus briefly summarized, it is evident that the record of the Santiago conference is such as to give cause for real gratification to all those interested in the Pan American movement. Nothing of a spectacular nature was attempted, but every step taken was such as to command the enthusiastic approval of all the delegations. This is, after all, the best guaranty that the conclusions reached will be made effective in the domestic and foreign policy of the American Republics.



# OFFICIAL AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

I.

ONSIDERATION of the action taken by the participating countries, and of the application in each country of the conventions and resolutions of previous Pan American Conferences, with special reference to the convention concerning trade-marks, and the convention on literary and artistic copyright, signed at Buenos Aires, August 20, 1910.

# II.

Organization of the Pan American Union on the basis of a convention, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires, August 11, 1910.

# HL.

Consideration of the results accomplished by the Congress of Jurists which met at Rio de Janeiro with respect to the codification of international law.

# IV.

Measures designed to prevent the propagation of infectious diseases, with special reference to the recommendations of the International Sanitary Conferences.

#### V.

Pan American agreement on the laws and regulations concerning, and cooperation in the improvement of the facilities of, communication on ocean and land and in the air:

- 1. Improvement of ocean transportation facilities.
- 2. The Inter-Continental Railroad and motor transportation.
- 3. Policy, laws, and regulations concerning commercial aircraft; the advisability of an international technical commission on the location of standard landing places, the determination of aerial routes, and the formulation of special customs procedure for aircraft.
- 4. Cooperation of the Governments of the American Republics in reference to all kinds of wireless communication in America, and by means of agreements for its regulation.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Adopted by the governing board of the Pan American Union at a session held on Wednesday, December 6, 1922.

# VI.

Cooperation with respect to the supervision of merchandise entering into international commerce:

- 1. The uniformity of customs regulations and procedure.
- 2. The uniformity of shipping and insurance documentation.
- 3. The uniformity of principles and interpretation of maritime law.
- 4. The uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise.
- 5. Uniform parcels post procedure and consideration of the Pan American Parcel Post Convention.
- 6. Advisability of adopting conventions in order to make effective Resolution XVII, voted by the Second Pan American Financial Congress, which assembled at Washington in January, 1920.<sup>2</sup>

# VII.

Measures for the simplification of passports and adoption of standard form.

# VIII.

Cooperation in the study of agricultural problems; uniformity of agricultural statistics; cooperation in the elimination of diseases of cattle; organized effort for interchange of useful plants and seeds.

# IX.

Consideration of measures tending toward closer association of the Republics of the American Continent with a view to promoting common interests.

#### $\mathbf{X}$

Consideration of the best means to give wider application to the principle of the judicial or arbitral settlement of disputes between the Republics of the American Continent.

# Xī.

Consideration of the best means to promote the arbitration of commercial disputes between nationals of different countries.

# XII.

Consideration of the reduction and limitation of military and naval expenditures on some just and practicable basis.

# XIII.

Consideration of standardizing of university curricula and mutual recognition of the validity of professional degrees among the American Republics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The resolution referred to above is the following:

Resolution XVII. Resolved, That, it being in the interest of all nations that there should be the widest possible distribution of raw materials, the importation of such materials into any country should not be prevented by prohibitive duties.

# XIV.

Consideration of the rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republics.

# XV.

Consideration of the status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republics.

# XVI.

Consideration of the questions arising out of an encroachment by a non-American power on the rights of an American nation.

# XVII

The formulation of a plan by which, with the approval of the scholars and investigators in the several countries, approximately uniform means may be used by the Governments of the Americas for protection of those archeological and other records needed in construction of an adequate American history.

# XVIII.

Consideration of measures adapted to secure the progressive diminution in the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

# XIX.

Future conferences.



# THE INAUGURAL CER-EMONY OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFER-ENCE OF AMERICAN STATES :: :: :: ::

"Puro Chile es tu cielo azulado, Puras brisas te cruzan también, Y tu campo de flores sembrado Es la copia feliz del Edén. Majéstuosa es la blanca montaña Que te dió por baluarte el Señor, Y ese mar que tranquila te baña Te promete futuro esplendor."

Never could the words of the Chilean national anthem be more appropriately applied than on the afternoon of March 25, 1923, a date long to be remembered in the annals of Santiago, when the delegations of 18 sovereign and independent States of the Americas turned their steps toward the Capitol, there to inaugurate in the beautiful and stately Salón de Honor the Fifth International Conference of American States.

Chile's proverbial "cielo azulado" was at its deepest and most serene azure; her mighty, towering background of snow-crowned cordillera—that white "God-given bulwark"—was never more majestic; her flower-starred fields and vineyards, her plains and valleys ruffled by the softest of autumn breezes, her abundant, rushing streams sharply outlined by long lines of lofty poplars, were never more fair or more full of promise, and Santiago's hospitable doors, fitting emblem of the generous hearts of her people, were never more widely ajar than on that lovely autumn day when she became the seat of one of the most significant gatherings of American representatives ever assembled.

Santiago is one of the most ancient cities of the American continent. It was here on the crest of historic Santa Lucia that Pedro de Valdivia in 1541 raised the crimson and gold standard of Spain, which was to be withdrawn centuries later, after the memorable victory on the field of Maipu, and replaced on September 18, 1810, by the tricolor and star of liberty and independence.

Earlier in the day a preparatory meeting of the heads of the delegations had been held, in response to the call of Señor Don Manuel Rivas Vicuña, General Secretary of the Fifth Conference, to arrange various matters relating to the inaugural session at which, in response to the suggestion of Mr. Fletcher, head of the United States delegation, Sr. Augustín Edwards presided—a post of honor to which, later, in accordance with the motion of Dr. Buero, Chief of the Uruguayan delegation and by the acclamation of the delegates in general, he was elected as permanent president of the Fifth Conference.

A little before 3 p. m. the President of the Republic, Don Arturo Alessandri, accompanied by his Ministers of State, left the Palace of the Moneda—the Chilean "White House"—in the State carriages escorted by a military detachment, on their way to the Capitol, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the throngs of citizens which lined the flag-adorned streets throughout the entire route.

The presidential party was met at the main entrance to the beautiful grounds which surround the National Capitol by the Chilean delegation, headed by Sr. Don Augustín Edwards and, amid the stirring strains of the national anthem, was conducted through a double file of army officers and chiefs to their places in the Salón of Honor, where an immense and distinguished audience, standing, paid the President a marked tribute of respect and homage.

After the presentation to His Excellency of a number of distinguished delegates and visitors, the President seated himself at the center of the great table, having at his right the Minister of Foreign Relations, Sr. Don Luis Izquierdo; Secretary General of the Conference, Don Manuel Rivas Vicuña; and Don Alejandro Errázuriz one of the three Conference Secretaries; and, at his left, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, and Sr. Don Nicolas Novoa Valdés, another of the Conference Secretaries—Sr. Julio Pérez Canto being the third.

In a few well-chosen words Minister Izquierdo opened the session, giving place immediately to President Alessandri, who at once proceeded to the reading of his address of welcome, which was interrupted at numerous intervals by prolonged manifestations of cordial and hearty applause. This interesting and significant Pan American document is given in full on pages 120 to 134 of this volume.

Immediately after the conclusion of his address the President and his Ministers returned to the Moneda, there to await the arrival of the delegates, to whom President and Madame Alessandri had offered a sumptuous reception, and to witness from the windows and balconies of the historic Executive Mansion the splendid military and civic parade which had been arranged in their honor.



THE CAPITOL, SANTIAGO, CHILE. The setting for the Fifth International Conference of American States.

# ADDRESS OF HIS EXCEL-LENCY ARTURO ALESS-ANDRI, PRESIDENT OF CHILE :: :: :: ::

Gentlemen: An invincible sentiment of continental cooperation and solidarity brings together the countries of America for the fifth time in this conference, united in the sincere desire of struggling for the progress and the welfare of humanity.

In the name of this Government and of the Chilean people I have the honor of welcoming the distinguished American personalities who bring to this meeting the aspirations of our brother countries.

Gentlemen, you are welcome! The Chilean Government, the Chilean Nation, welcome you to this solemn and historical act of continental life! They wish you a happy stay in this country, and complete success in your noble work.

Since the dawn of our independence, at the very moment when, in the sacred name of redemption, liberty was won, the independent life of the nations of America blossomed out to receive the innovations of progress and grandeur, the organizers of that movement conceived the broad ideal of cooperation and solidarity that would later cause them to fraternize in the firm resolution of together defending themselves against the aggressions of foreign powers and mutually helping themselves to avoid disagreements and disturbances.

Rivadavia, when informing of the organization of the first assembly of the government of Buenos Aires, foresaw the union and harmony between the citizens united by common origin of race, language, and interests; and San Martín, when he issued his proclamation on the thirteenth of November, 1818, invoked the close union of Argentina, Chile, and Peru in order to strengthen the ideal of liberty in these countries.

Martínez de Rozas, in our country, saw in the American brotherhood the foundation of common defense and progress. Don Juan Egaña in his essay, *Declarations of the rights of the Chilean people*, prophesied the future in these terms: "The day when America united in a congress either of nations, of both continents, or the southern continent, should speak to the rest of the world, its voice will be respected and its resolutions will scarcely be contradicted! O'Higgins, in 1818, suggested to the Chilean people the desirability of forming a Latin-American confederation which would maintain its political and civil liberty.

• In 1811 Chile and Venezuela exchanged ideas regarding a possible union against the aggressions of foreign powers and against civil wars.

This principle was defended in 1817 by Cruz Cabuga, Brazilian Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States and, in 1819, by Rodrigo Pinto Aguedes; by Ayos and Cecilio del Valle in Guatemala; by the governors of Colombia and Peru when signing the treaty of alliance of 1822, as the foundation of a future league of the Latin American Nations and of a Congress that would strengthen and make uniform the relations between the recently born nations.

These generous aspirations of the American peoples took form and culminated in the clear-seeing mind of the Liberator Bolivar who, from 1813 had been preaching the new era of brotherly union between the sons of the American world as a fitting coronation of the years of sacrifice consecrated to obtaining the liberty of America.

In his famous letter dated December 7, 1824, from Lima, Bolívar stated that "It is time for the interests and relations that unite the American Republics, once Spanish Colonies, to have a foundation that will make eternal, if possible, the duration of these governments.

"Deeply penetrated by these ideas, I invited in 1822, as President of the Republic of Colombia, the Governments of Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires to form a confederation, and to convoke on the Isthmus of Panama or any other suitable place acceptable to the majority an assembly of plenipotentiaries from each State who might serve as a council during great conflicts, as a point of contact when menaced by common perils, as a true interpreter of the public treaties when difficulties occurred and as a conciliator of our differences."

He finished with this poetical prophecy:

"The day when our plenipotentiaries exchange credentials an immortal epoch will begin in the diplomatic history of America. When, a hundred centuries hence, posterity searches for the origin of our public rights and recalls the treaties that consolidated their destinies it will read with profound respect the protocols of the Isthmus. Posterity will find in them plans of the first alliances which outline our relationship with the Universe. What, then, will the Isthmus of Corinth be as compared with the Isthmus of Panama?"

The Supreme Director of Chile, don Ramón Freire, answered that invitation in July, 1825, stating that he saw in that "sublime project" the only way whereby America could insure forever its liberty,

consolidate its institutions, and "give the weight of opinion, majesty, and strength to these new nations which, separately, are small in the eyes of the European powers, but united form a whole to be respected."

Bolivar's invitation having been accepted, the first Congress that brought together the nations of America to study their common future was held in Panama, and if many difficulties prevented the success that had been prophesied by the Liberator, it has passed into history as a beautiful example of the force with which, in the first years of American life, germinated the sentiment that had been cherished by the martyrs and founders of the States of the continent: To unite and combine in a supreme effort to secure liberty, progress, and civilization.

The Congress of Lima, held in the year 1847, which was attended by plenipotentiaries from Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Nueva Granada, and Peru, did not achieve the ends sought, but it helped again to emphasize the sentiment of harmony which these countries had always felt as a guarantee of future welfare.

The treaty signed in the year 1856 by the Republics of Peru, Chile, and Ecuador attempted to give form to the Continental Union and called for the cooperation of all the American countries; and if it also failed to attain immediate success, it at least helped to make evident the active way in which these nations continued cultivating the noble aspirations of the founders of the independence of the continent.

When the State Department of Chile answered the invitation of Peru to another congress of plenipotentiaries in February, 1864, it stated that it was greatly interested in the realization of the old sentiment of American Union to which it cordially adhered.

In December 1907, several conventions were signed, among which the one referring to the organization of the Central American Court of Justice holds a place of prominence, as it has the honor of being the first truly international tribunal in the world.

The unity of Central America, secured through unceasing efforts, and contemplated in the Central American Conference which recently took place in Washington under the auspices of President Harding, is another pleasing revelation of the brotherly feeling that prevails in the governments of those countries.

It is a source of profound satisfation for the President of Chile to remind you at this moment of the first international treaty that gave expression in this hemisphere to the spirit of cooperation that this congress is called upon to strengthen. On the fifth of February of the year 1819, the Chilean Minister Plenipotentiary, don José de Irisarri, and the Argentine Plenipotentiary, don Gregorio Tagle, signed, duly authorized, a treaty of alliance, the first article of which

stipulated that "both parties agree, in accordance with the desires expressed by the people of Peru, and especially by those of the city of Lima, to assist them in obtaining their liberty and in establishing a Government that will best respond to their physical and moral constitution, and the aforementioned parties bind themselves to finance an expedition that is in readiness in Chile for this purpose."

"The contracting parties," says article 5, "mutually guarantee the independence of the State that will be formed in Peru as soon as her Capital is liberated."

This was the first international treaty that united two American countries in the noble ideal of securing the independence and liberty of one of their continental brother countries. The highest idealism prompted this action. Selfishness was cast aside by both countries, giving way to the noble sentiments of brotherhood. Both parties bound themselves to guarantee the independence of the country to whose assistance they were going; with united hearts and interlaced flags, they united the heroic efforts of their glorious sons and their generous blood to fight for the emancipation of a brother country.

Four years later, in April, 1823, Chile's Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Mariano de Egaña and the Peruvian Minister, Don José Larrea y Loredo, signed a treaty that bound our country to continue cooperating toward the final emancipation of the Peruvian nation, in the following terms:

"The Chilean nation promises to help Peru with an armed force of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand men, to be placed, armed and equipped in Valparaiso, from whence they will be transported to the Peruvian coast to act in conjunction with the army operating there."

The fourth article of this treaty adds: "The Chilean Government, in view of the financial difficulties of the Peruvian Government, which have been stated by the above-mentioned ambassador, agrees to assist that Republic with one-fifth part of the original total of the loan obtained in London by the Chilean nation."

A powerful conception of consolidarity instinctively and deliberately impelled the vital powers of our nation toward the work of harmony which culminated in the emancipation of Peru.

The memories of this American epic form a luminous trail which the history of common effort and sacrifice is leaving for the future; they reinforce aspirations that were cherished by the founders of the nations of this continent; they respond to necessities in the development of each country, and embody a promise of spiritual germination that will guarantee the principle of Pan Americanism.

A biological law, applicable to all organisms, small or great, is that which, silently, but certainly and inevitably, impels them to direct

their activities in search of the elements necessary for their conservation, growth, and development.

The efforts of America toward union, the guaranty of security and aggrandizement, respond to that vital principle of conservation, which is manifested in the innate tendency of all peoples toward the fruitful relations of peace, which will make them prosperous and invincible.

This fact, which can not be overlooked by those who follow the movements of humanity, discovering their most intimate and true causes, did not pass unnoticed by the great North American Republic, and it was on that account that the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, on November 29, 1881, called all the countries of America to a solemn assembly in Washington to discuss the method of avoiding war between the American nations and to help strengthen the relationship of their common interests in the name of the future progress and development of the continent.

"The President of the United States desires," says Mr. Blaine, "that the assembly shall regard the burdensome and far-reaching consequences of such struggles, the legacies of exhausted finances, of oppressive debt, of onerous taxation, of ruined cities, of paralyzed industries, of devastated fields, of ruthless conscription, of the slaughter of men, of the grief of the widow and the orphan, of embittered resentments that long survive those who provoked them and heavily afflict the innocent generations that come after.

"The President is especially desirous to have it understood that in putting forth this invitation the United States does not assume the position of counseling, or attempting, through the voice of the assembly, to counsel any concrete solution of existing questions which may now divide any of the countries of America. Such questions can not properly come before the assembly. Its mission is higher. It is to provide for the interest of all in the future, not to settle the individual differences of the present."

The Pan American Congress held in Washington in 1889, under the auspices of the same Secretary of State who conceived it eight years before, which was the starting point of those held later in Mexico in the year 1901, in Rio in the year 1906, and in Buenos Aires in 1910, and which marked a noted epoch in the international relations of the continent, because it gave a formal beginning to an era of effective understanding between the countries of America which brings us gradually nearer to the time when harmony will prevail, when peaceful solutions will triumph in the name of mutual respect between the powerful and the weak, inspired in supreme truth and justice.

The countries united in this congress by their well known representatives have begun to know each other, thus strengthening their ties of relationship, giving rise to a number of international conventions, and vigorously emphasizing this creation called in the beginning "Union of the American Republics" and which to-day, known by the symbolic expression "Pan American Union," constitutes a powerful ethnic group that will protect the future of humanity. The representative organism of the political life of the continent, it guards the general interests and studies in a permanent form its mutual convenience.

A real and true society of nations it preserves untrammeled in the world of Columbus the sovereignty and independence of each country, that autonomy which carries within itself, so to speak, the primary cell of the future International Democracy of the American Peoples.

Pan Americanism goes farther than the ideal; it is an effective dynamic force born of the inevitable power of geographical, historical, and political causes, of perfectly real factors which call for common action. It was not in vain that nature assembled a considerable group of strong and vigorous races in an enormously spacious continent, separated from the rest of the universe by two vast oceans which encircle and bathe its shores from one pole to the other in all their immense extension.

Separated from the rest of the world they feel spontaneously impelled to the union indicated by the solidarity of the continent and the wide seas surrounding it, thus engendering common aspirations, interests, and ideals between peoples linked together by the marvelous energy of their natural elements.

It is a historical law that territory, climate, and topography exercise a preponderant and decisive influence upon the character, habits, and conditions of races and peoples. The physical surroundings also model their material, intellectual, and moral characters. The American Continent, confined within the wonderful frame of two immense oceans, provokes, impels, and determines indissoluble ties between the peoples contained within that stretch of territory. Historical reasons, not less strong, also demand Pan Americanism. All American nationalities trace their origin to the same historical fact—the discovery by the celebrated Navigator, and, as a consequence, the emigration of the nations of the Old World, whose more adventurous children came by natural selection to these virgin lands, full of all kinds of riches, to form new races and communities which sprang into being at the contact of the progressive spirit of the conquerors with the wild nature of the conquered soil.

A common political objective engendered the titanic fight for liberty, the profound convulsion of which shook the old colonies to their foundations and, after heroic efforts and memorable sacrifices, the independence and the democracy of these republics became secured on an indestructible basis.

These are the most important factors which gave life to the noble idea of Pan Americanism, a sentiment innate among the American peoples and one maintained and developed during a century of free existence.

Fully conscious of the origin, benefits, and hopes of this spiritual, political, and economical bond, the countries gather together in these sovereign and solemn assemblies, in order to proceed with the great task which, in vast horizons, presents itself for the study, deliberation, and efforts of the eminent statesmen which America has sent to our capital and whose presence so greatly honors and encourages us.

This Pan American Congress, like the former ones, has the same fundamental object outlined by Mr. Blaine in 1881—that most high and humane object of seeking the solid and definite assurance of peace in the American Continent, supreme welfare of civilized societies, by the exclusion of those hecatombs called wars.

The perfecting of preventive methods in our differences or conflicts will bring us ever nearer that desideratum, and the day is not far distant in which the perfection of arbitration will procure the pacific solution of international difficulties.

Arbitration, that supreme expression of equity, which smooths rough contacts among nations, averts collisions, clears the atmosphere, and unites the victor and vanquished in an embrace of equal justice, thus reestablishing the sway of harmony, which is life and progress.

The codification of international law is a measure of the highest importance. Just as the legal order of countries is derived from positive laws which define the rights and duties of citizens, indicating to each the orbit for the exercise of his activities, just as the machinery of civil law points out to the citizen the course of his life from the cradle to the grave, gathering his depositions in order that they may be effective in the future, so also codified international law, by fixing the powers and obligations of the countries which form the Pan American Union, will render the most efficient homage to the harmony which we are seeking, paying at the same time a high tribute to civilized society.

Land, maritime, and air defense, undeniable needs of contemporary States, will have to be reconciled with the fundamental measures counseled by that other defense which aims to protect the vitality and economic energies of countries, these being the bases of progress and development.

The extensive territories of this continent, abounding in riches of all kinds, give a wide scope for the development and prosperity of the American Nations; their populations, still far from the density corresponding to the extension and fertility of their soil, have before them ample room for development without rival or foe.

To limit within prudent margins the sums set aside for the maintenance of armed forces, in accordance with the requirements of external security and internal order, is to avoid the great losses caused by an armed peace that would fatally frustrate the mission of Pan Americanism in our countries.

History proves that armed peace—a psychological state that sooner or later produces conflicts or conflagrations—absorbs the economical strength of industry, of commerce, and of all social activities; and if to govern is to foresee, it is the duty of those who govern the American world to avoid the obstacles with which the road is beset, thus lessening to a certain extent the losses that are caused by them.

Therefore, respecting rights and special circumstances, without detriment to the dignity, the convenience, and the necessities of the American peoples, the saving formula which insures the protection of their greatest and most exalted interests should be sought.

We must also work unceasingly for all those measures which draw the American Nations together in a closer association, utilizing such mental, moral, and material contacts as characterize each nation and as will prepare the formation of the collective spirits.

The increase of communications, by sea and inland streams, by land and through the air, thus facilitating commercial intercourse, will draw ever closer one nation to another, will stimulate reciprocity in scientific studies, giving wings to the press of the various countries, will give voice to the progress made by the thinkers and the writers who defend the great and altruistic causes of humanity, a voice which, favored by the ever-shortening distances will unite their aspiration of political and social betterment to form an American consciousness and soul.

The diplomatic and scientific conferences, the labor congresses, those of students, governmental manifestations the one and civilian the other, all contribute in the end toward this Pan American aspiration which it is our duty to accentuate and perfect.

The conference of Lima in 1877, of Montevideo in 1888, devoted to the consideration of the codification of private international law; the scientific congresses held in Rio de Janeiro in 1905 and in 1912; the financial conferences held in Washington in 1915 and 1919, in Buenos Aires in 1916; the Pan American Scientific Congress which met for the first time in Santiago at the end of December, 1908, and for the second time in Washington in 1915; and the founding of the American Institute of International Law in 1911, thanks to the initiative of Mr. James Brown Scott and to our compatriot, Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, all represent a brilliant series of efforts which emphasize and give prestige to the manifestations of an inter-



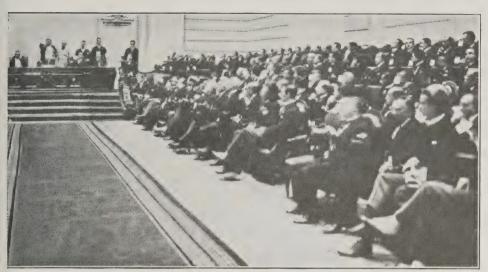
At this session, held in the Salón de Honor of the Capitol, President

national solidarity that is justified not only by material ties but by an ample foundation on the spiritual communion of those who represent science, philosophy, and the measures for the defense of human life.

There is a topic in the program of this congress that will specially command the attention of the distinguished representatives of the American countries: The examination of measures tending to diminish progressively the consumption of alcoholic beverages, the solution of which has been exalted by the example of the Great Republic which has condensed into a constitutional reform the clamors of a Nation that defends its moral and physical integrity, thus giving a wise object lesson to its sister Republics.

Humanity needs men, intellectually and physically robust, prepared for the fight for existence, that inexorable principle of the selection of the species, and science has demonstrated that alcohol is the worst enemy, the most effective and stubborn of those that undermine the constitution of men and destroy the health of the family. To defend the race is to defend the future of the people.

Equally injurious is the régime of social inequalities born of the disturbed equilibrium on which the rights and duties of citizens should be maintained. Social justice, which is the basic requisite of the internal tranquillity of nations, demands that each man enjoy a minimum of satisfaction in the lawful exercise of all his faculties, and it is therefore indispensable to the maintenance of international order and harmony to provide with a generous hand for the just claims that the proletariat may formulate in the name of these principles.



Buenos Aires, Argentina.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

Alessandri delivered an address to the accredited delegations to the congress.

A primary requisite for genuine closer relations between the countries, that is, for international cordiality, is internal order and stability, which can only be secured by making effective social justice and by the recognition of institutions and principles which impart solidarity among men.

The inhabitants and peoples of the American Continent have the duty of contributing their quota of effort to the work of human reconstruction.

My country, from the most remote period of its history, in the most transcendental acts of its international life, has always responded with concrete action to the ideals of American peace and confraternity which the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, expounded at the closing of the first Pan American Congress in 1890: "We uphold this new Magna Charta, which abolishes war, substituting therefor arbitration between the American Republics, as the first and most important fruit of the International American Conference."

The new Magna Charta evoked by Mr. Blaine in 1890 has been, for Chile, a code and a rule of conduct constantly observed in our agreements and treaties; nor have occurrences and circumstances from abroad, foreign to our will, even temporarily deviated us from that course.

Recent agreements and happenings, of which the world has taken due note, testify to the sincerity with which Chile promotes American ideals, contributing thereto a valuable contingent of concord and harmony.

In serving the sacred cause of Pan Americanism, we have managed to reconquer the affection and friendship of the sister nations which, in the past, have shared with us days of common anxiety and glory, and upon these memories we sincerely desire to reconstruct the fraternity of the future.

Whatever the fruit of these congresses may be, they prepare for the future evolution of an international justice capable of settling all questions based upon fixed principles and strict legal lines, leaving to the rest of the nations, should it be necessary, the mission of making the settlement effective.

This process of evolution which leads us to adopt international justice, slow as it may be, will some day triumph in the name of the civilization of this continent, as in other times other institutions have triumphed which also were once hidden in chrysalis form and which, in the development of centuries, became transformed into efficient and respectable organisms. If, looking back over history, we contemplate humanity in the almost impenetrable darkness of the primitive age, we shall discover there the mysterious gestation of institutions which, to-day, we admire in the majesty of their functioning and objectives, because they symbolize the fundamental springs of modern life—the courts of justice—which have so admirably wiped out the memory of those primitive times, when the scattered humanity of prehistoric ages did not recognize any other right than the arbitrary might of the strongest, and which now reestablish the juridic order of societies upon the basis of their own attributes and in conformity with the laws which stamp the countries with stability, in this manner attaining benefits never suspected by the thousands and thousands of past generations.

If justice within the nation took centuries for its birth and development, it is impossible to doubt that some day international justice also will reign, because the few years during which it has been needed and demanded form searcely an instant in the infinitude of history.

The meeting or association of countries to consider and endeavor to conciliate their mutual interests, by whatever methods, serves that intimate aspiration of humanity toward a definite peace firmly founded in the advent of new international tribunals and in the application of arbitration.

Therefore, gentlemen, inasmuch as it represents that eternal desire for human solidarity which seeks the stable implantation of peace based upon right, my country looks with satisfaction on the League of Nations, and with all the means within its power will cooperate therewith, since it comprehends within its organism the noble ideals of my country, ideals which its government faithfully serves.

Our adherence to and esteem for the League of Nations, which does not exclude the initiatives and activities of Pan American Congresses, is in me combined with a sincere affection which impels me to raise a hymn before the altar of redeemed America, to the cooperation, to the fraternity and to the indestructible solidarity of all the countries of which it is composed.

The great calamity which for four years bathed the Old World in blood, destroying the gigantic achievements of so many civilizations, is an example that bids shuddering humanity to reconstruct upon its ruins another humanity, generous and great, restored through suffering.

I feel that however great may be the difficulties that militate against the realization of this great work, and however distant in time the cherished ideal may be envisaged, the radiant day in which we shall see the commencement of a new era of universal peace is nevertheless much nearer than pessimism may believe.

Every process of life is inevitably preceded by great upheavals, suffering, and tears; the European catastrophe represents but one of these great upheavals, it constitutes a formidable lesson which, branded upon the heart of humanity, enables it to arise anew in a powerful and irresistible effort of saving reaction.

Just as storms at sea drive their waves to the confines of the universe so the catastrophe of the lost balance of Europe is felt throughout the entire world.

Humanity entire, which has felt the effects of the great war, has now arisen and, united in one single desire, demands redemption.

Mr. Root made an eloquent reply to those who doubt and hesitate because they do not at once obtain all the objectives desired, when, speaking of the peace conferences at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, he said: "The most valuable result of the 1899 conference was that it made possible that of 1907. The labor realized by the conferences justifies the conviction that the world has entered upon a well-regulated process, in which, step by step, in consecutive conferences which will continue the task where its predecessor left it, it will be continually advancing in the purpose of harmonizing the customs of civilized nations with declarations in favor of peace."

One of the greatest forces in favor of universal peace is to be found in the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments held in Washington in November of 1921, in which President Harding expressed himself as follows:

"Speaking as official sponsor for the invitation, I think I may say the call is not of the United States of America alone; it is rather the spoken word of a war-wearied world, struggling for restoration, hungering and thirsting for better relationship; of humanity crying for relief and craving assurances of lasting peace." Further on he adds:

"Gentlemen of the Conference, the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone."

These words, which vibrated with the strength due to the high position of the speaker and the high court in which they were uttered, so that the entire world might hear, should be heard with joy throughout the American Continent, since they condense the gospel of the new international democracy which we are at the present moment constructing upon the basis of respect to the sovereign power of the States and of absolute equality before the infinite majesty of justice and right.

Mr. Root had also condensed, on another official occasion, in the Third Pan American Conference in Rio de Janiero in 1906, the same principles of the American Government in these memorable words:

"These beneficent results are the ones that the Government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own: for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong.

"We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every other American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all together become greater and stronger."

An equal respect for the rights both of the great and the small races can be found in the instructions which the same Mr. Root, as Secretary of the State Department, gave to the American delegates to the International Conference at the Hague the last day of May, 1907, when he told them:

"That it is important to remember in the discussion of every subject that the object of the conference is the coming together, not the acting together. If such conferences should on certain occasions try to force the nations to adopt attitudes which they consider contrary to their interests, we need not expect that the nations will send representatives to them."

He added, also, that it was important that the agreements at which they arrived should be genuine and voluntary, because otherwise the countries represented would not approve them when submitted to them. The comparison of opinions, the explanations and open and respectful discussions, may frequently settle doubts, obviate difficulties, and conduce to an effective agreement in matters which at the beginning seemed impossible. Nevertheless, it is not wise to carry this procedure to the point of producing irritation.

A duty of high historical justice enables us to discover the origin of those beautiful passages appearing in the celebrated message of September 17, 1796, in which President Washington took leave of

the American Nation, and in which he said:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with the whole world. Religion and morality alike enjoin this conduct."

And he ended with these words:

"I hold with the maxim, no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy."

Before closing I wish to render a just tribute of gratitude and remembrance to that great American recently deceased, that eminent thinker, jurist, and statesman, Ruy Barbosa, who, representing the highest aspirations of America, established with his brilliant oratory and unequaled talent, in the Hague Conferences in 1907, the fundamental dogma of equality of rights of all Sovereign States.

As derived from that dogma, Pan Americanism, in the mutual relations of these republics is already solidly established, and it behooves us to strengthen continental cooperation by renewing contemporary international law, thus uniting in bettering living conditions in the rest of the world, which has suffered and still suffers so much through want of well-defined principles in the development of its relations

Gentlemen, I feel pulsating within me, fully alive, and as part of my own being, the mind of Washington, of Bolivar, of San Martin, of Sucre, of O'Higgins, of Hidalgo, of Artigas and other liberators of the sister republics; I seem to feel the throbbing of the nations which a century ago, after great sacrifices, together unfurled their standards, announcing to the world the formation of a magnificent solidarity which was to save and to perfect civilization in the name of fraternity and harmony.

All the great founders of the American peoples paid tribute to human ingratitude with the exception of Washington, who was justified by his contemporaries. In the immortal quiet of their graves they must, to-day, experience the redeeming reward which the joy of the nations they founded affords them.

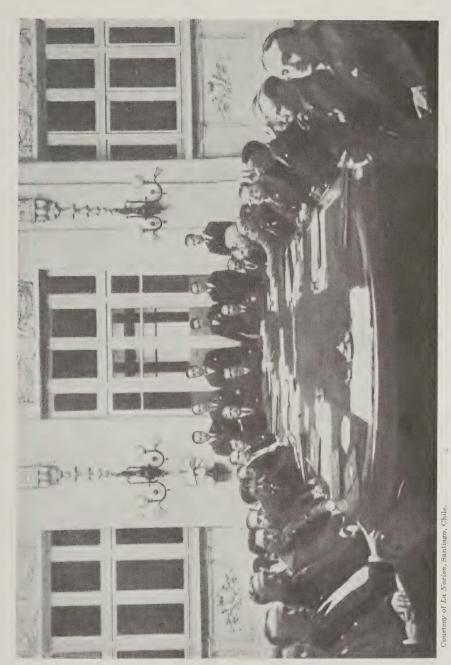
It is one hundred years since the magnificent vision of the fraternity of the weak against the aggression of the strong was reflected in the eyes of these great sons of America; since their hearts were inflamed with the heroic resolution of fighting against a world which at that time did not envisage the new horizons of justice, of right, and of brotherhood.

To-day, new and powerful forces have appeared which have transformed the youthful nations of yesterday which, already erect, in full vigor, with open arms and sincere heart, sustain sorrowing and exhausted Europe with their affection; they feel with her the immense pain of deep wounds; and they encourage her in her noble, titanic efforts to reconquer her glorious past of grandeur.

Strong to-day, these nations fear nothing, nor can they fear; they offer the generous hand of friendship to all the peoples of the earth, convinced that if it be really true that order and internal peace rest upon the principle "that hatred is barren and that only love is fertile," this truth acquires the character and force of a dogma in international relations. Love alone is the creative force. Humanity will be redeemed only by the impulse of that great sentiment, of that noble and vigorous energy, the creator of life and progress.

The international world, the cooperation and solidarity of nations culminate in the most exalted of all summits—that of human fraternity.





MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE DELEGATIONS TO THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE SOLEMN INAUGURAL SESSION.

# FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ::

I.

# ADDRESS OF THE CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DON LUIS IZQUIERDO.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES:

The Fifth Pan American Conference is about to open its sessions, to resume the work interrupted by the tragic years of war by which humanity has been afflicted. My first word should be a word of gratitude to the American nations which have so honored us by designating our capital city as the seat of this conference; to the Governments who accepted our invitation when, before the war, it was first formulated, and who later repeated that acceptance; and to you, gentlemen and delegates, who have come such long distances to collaborate in this exalted task of civilization and culture to which we are pledged.

Neither short nor unfruitful is the road trodden by the Pan American Conferences since that first and original assembly in Washington in the year 1889.

When Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, convoked that conference he observed that the assembling of delegates of the Americas was no insignificant occurrence, that it was a fact of transcendental importance which even then affected the entire continent, but would, in the future, be immensely more effective. His words were prophetic. Within the short space of a third of a century the isolation in which we lived, one with respect to the other, has disappeared; we have begun to know each other; while our relations political, economic, and intellectual, and even our social relations, have created in the American nations an international entity, fully alive, and distinguished by its own characteristics, in which these nations not only do not lose their identity but retain in full each its own genius and autonomy. It can not be doubted that America is, to-day, a conjunction of peoples, equal before the law and justice, in mutual esteem and respect; a conjunction of peoples inspired by common ideals of democracy and of peace, closely united not so much by the force of their common interests as by an obscure sentiment, difficult to define, perhaps, but which nevertheless imperiously operates upon us, which inspires our acts, which now detains and now impels us, and which in psychological moments, in solemn and historic hours, knocks at the door of our hearts and minds to remind us that we were born

Americans and that Americans we remain; a sentiment, gentlemen, which gave birth to Pan Americanism.

This sentiment is not in any sense an obstacle or a barrier which separates us from the rest of the world, or weakens our long established and cordial relations with Europe. It is our countries which supply the raw materials with which the activities in the great manufacturing centers of the Old World are fed, and it is our countries which have maintained with those centers commercial currents which have constantly increased since those already distant post-independence days when the fathers of the country opened our ports to untrammeled trade with every flag and nation. The relations thus created and strengthened by time contribute to-day toward increasing the means of subsistence and the conveniences of life, and—it is needless to say—have nothing to fear from the movement toward closer vinculation and cooperation between the peoples of this Continent—which is Pan Americanism.

The conference in Washington was the precursor of the world conference ten years later, at The Hague, which it has been said was convoked in peace to preserve and maintain peace, and not assembled during war to put an end to war. The conference in Washington created a commercial bureau, which was the modest germ of the numerous offices and bureaus which, to-day, in a magnificent palace, function under the name of the Pan American Union, and which in themselves alone constitute an object lesson—to the millions of Americans who in incessant pilgrimage visit that Capital—in organization, in resources, in progress, in culture, and in the real and concrete importance of those regions which, extending from Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, constitute the American Continent—regions which only yesterday were nearly or totally unknown, a species of terra ignota.

The previous conferences agreed upon diverse conventions, some of which, not all, have become an integral part of the public law of the American Republics, thus making more uniform our legislation and proceedings in highly interesting matters. The work due to the devotion of those who have preceded us in the task entrusted to our wisdom and patriotism—your patriotism, in the sense that America is one country, a great country—must live anew and grow in your hands, and I am certain that each and every theme included in the agenda will be the subject of close investigation, consideration, and reflection, and that the resulting agreements will be founded upon a serene and exalted spirit of equity and justice.

I can not in the course of these brief remarks make even a passing reference to the outstanding points of the agenda. It includes themes of a political character, such as that which looks toward the diffusion of the civilizing principle of arbitration and that which looks toward a closer association of our republics,—the latter, logically being closely related to that still other, looking toward a more stable organization of the Pan American Union; it includes themes of a juridic character, such as those dealing with the nationality of the children of aliens born on our soil, and the codification of international law, no less necessary, this last, to the life of nations than is civil law to the life of citizens; educational themes, agricultural matters, hygienic affairs, communications—by air, sea, and land—which are of the most vital importance in the development of public commerce and wealth, particularly maritime communications.

We on our part proposed a theme to which I need not direct your attention after the words of His Excellency the President of the Republic, yesterday, since they mirror my own thought in the matter.

Nothing could be farther from our thought than to pretend to meddle in questions, in themselves delicate, relating to those sacrifices which, in the judgment and in the exercise of the undeniable and inevitable faculties of each nation, are deemed indispensable to the safeguarding of its rights and sovereignty. But, in line with principles not unknown to us, there exist considerations of obvious and undeniable convenience which should induce us not to misspend or squander the resources and vital sap of our young nations in excessive and useless armaments, and in the attempt, unrealizable perhaps, of maintaining in our America the state of armed peace which mortally burdened Europe during the years preceding the War.

Who threatens us, to-day? What have we to fear in the future? The union, daily closer and more and more manifest, of all the nations of this continent, in response to the sentiment to which I alluded a moment ago and which thrills and vibrates an assembly like this—is not this the best guaranty for the continuance of peace? Without any manner of doubt, gentlemen, it is. The ever-resulting effect of the historic furrow turned by the Pan American Conferences is in the nature of a gigantic augmentation with respect to each of our republics, from the greatest to the weakest. Each acquires the same power and, together, they form an entity which has weight in the European concert and has its place in the settlement of grave international problems in the epoch in which we live. There is, gentlemen, high honor in this for our peoples and, at the same time, a high responsibility for the statesmen and thinkers who are represented in this solemn assembly.

Permit me to declare my absolute confidence that, through the medium of your prudence and clear conception of the interests of America, it will be possible for us to reach a reduction of armaments upon that just and practicable basis given in the formula proposed by Mr. Hughes, that eminent statesman and pacificator who directs the foreign relations of the United States.

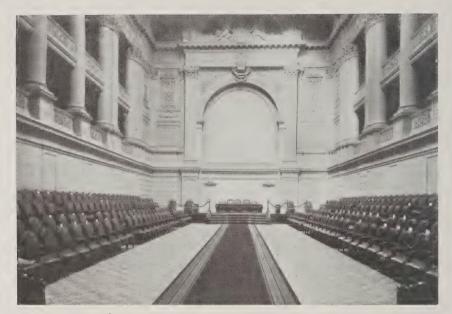
And then, gentlemen, even should we fail to reach that basis, there still remains a field of activity as to which we shall all be in agreement: To mitigate the horrors of war and to give it a character less ruthless, less cruel, a character yet more in keeping with the spirit of our own times and the human and civilizing tendencies which, alas, are perhaps the only beneficial result of the late war.

In this field we can limit the activity of submarines against neutral commerce, prohibit the use of asphyxiating gases, aerial bombardment, and all the cruelties so repugnant to the conscience of humanity, as a whole, suffered by noncombatants.

We do not doubt, gentlemen, that with your enlightened intelligence you will find an adequate solution, a solution which, while uniting us all, will respect all legitimate rights and all legitimate scruples, even, not only in this, but in all the other problems which will come before you. Our aspiration is that your deliberations shall be inspired and informed by a positive spirit of action, and that your efforts will be translated into practical deeds which will enable us to make progress, not rapid, perhaps, but steady and sure in the broad paths which lead to uniformity of laws, facility of communications, an increased interchange and development in all those economic factors which are vital factors in our daily life, and those everlasting foundations on which the reciprocal and sympathetic solidarity of the nations of this continent must forever rest.

Gentlemen, nothing could give me greater pleasure than to bid you welcome. On Chilean soil, you are on American soil, which is, also, your own soil. For us it is an exalted honor to greet here so many, and so eminent American statesmen, and if we have anything to lament, it is that there are not among you certain illustrious absent ones whose presence would have been flattering in the highest degree: The Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hughes, and the Ministers of Foreign Relations of Argentina and Brazil, Messrs. Gallardo and Pacheco. May my words reach them, conveying, like an echo from this conference, the pleasure with which we would have seen them take part in its discussions.

Gentlemen, I hereby declare your sessions open, and in the name of the President of the Republic and the Government of Chile I express the most ardent good wishes that your labors may be crowned with the fullest measure of success, and that they may contribute toward establishing more firmly than ever the serene and majestic march of progress in our America.



SALÓN DE HONOR OF THE CAPITOL, SANTIAGO, CHILE. Scene of the address by President Alessandri at the inaugural session\*of the conference.



CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN THE CAPITOL. Wherein were held the plenary sessions of the conference.

## RESPONSE OF DR. MANUEL A. MONTES DE OCA, PRESI-DENT OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. MINISTER: The delegates of America, here assembled in Conference to deliberate upon the exalted themes of peace and concord, have entrusted me with the pleasant duty of responding to your greeting, so eloquently rendered, and to express our intimate, sincere, and profound gratitude for the warm welcome given us by your Government and people, and for the hospitality which, with traditional generosity, has been extended to us.

The Argentine Republic long ago learned the extent of that hospitality, and can give the best of testimony thereupon. Our generations, one after the other, have heard it commented upon in feeling phrase, from the old homestead of colonial times, downward.

In the memories of a bitter period, misfortune and good cheer are intermingled. Hence, in brilliant contrast with the sad spectacle of a country rent apart, of the downfall of institutions, of the endless pilgrimages of wistful, wandering proscripts, appear the sister countries which, East, North, and West, received these enforced emigrants with open arms, bestowing upon them work, bread, affection, and consolation.

Chile gave shelter to some of the most illustrious Fathers of my country. In the midst of this people, sharing with them the vicissitudes of their existence, there lived the future standard bearers of Argentine progress: Mitre, Sarmiento, López, among many others. I do not know whether the sumptuous hospitality afforded them by Chile was the result of that Pan Americanism which sprang into being in the white dawn of the revolution of emancipation to which His Excellency, the President of the Republic, alluded in his magnificent address of yesterday, or whether it was simply the fruit of the humane sentiment of this nation—sister to my own—so well known for the beauty of its landscape, for the energy of its people, and for the culture of its leaders.

The atmosphere, in any case, must have been saturated with Americanism. As a proof, witness the thesis delivered in 1844 before the faculty of law in the University of Chile by the exiled Argentine and Uruguayan lawyer, Don Juan Bautista Alberdi, by name, under the title of "On the Convenience and Purpose of a General American Congress," upon the occasion of obtaining his license to practice in Chile. In its pages, still fresh and vivid, are envisaged the problems of to-day. "That America should assemble at some place," he says,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translated from Revista de Política Internacional, Vol. II, No. 1, Santiago, Chile.

"should think out its destiny, . . . should take stock of its situation, speak of its resources, of its griefs, of its hopes." This is the expression of an Argentine spirit, shaped in the ambient of Chile, in a time when fraternal affection mitigated the difficult lot of the exiled ones, and leads to the perception of the fact that, in spite of all frontier barriers, the nations were indestructibly linked together by ideas and thought.

The ideals which throb in the hearts and ideals of our peoples synthesize a uniform policy of mutual respect. This policy attempts to affirm in this Continent the rule of the consecrated standards of justice under which the nations, fear-free, may devote themselves to work, the law of life, assured that they will not be disturbed by the lusts of that military supremacy which lately has undermined the civilization of the world. Blaine, Root, and White have defined this policy in vigorous phrases; and that most eminent American, Baron de Rio Branco, who favored me with his friendship and whose life has left a brilliant wake in the course of its passing, has elucidated it with all the grace of his eloquent tongue amid the strepitous applause of the representatives assembled in the Diplomatic Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. Pan Americanism, according to these thinkers, with whom I am sure the delegates here present agree, "tends to cultivate sentiments of friendship and sympathy between the American nations as ample and extended as are extensive and ample their continents." In the practice of these sentiments we shall have no need of other victories than those of peace, nor territory than what we now possess, no other sovereignty than the sovereignty over ourselves. We consider the independence and equality of rights of the smallest and weakest member in the family of nations as worthy of the same respect shown the greatest of the empires; and we consider that the due observance of this respect is the best guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong. Pan Americanism believes "that liberty among the nations should be animated by a desire to promote the well-being of humanity as a whole and the establishment of order and justice; such friendship can not fail to be the instrument whereby ideals, ever more and more exalted, shall become powerful factors in the spread of the blessings of peace, not only in this Continent, but also in the lands beyond the seas, and even to the farthest confines of the earth." Pan Americanism aspires to nothing less than true international brotherhood; its general objective is to find methods whereby interests really or apparently in conflict shall be conciliated and guided toward equal ideals of service and progress within the limits of peace.

This ideal has been transformed during our time into a happy reality. Deeply rooted in the spirit of the peoples of this New World exist a common American sentiment and a common American



PANORAMIC VIEW OF SANTIAGO, CHILLE. The scene of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

conscience. Both sprang into being in the republics of Spanish speech in the heat of the struggle for independence which linked together in one body with San Martin and Bolivar, both impelled by the same desire to break chains and to establish liberty, men born in every degree of latitude included in the vast territory occupied to-day by Chile and Argentina, united in a community of origin and race, spirit and desire.

The people of the United States who, setting an example of vigorous initiative had already pointed out to their brethren in the South the path of liberty, lent from the first step of this heroic movement the force of their moral support. Already in 1811, in the very dawn of the conflict, the generous words of Madison gave strength and hope to our raw troops. Later, when the revolutionary horizon was darkened by somber clouds, Henry Clay's eloquent defense echoed and reechoed among the redemptive hosts, renewing their strength and cheering them on their unfaltering march to liberty and glory. And, finally, came the message of Monroe, informing the world that America from that time forth and forever, was the exclusive mistress of her destiny.

Brazil did not hesitate to join the movement, after the cry of Ypiranga had given her a place of honor among the free peoples of the earth, and it was undoubtedly Pan American ideals which led her sons to mingle their blood with that of both Argentine and Uruguayan in the memorable campaign of Caseros.

This American sentiment, shared to-day by many peoples of diverse origin who water with the sweat of their brow the fertile soil of this continent, has been strengthened, little by little, by the legitimate interests of peace and progress. Not now are these conferences based—as was that conceived by the genius of Bolivar—upon the idea of creating an instrument of war to resist foreign oppression which, root and branch, has been extirpated from American soil. On the contrary, they now are assemblies for continental peace in which, without detriment to outsiders, methods of facilitating the interchange of ideas and products are studied and analyzed as, also, that community of effort which tends toward a fuller enjoyment of the benefits of liberty, for ourselves, our posterity, and for all men who wish to dwell on our soil—as reads the political code of my country.

These international conferences have emerged from the thrall of the unreal and fantastic to a concrete and robust reality in which Governments, men, and societies find contacts; in which our Republics are permeated by a beneficent and vital sap in such fashion that spirits bent on one and the same quest for happiness and well-being merge, one with the other. In the useful labors of the conferences, the Argentine Republic can with legitimate pride display her nobiliary titles to a fraternal policy which, in its foreign relations, has always been inspired by the principles of justice. Possibly, it was in recognition of this policy—which must be irrevocably continued—that the delegates conferred upon one of Argentina's sons the high honor of representing them on this solemn occasion.

International arbitration, to us, is the embodiment of one of the supreme aspirations of mankind. We understand that the decrees of right and law are alone worthy of our respect, that they alone harmonize with the ideals of the continent. We, therefore, listened with deep emotion—as listened the entire assembly, America, and the world—to the reference made by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, to the recent agreements and conventions which, to quote his exact words, bear testimony to the sincerity with which Chile has rendered service to American ideals, to which it has contributed a valuable contingent of harmony and concord.

We Argentines who, alike in congress and conference, have consistently advocated and eulogized arbitration, and who have utilized it in defining the limits of our territory, subscribe joyfully to the words of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, which still resound in our ears and which will doubtless continue to resound in sympathetic vibration: "Arbitration, that supreme expression of equity, which smooths rough contacts among nations, which banishes conflict, which clears the atmosphere and unites in an embrace of equal justice both victor and vanquished, thus reestablishing the reign of concord—which is life and progress."

With equal joy, Mr. Minister, the assembly has listened to your ideas. The Republics included in the assembly will take solid satisfaction in knowing that Chile, which introduced the subject of armaments, has not the slightest intention of meddling in those questions, in themselves delicate, relating to the sacrifices which, in the judgment of each nation, and in the exercise of its undeniable and indeclinable faculties, may be deemed necessary to the safeguarding of its rights and sovereignty. They will assent, conjointly, to your noble words: "That the vital sap of the young nations should not be misspent or wasted in excessive and useless armaments, or in the attempt, possibly unrealizable, of maintaining an armed peace in our America."

Such is the faith of my country in the power of justice, such is its conviction that nothing is more deadly to the progress of our nations than warlike manifestations not founded upon the actual exigencies of national security, so great is its certainty that no lasting result can be founded upon armed violence, that the Argentine Republic, which is constantly occupied in the development of every phase of its national culture and progress, is not equipped, militarily, to the

extent that its resources, commerce, natural riches, and necessities would seem to demand. Our armaments, on the other hand, in keeping with our traditions and the history of our army, which have ever been and ever will be liberating and civilizing, have never been and never will be a menace to any nation. The Argentine Republic looks for success in the field of labor alone, and her only claim is that the nations of America should, free from all fear of intrusion, plough and turn the furrow, each in his own vineyard. It may be, Mr. Minister, that among my words there may be found some which somewhat exceed the limits of the representation I am exercising. If this be true, it is due to the fact that, while complying with the request of my eminent colleagues to express their deep appreciation of the hospitable attentions of which they have been the recipients since their first step upon Chilean soil, I desire to place on record the hopes of the Argentine delegation, which are shared by our Government, and doubtless by all the delegates here present, that from this conference shall spring principles of concord which will enable the American Republics, without a single exception, to continue working out their civilization in a spirit of fraternal friendship and love—a fraternal spirit which, now a beautiful reality, looks hopefully forward toward a brilliant future.

The American world was the cradle of democracy, a democracy which has been triumphantly extended to the farthest limits of the earth. Let us labor, therefore, with profound faith that from America, due to our successive and combined efforts and the celebration of many conferences such as this, will also proceed the absolute assurance that justice down the ages will make more and more impossible strife between nations.



ADDRESS OF DR. AUGUSTIN EDWARDS, PRESIDENT OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.<sup>1</sup>

Circumstances and precedents, those two forces which determine so many collective acts without reference to merit or qualification, have led to my receiving one of the greatest honors which can fall to the lot of any son of America. Full of gratitude and divided between hope and fear, I accept it. My fear is that the responsibility which I thus assume may be superior to my ability, but I take confidence in the thought that the great work to which we are dedicated here can not fail to imbue us all with a spirit of benevolence, a spirit of mutual helpfulness, to the end that it may be realized in all its vast significance without stumbling on our part.

The president which this conference has just elected trusts that he will be the first to be favored by this spirit, since he will very likely need it most, for the successful prosecution of your deliberations.

The honor bestowed upon me to-day fell upon Mr. Blaine in Washington, in 1889; upon Mr. Genaro Raigosa in Mexico, in 1901; upon Dr. Joaquim Nabuco in Rio de Janeiro, in 1906; and upon Dr. Antonio Bermejo in Buenos Aires, in 1910. I bow, respectfully, before these illustrious predecessors, and it shall be my utmost endeavor to follow in the brilliant wake left by their labors in these conferences, the exalted spirit of Americanism which inspired their every act being at once my guide and inspiration.

Voices more authoritative than mine have already described the work of the previous conferences and have outlined, in broad, the work which awaits us. It would, therefore, be entirely superfluous for me to make any extended reference to these points.

Neither is it necessary for me to stress the spirit of true American fraternity which has brought us together to discuss here the most efficacious methods of strengthening and increasing the ties which already bind us together. Every American bears in his soul the stamp of solidarity which distinguishes the peoples of this continent, a solidarity which knows neither antagonism of race, nor limitation of freedom, and which is free from the disastrous effects of economic strife born of overpopulation in an inadequate territory.

It was on a day such as this, March 25, 1806, that Don Francisco de Miranda, the inspiration of liberty in Latin America and the political mentor of one of the founders of the Republic of Chile, Don Bernardo O'Higgins, organized in Venezuela a liberating expedition. The date on which this conference convenes is, therefore, of happy

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Translated by a member of the Bulletin staff from Revista de Politica Internacional, Vol. II, No. 1, Santiago, Chile.



Courtesy of American Review of Reviews, New York.

SEÑOR DON AGUSTÍN EDWARDS.

 $President\ of\ the\ Fifth\ International\ Conference\ of\ \Lambda merican\ States, and\ Minister\ of\ Chile\ in\ Great\ Britain.$ 

augury for the union and solidarity of our common progress and well-being.

There is a phase of this Fifth Conference, perhaps the most important of all, which is uppermost in every mind and which we must not for a moment forget in the course of our deliberations. These Pan American conferences, but yesterday merely gatherings of the American family with no thought of other nations than that implied by the inviolability of the continental territory, are to-day, and will be henceforward, an event of world importance, because America is now the foreground of the world's political and juridical structure. Great indeed, therefore, is the responsibility laid upon us.

The idea of cooperation is to-day the hope of humanity. Cooperation perforce must have its characteristics, both continental and regional; but its real essence is to be found in that intimate consciousness of solidarity, in respect to destiny, of all men in whatever continent or regions found, without distinction of race or creed. The world is round and whichever direction our pilgrimage or route may take, chance what may befall, we shall inevitably and at long last meet.

In the perspective of a whole century Canning's thought has become a strange and profound reality: "I have called into being a new world, in order to reestablish the balance of the old."

Diverse circumstances have prevented three of our sister nations, Bolivia, Mexico, and Peru, from filling their places here and taking part in our deliberations. I believe I do but interpret the general sentiment when I express the fervent hope that the obstacles which for the moment have deprived us of their presence may very soon disappear. In the course of our deliberations we can not forget our common origin, our common history, and our common destiny, and I am sure that we shall none of us fail, either in our acts or resolutions, to keep in mind the interests of the absent nations, thus earning their approval, so that if we are unhappily deprived of their presence we shall not be deprived—as we fervently trust we may not be—of their valuable cooperation in the great work of true American aggrandizement.

Following a beautiful and pious custom of the previous conferences, may I be permitted to render, at this time, the homage of our dearest remembrance, in memory of those illustrious ones who have passed from these conferences to the Great Beyond, where they now sleep the sleep of eternal peace.

First and foremost, we remember the eminent and laborious Secretary General of Buenos Aires, Dr. E. Portela, who has bequeathed us a record stamped with his active personality and to his fellow delegates a grateful memory of his courtesy and attainments.

Of the delegates to the fourth conference we mourn two Americans, Lamar Quintero and Paul Reinsch; among Argentines, Eduardo Bidau, Roque Sáenz Peña, Carlos Salas, and José Antonio Terry; the Brazilians, Joaquim Murtinho, José Almeida Nogueira, and Olavo Bilac; the Chilean, Anibal Cruz Díaz; the Colombian, Roberto Ancízar; the Costa Rican, Alfredo Volio; the Cuban, Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui; the Ecuadorean, Alejandro Cárdenas; the Mexican, Luis Pérez Veldía; the Peruvians, Carlos Alvarez Calderón, Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, and José Antonio de Lavalle y Pardo; and the Uruguayans, Gonzalo Ramírez, and Carlos Pena.

The voice and counsel of these tried and true colleagues have passed into the eternal silence, but their spirits will ever live in our midst.

But in addition to these memories, both sorrowful and comforting, it is impossible that this conference should pass in silence the latest grief of America. The eloquence of Ruy Barbosa, which echoed and reechoed throughout two continents, is now forever mute. Before that figure which drew the eyes of European statesmen to the culture of the Latin American race and which, not long ago, received the spontaneous and overwhelming invitation to occupy an honored place in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, this conference bows in respectful homage. In remembrance of the illuminating and burning words of this galaxy of illustrious men who will never again be heard by mortal ear, let us, reverently, standing, devote a moment to silence, the silence which fills memory and heart to overflowing with thoughts of life, death, and infinity.

Before beginning the actual labors of the conference, I should like to express again my deep sense of obligation for the exalted mark of confidence with which the conference has honored me, and to invoke anew the benevolent cooperation and help of each and every delegate to the end that we may work together, intensely and expeditiously, to give the world an example of the virile and practical sense of the youthful nations of America.

#### IV.

#### NATIONAL GREETINGS TO THE CONFERENCE.

During the proceedings of the first plenary session, as also in later sessions, greetings were received by cable and telegraph from the chief executives and ministers of foreign relations of a number of the sister Republics. Those which were read and acknowledged during this plenary session were the following:

# TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

It is with the deepest regret that I have found it impossible, in accordance with the courteous invitation of the Government of

Chile, to attend the opening of the Fifth Pan American Conference, and I desire to extend my most cordial greetings to the representatives of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere who have assembled

on this auspicious occasion.

At a time when we witness the economic dislocations, the waste and impoverishment, and the distrust and hatred that have resulted from the Great War, we have abundant reason to congratulate our peoples that peace reigns in this hemisphere, and the meeting of this conference affords a welcome opportunity to dedicate ourselves anew to the ideals of peace. Present experiences, reinforcing the lessons of history, cause fresh recognition of the futility of mere formal arrangements in the absence of good will, and, however important may be the special topics of discussion, the permanent value of the conference lies in the fact that here are generated powerful currents of mutual understanding and friendly interest supplying the motive power through which any remnants of suspicion and distrust may be removed and the injurious influences of earlier antagonisms may be overcome. All problems find solution among those who desire to be friendly and just, and the present imperative demand of civilization itself is that nations shall set themselves, with all the resources of their intelligence and skill, to the elimination of sources of controversy, and shall earnestly and diligently seek for their manifold ills the cures which can only be found in friendship and good faith.

In this conference of American Republics it is sought not only to buttress the foundations of amity, but to take full advantage of its opportunities. Our intimate economic relations require many advantageous adjustments which our fortunate relations make possible. The conviction which has led to these gatherings is that of a distinct community of interest among the republics of this hemisphere. It is no prejudice to other interests wisely to conserve our own. These republics, each appropriately safeguarding its sovereignty and independence, voice the sentiment which is the essence of Pan Americanism—the sentiment of mutually beneficial

cooperation.

There are happily no controversies among us that can not be settled by the processes of reason. No interest is cherished which could prompt aggression. There is no nation among us which entertains any ambition which runs counter to the aspirations of our free peoples. We rejoice in an expanding life; we are each proud of our traditions and achievements; we all desire the development of resources, increased facilities of education and the improvement of the common lot of humanity. This conference means the practical direction of our material and spiritual forces to gain for all the American republics the enhanced prosperity which waits on the friendly collaboration of States secure in their recognized equality, in their mutual respect, and in the supremacy of the common sentiment of justice.

I trust that your labors may have the happiest results.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Department of State, Washington, D. C. President of the Fifth Pan American Conference, Santiago, Chile.

Kindly accept and transmit to the illustrious delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference the cordial and friendly greetings of His Majesty's Government and its most sincere good wishes for the success of its labor in regard to the problems affecting exclusively the nations represented, as well as those of universal interest. Mother Spain once again feels proud of the genius and power of her sons of America, and on beholding them united, she joins heartily in their desire for the progress and peace of their countries and in the sentiments of justice and universal solidarity animating the American democracies. (Signed)—Alba, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President of the Fifth Pan American Conference, Santiago, Chile.

Convinced that the representatives of the American nations will bring to the deliberations of the conference the spirit of justice and the sentiment of solidarity cherished by their people, I desire to transmit to the president at the auspicious moment when the conference is inaugurated my best wishes and the expression of the sympathetic interest with which the Argentine Nation awaits the confirmation of its hopes for the success of the movements tending toward peace and continental harmony and the opportunity to applaud that exalted example of contribution to human welfare. I beg to express to the president and the delegates the assurance of my distinguished consideration.—Alvear, President of the Argentine Nation.

His Excellency Don Agustín Edwards, Santiago, Chile.

I have great pleasure in sending to you, as president of the delegation of Chile to the Fifth Pan American Conference, and through you to the other delegations represented in that great assembly, my best wishes for the profitable and beneficial results of this new and cordial assembly of the nations of the continent.—Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *President of Brazil*.

To the President of the Pan American Conference, Santiago, Chile.

I take pleasure in greeting, in the name of the Paraguayan Nation, the delegates to-day assembled in your city, and in expressing my sincere desire for the complete success of the conference called together at a time when America can offer to the whole world an example of concord and adherence to the principles of international justice. I confidently hope that the assembly at Santiago will mark a new era in the development of American union, and that at its close our nations will feel more strongly united by a common respect for law and love of progress.—Eusebio Ayala, President of Paraguay.

In later plenary sessions the following official messages were read:

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Santiago, Chile, March 23.—In the name of the President and Government of the Republic I have the honor to salute Your Excellency and through you the delegates of the American Republics, on the occasion of the opening of the fifth conference, the success of which we ardently desire.—Céspedes, Secretary of State of Cuba.

The delegation of the Dominican Republic has the honor of informing the fifth conference that in a cablegram received to-day the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic states that the news of the opening of this conference has been received with satisfaction, and charges the delegation to present to the conference the sincere good wishes of the Republic for the success of its labors.—Santiago, March 28, 1923.

Señor don Agustín Edwards, President of the Fifth Pan American Conference, Santiago, Chile.—I beg to congratulate Your Excellency upon the election with which you have justly been honored, and request you to present to the notable American Assembly now in session the salutations of the Ecuadorian Republic and to express the hope of this Government that the Congress will effectively contribute to the peace and progress of America. Respectfully yours, N. Clemente Ponce, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

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It was determined by the conference that the various topics of the program should be referred to eight principal committees, as follows: Political, juridical, hygiene, communications, commerce, agriculture, armaments, and education. In addition, a governing committee was constituted, composed of the seventeen vice presidents and the president of the conference, to supervise and regulate the work of the conference. To this committee were also referred, in the first instance, all new questions and independent resolutions and the subject of future conferences. The eight principal committees and Credentials Committee, with membership therein, were as follows:

## EXECUTIVE BOARD—SUBJECTS I AND XIX.

President: Sr. Agustín Edwards (Chile). Vice presidents:

Sr. Pedro César Dominici (Venezuela).

Sr. Narciso Garay (Panama).

Mr. Henry P. Fletcher (United States).

Sr. J. Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay).

Sr. J. Rafael Bustamante (Ecuador).

Sr. Mariano Soto Hall (Guatemala).

Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral (Brazil).

Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).

Sr. Laureano Gómez (Colombia).

Sr. José C. Vidal y Caro (Cuba).

Sr. Manuel Gondra (Paraguay).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Benjamín Villaseca Mujica (Honduras).

Sr. Dr. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca (Argentina).

Sr. Arturo Rameau (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Fernando Altamirano.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

President: Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua). Vice president: Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).

Sr. Pedro César Dominici (Venezuela).

Sr. Henry P. Fletcher (United States).

Sr. José Rafael Bustamante (Ecuador).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. Afranio de Mello Franco (Brasil).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Dr. Fernando Saguier (Argentina).

Secretary: Sr. Gustavo Montt Pinto.

## 1. POLITICAL COMMITTEE.—SUBJECTS II, IX, AND XVI.

President: Dr. Manuel A. Montes de Oca (Argentina).

Vice president: Dr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza (Ecuador).

Reporting delegates: Dr. L. S. Rowe (topic II) (United States), and Dr. J. Antonio Buero (topics IX and XVI) (Uruguay).

Sr. Pedro César Dominici (Venezuela).

Sr. Narciso Garay (Panama).

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg,

Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, and

Dr. L. S. Rowe (United States).

Sr. J. Antonio Buero, and

Sr. Juan José Amézaga (Uruguay).

Sr. Emilio Bello Codesido, and

Sr. Luis Barros Borgoño (Chile).

Sr. Máximo Soto Hall (Guatemala).

Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. James Darcy (Brazil).

Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).

Sr. Guillermo Valencia, and

Sr. Carlos Uribe Echeverri (Colombia).

Sr. Carlos García Vélez, and

Sr. Manuel Márquez S. (Cuba).

Sr. Manuel Gondra (Paraguay).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Benjamín Villaseca, and

Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).

Sr. Dr. Fernando Saguier, and

Sr. Dr. Daniel Antokoletz (technical adviser) (Argentina).

Sr. Arturo Rameau (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Fernando Altamirano, succeeded by Sr. Ezequiel Fernández.

# 2. Juridical Committee.—Subjects III, X, XIV, and XV.

President: Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco (Brazil).

Vice president: Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Reporting delegate: Sr. Carlos Aldunate Solar (Chile).

Sr. César Zumeta (Venezuela).

Sr. Narciso Garay (Panama).

Mr. Atlee Pomerene,

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, and

Mr. Willard Saulsbury (United States).

Dr. J. Jiménez de Aréchaga (Subjects III and XV), and

Dr. Juan J. Amézaga (Subjects X and XIV) (Uruguay).

Sr. Rafael María Arízaga (Ecuador).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarez (technical delegate) (Chile).

Sr. José González Campo (Guatemala).

Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua).

Sr. James Darcy (Brazil).

Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).

Sr. Carlos Uribe Echeverri (Colombia),

Sr. Manuel Márquez S. (Cuba).

Dr. Higinio Arbo (Paraguay).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Benjamín Villaseca M., and

Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).

Dr. Augusto Montes de Oca,

Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán,

Sr. Alcides Calandrelli (secretary), and

Dr. Daniel Antokoletz (technical adviser) (Argentina).

Sr. Arturo Rameau (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Ezequiel Fernández, succeeded by Sr. Fernando Altamirano.

#### 3. Committee on Health.—Subjects IV and XVIII.

President: Sr. F. Arístides Agüero (Cuba).

Vice president: Sr. Arturo Rameau (Haiti).

Reporting delegates: Dr. George E. Vincent (topic IV) (United States), and Sr. César Zumeta (topic X VIII) (Venezuela).

Sr. José Austria (Venezuela).

Sr. José E. Lefevre (Panama).

Mr. Frank C. Partridge, and

Dr. John D. Long (technical adviser) (United States).

Sr. Eugenio Martínez Thedy (Uruguay).

Sr. José Rafael Bustamante (Ecuador).

Sr. Carlos Aldunate Solar, and

Sr. Alejandro del Río (Chile).

Sr. Máximo Soto Hall (Guatemala).

Sr. Arturo Elizondo (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. James Darcy, and

Sr. Alberto da Cunha (adviser) (Brazil).

- Sr. Gustavo Ruiz (Salvador).
- Sr. Guillermo Valencia (Colombia).
- Sr. Domingo F. Ramos (technical adviser) (Cuba).
- Sr. Higinio Arbo (Paraguay).
- Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).
- Sr. Benjamín Villaseca, and
- Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).
- Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán,
- Dr. Daniel Antokoletz, (technical adviser) and
- Sr. Alejandro Bunge (technical adviser) (Argentina).
- Dr. Gianelli (adviser) (Haiti).

## Secretary: Sr. Gustavo Montt P.

#### 4. Committee on Communications.—Subjects V and VII.

President: Sr. Narciso Garay (Panama).

Vice president: Sr. César Zumeta (Venezuela).

Reporting delegates: Sr. Luis Barros Borgoño (topic V) (Chile), and Sr. J. Antonio Buero (topic VII) (Uruguay).

- Sr. José Austria (Venezuela).
- Mr. Willard Saulsbury,
- Mr. Frank B. Kellogg,
- Mr. William E. Fowler,
- Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman (adviser),
- Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell (adviser),
- Mr. Edward F. Feeley (adviser) (United States).
- Dr. J. Antonio Buero (Uruguay).
- Sr. José Rafael Bustamante (Ecuador).
- Sr. Santiago Marín Vicuña (technical adviser) (Chile).
- Sr. Eduardo Poirier (Guatemala).
- Sr. Arturo Elizondo (Nicaragua).
- Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).
- Sr. Helio Lobo.
- Sr. Afranio de Mello Franco, and
- Sr. Tobías Moscoso (adviser) (Brazil).
- Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).
- Sr. Carlos Uribe Echeverri, and
- Sr. Laureano Gómez (Colombia).
- Sr. Carlos García Vélez (Cuba).
- Dr. Higinio Arbo, and
- Sr. Robert Araya Lagos (substitute) (Paraguay).
- Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).
- Sr. Benjamín Villaseca, and
- Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).
- Dr. Fernando Saguier,
- Dr. Daniel Antokoletz (adviser),
- Sr. Alejandro E. Bunge (adviser),
- Capitán Segundo R. Storni (adviser), and
- Colonel A. Poisson (adviser) (Argentina).
- Sr. Pierre Ethearte (secretary) (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Alfredo Avalos.

## 5. Committee on Commerce.—Subjects VI and XI.

President: Sr. Juan José Amézaga (Uruguay).

Vice president: Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).
Reporting delegate: Mr. William Eric Fowler (United States).

Sr. César Zumeta (Venezuela).

Sr. José E. Lefevre (Panama).

Mr. Atlee Pomerene,

Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman (adviser),

Dr. Guillermo A. Sherwell (adviser), and

Mr. Edward F. Feely (adviser) (United States).

Dr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza (Ecuador).

Sr. Guillermo Subercaseaux, and

Sr. Daniel Martner (adviser) (Chile).

Sr. Eduardo Poirier (Guatemala).

Sr. Arturo Elizondo (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. Helio Lobo, and

Sr. J. A. Barboza Carneiro (adviser) (Brazil).

Sr. Gustavo Ruiz (Salvador).

Sr. Laureano Gómez (Colombia).

Sr. José C. Vidal y Caro, and

Sr. Enrique Pertierra Morales (attaché) (Cuba).

Sr. Manuel Gondra, and

Sr. Roberto Araya Lagos (substitute) (Paraguay).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Benjamín Villaseca Mujica, and

Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).

Sr. Dr. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca,

Sr. Alcides Calandrelli (adviser), and

Sr. Alejandro E. Bunge (adviser) (Argentina).

Sr. Pierre Ethearte (secretary) (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Alfredo Avalos.

#### 6. Committee on Agriculture.— Subject VIII.

President: Sr. Guillermo Valencia (Colombia).

Vice president: Sr. Benjamín Villaseca Mujica (Honduras).

General reporting delegate: Sr. Dr. Fernando Saguier (Argentina).

Sr. Dr. José Austria (Venezuela).

Sr. José E. Lefevre (Panama).

Mr. Frank C. Partridge, and

Dr. George E. Vincent (United States).

Sr. Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay).

Sr. José Rafael Bustamante (Ecuador).

Sr. Luis Barros Borgoño, and

Sr. Francisco Rojas Huneeus (adviser) (Chile).

Sr. Eduardo Poirier (Guatemala).

Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. J. de P. Rodríguez Alves, and

- Sr. A. Bandeira de Mello (adviser) (Brazil).
- Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).
- Sr. Guillermo Valencia (Colombia).
- Sr. José C. Vidal y Caro (Cuba).
- Sr. Higinio Arbo, and
- Sr. Paulo Max Insfran (secretary) (Paraguay).
- Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).
- Sr. Benjamín Villaseca Mujica, and
- Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).
- Sr. Dr. Fernando Saguier,
- Sr. Dr. A. Calandrelli (adviser), and
- Sr. Alejandro E. Bunge (adviser) (Argentina).
- Sr. Pierre Ethearte (secretary) (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Anastasio Barraza.

#### 7. Committee on Limitation of Armaments.—Subject XII.

President: Mr. Henry P. Fletcher (United States).

Vice president: Sr. Manuel Gondra (Paraguay).

Reporting delegate: Sr. Antonio Huneeus (Chile), resigned. Succeeded by Dr. Manuel Gondra (Paraguay), who in turn was succeeded by Mr. Henry P. Fletcher (United States).

- Sr. César Zumeta (Venezuela).
- Sr. José E. Lefevre (Panama).
- Mr. Frank B. Kellogg,
- Mr. Atlee Pomerene,
- Mr. William R. Sayles (adviser) and
- Mr. Fürman E. McCammon (adviser) (United States).
- Sr. Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
- Sr. General Eduardo da Costa (adviser),
- Sr. Colonel Chiappara, and

Capitán de Fragata Federico Ugarteche (advisers) (Uruguay).

- Sr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza (Ecuador).
- Sr. General Luis Altamirano (adviser),
- Sr. General Juan Pablo Bennet,
- Sr. Capitán de Navío Carlos Ward, and
- Sr. Capitán de Navío José T. Merino (technical advisers) (Chile).
- Sr. Máximo Soto Hall (Guatemala).
- Sr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Nicaragua).
- Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quiros (Costa Rica).
- Sr. J. de P. Rodríguez Alves,
- Sr. General Augusto Tasso Fragoso (military chief of delegation), and
- Sr. Almirante Souza Silva (naval chief of delegation) (Brazil).
- Sr. Cecilio Bustamante (Salvador).
- Sr. Guillermo Valencia, and
- Sr. Laureano Gómez (Colombia).
- Sr. F. Arístides Agüero (Cuba).
- Sr. Manuel Garay V., teniente 1°, (substitute) (Paraguay).
- Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).
- Sr. Benjamín Villaseca, and
- Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).
- Sr. Dr. Manuel A. Montes de Oca,

Sr. Contralmirante Enrique G. Fliess (technical adviser), and

Sr. General Pascual Quirós (technical adviser) (Argentina).

Sr. Arthur Rameau (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Carlos Becerra.

#### 8. Committee on Education.—Subjects XIII and XVII.

President: Sr. Pedro César Dominici (Venezuela).

Vice president: Sr. Máximo Soto Hall (Guatemala).

Reporting delegates: Subject XIII, Sr. Manuel Márquez Sterling (Cuba). Subject XVII, Sr. Alcibíades Roldán (Chile).

Sr. Narciso Garay (Panama).

Dr. L. S. Rowe, and

Dr. George E. Vincent (United States).

Subject XIII, Sr. Dr. J. Antonio Buero (Uruguay).

Subject XVII, Sr. Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga (Uruguay).

Sr. Rafael María Arízaga (Ecuador).

Sr. Guillermo Labarca Hubertson (adviser) (Chile).

Sr. Arturo Elizondo (Nicaragua).

Sr. Alejandro Alvarado Quirós (Costa Rica).

Sr. A. de Ipanema Moreira, and

Sr. Pontes de Miranda (adviser) (Brazil).

Sr. Gustavo Ruiz (Salvador).

Sr. Laureano Gómez (Colombia).

Sr. Dr. Higinio Arbo, and

Sr. Paulo M. Insfran (secretary) (Paraguay).

Sr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Sr. Benjamín Villaseca Mujica, and

Sr. Alfonso Rossel B. (secretary) (Honduras).

Sr. Dr. Manuel E. Malbrán,

Dr. Luis Gondra (secretary),

Dr. Alcides Calandrelli (secretary),

Dr. Daniel Antokoletz (technical adviser), and

Sr. Alejandro E. Bunge (technical adviser) (Argentina).

Sr. Pierre Ethearte (secretary) (Haiti).

Secretary: Sr. Ezequiel Fernández.



# THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE :: ::

T 6 o'clock on the evening of May 3, before a numerous and distinguished audience, the solemn plenary session which marked the completion of the labors of the Fifth International Conference of American States was held in the Chamber of Deputies of the National Capitol, this being the sixteenth plenary session held during the conference, including the opening session.

Immediately after the opening of the session Mr. Augustín Edwards, the president of the conference, stated that Don Luis Izquierdo, the Minister of Foreign Relations, who was the presiding officer of the first plenary session, was at that moment in the Chamber of Deputies and that a special committee of delegates should be appointed to wait upon him and escort him to the session chamber, a suggestion which was immediately acted upon, the committee reappearing shortly with Minister Izquierdo. As soon as the latter had been escorted to his chair, President Edwards addressed the conference in an eloquent speech, the complete text of which appears in the September issue of the Bulletin edition in Spanish.

As the salvos of applause which followed the presiding officer's closing words died away, Señor Martinez Thedy, the eminent and distinguished Uruguayan statesman and publicist, followed with a most brilliant oration, which, in turn, was closely followed by a no less eloquent and applauded address by the well-known and distinguished Costa Rican, Señor Alejandro Alvarado Quirós, head of the Costa Rican delegation.

The final word, however, was spoken by Don Luis Izquierdo, Minister of Foreign Relations, from whose masterly farewell message we can not refrain from quoting, in spite of the limitations of space, that paragraph which so ably and feelingly summarizes, not only the work of the Fifth International Conference of American States, but the spirit in which that work was inspired and the steadfast continuity of hope in which the future of Pan Americanism is envisaged by the nations of America. The paragraph of reference is the following:

"Not all the aspirations we cherished have been fulfilled; nevertheless, each and every one of them has taken a step forward in the never-ceasing procession of human thought and ideas. Those which

have remained by the roadside for lack of inanition, those which have fallen behind for lack of that unanimity of response on which, alone, your action can be based, will in no distant future be revived—will arise anew—and be sustained with increased vigor by you, yourselves, or your successors in other assemblies such as this—a vigor and strength, which will increase as the echoes of concord, cooperation, and brotherhood, the most intimate expression of the soul of America—are more clearly heard throughout the length and breadth of the American Continent."



# BRIEF SUMMARY OF CON-FERENCE ACHIEVEMENTS

HE Fifth International Conference of American States held 16 plenary sessions, approved and signed 4 conventions, and adopted 73 resolutions.

The conventions concluded were the following:

#### CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED.

- 1. A continental treaty providing for the settlement of disputes arising between the American Republics by means of an impartial investigation of the facts involved: This treaty provides that all controversies arising between the American States which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels shall be submitted to a commission of inquiry for investigation and report. The commission will be composed of five members, all nationals of American States, and will render its report within one year from the date of its first meeting; the findings of the commission will be considered as reports and will not have the force of arbitral awards. The treaty follows the general lines of the Bryan treaties and of the treaty establishing commissions of inquiry concluded in February, 1923, between the United States of America and the Republics of Central America. It is noteworthy that this treaty is exclusively American in character, providing a means of settlement of American disputes by Americans.
- 2. Trade-Mark Convention: The United States delegation, with a view to meeting the objections of certain of the Latin American countries to the trade-mark convention of 1910, presented a draft convention, which, after certain modifications made at the request of other delegations, was approved. It is believed that this convention as finally signed affords all the protection that can reasonably be expected for American trade-marks on this continent and that the payment of national fees in their entirety as provided for should be acceptable to trade-mark owners, who will now have the privilege of selecting the countries where they want their trade-marks registered. The basic principle of the convention fully respects the national legislation and fiscal interests of all the signatory States and gives full protection to trade-mark users in the countries where ownership of the mark is acquired through registration.

3. Convention for the uniformity of nomenclature for the classification of merchandise: This convention, presented by the American

delegation, provides for the use of the so-called Brussels nomenclature of 1913 by the contracting parties in their statistics on national commerce.

4. Convention for the publicity of customs documents: The purpose of this convention is to assist inter-American commerce, often handicapped by the lack of knowledge of the different customs laws, regulations, and procedure. The convention not only provides for the exchange of all customs laws, decrees, and regulations between the contracting States, but also entrusts to the Inter-American High Commission the publication of a handbook containing the said laws of the respective countries. A single amendment, submitted by the United States delegation, was agreed to, which provides for the publication of these laws in an abridged form to comply with the usage prevalent in the United States.

The following is a résumé of certain of the resolutions adopted by the conference:

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Reorganization of the Pan American Union: The changes effected by the conference in the present organization of the Pan American Union, were as follows:

- 1. The creation of four permanent committees to assist the Pan American Union in the study of the following subjects: Economic and commercial relations between the American States; international organization of labor in America; questions of hygiene in the countries of the continent; and the development of intellectual cooperation, with special reference to cooperation between American universities.
- 2. The redrafting of the article providing for the composition of the governing board of the Pan American Union, so as to authorize an American Republic which may not have a diplomatic representative accredited to the Government of the United States to appoint a special representative on the governing board. It was also provided that the chairman of the governing board, who has heretofore been ex officio the Secretary of State of the United States, should be elected by the board.

A declaration was adopted by the conference in regard to arbitration, which reads as follows:

"The Fifth Pan American Conference observes with pleasure the extension which has taken place in recent years in the application of conciliation, judicial settlement, and arbitration as means of deciding controversies between the nations of the continent; and expresses the hope that the progress of these methods of settlement may continue and that their application in the near future may be as general and broad as possible."

The conference recommended that the commission of jurists which met at Rio de Janeiro in 1912 for the codification of international law, and whose labors had been interrupted by the World War, should be reconstituted and convened at Rio de Janeiro during the year 1925. To this commission of jurists there were referred for further study Topics XIV and XV of the program, regarding, respectively, the rights of aliens in the American Republics and the status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of the American Republics.

#### PUBLIC HYGIENE.

In regard to matters of hygiene, resolutions were adopted which included the following points:

(1) A statement of guiding principles and procedures in the development of public health work; (2) a uniform international maritime sanitary code; (3) change of name from International to Pan American Sanitary Bureau; (4) responsibility of government for care of indigent sick; (5) development of public hygiene as a profession; (6) continued recognition of hygiene and public health by Pan American conferences; (7) sanitary safeguarding of national frontiers; (8) uniform standards for foods and drugs; (9) international conferences of heads of health services; (10) detailed suggestions for incorporation in the proposed sanitary code; and (11) increase in the list of obligatorily reportable diseases.

In addition, a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the services rendered by the Rockefeller Foundation to the cause of international health and medical education.

#### PROHIBITION.

Resolutions were also approved recommending specific measures adapted to secure the progressive diminution in the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and, upon the proposal of the delegation of the United States, a resolution was adopted recommending to the American States that they adopt "measures conducive to the prohibition of the shipment of intoxicating beverages to a country where their consumption is prohibited without the previous special authorization of the competent authority of the country from which shipment is made." In regard to these resolutions, the delegation of the United States put on record the fact that the proposed measures did not go as far as the prohibition legislation adopted by the United States. The delegation, however, accepted these agreements because they seemed to represent the maximum acceptable to the majority of the other Republics of America.



PALACE OF JUSTICE, SANTIAGO.



SCENE IN THE PARQUE COUSIÑO.

Santiago has some delightful parks, none perhaps more charming than that a corner of which is illustrated above.

#### AMERICAN AND INTERAMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS.

Improvement of ocean transportation: This resolution contains the proposal of the American delegation recommending the encouragement and improvement of maritime communications between the States of this continent by the adoption of uniform rules and regulations in the ports of entry, the granting of such exemptions and facilities as are compatible with the laws of each State to the merchant ships of other States, and the advancement of maritime communications of the Pacific between the United States and the countries of Central and South Amerla in order completely to satisfy the requirements of commercial traffic, recognizing, however, the improvements made in these communications during recent years.

Intercontinental railroad and motor transportation: This resolution provides in part for the reorganization of the Pan American Railroad Commission, reiterating the thanks expressed by the Fourth Conference for its important services and charging this commission with the study of the practical, technical, financial, or other means of completing this road. There is also recommended the construction of international railroads between neighboring countries for the exchange of products and merchandise, and, with the same object, the development of branch lines in the Pan American railroad project so that all the American countries may be traversed by that system. With respect to motor transportation, this resolution recommends that the States members of the Pan American Union construct motor roads between their most important cities and principal ports, that the same States send to the Pan American Union a report regarding existing automobile roads under construction or projected, and that a motor road conference be held at a date and place to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union.

Commercial aviation: It is provided in this resolution that an Inter-American Commercial Aviation Commission be established to consider laws and regulations relative to commercial aviation, to meet at a place and date to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union. This commission is charged with the preparation of draft laws and regulations, the determination of aerial routes, and the formulation of special customs procedure for commercial aircraft and definition of standard landing places, together with recommendations as to points where such landing places shall be established. Under this resolution the governing board of the Pan American Union is charged with embodying the recommendations of the said commission into a convention or conventions, which in turn shall be submitted to the consideration of the States belonging to the Pan American Union.





THE IMPOSING MUNICIPAL THEATER OF SANTIAGO.

This theater, built in 1873 at a cost of 3,500,000 pesos, has a seating capacity  $\S$  of approximately 2,000. Caruso and other famous opera singers have often appeared here to the delight of enthusiastic audiences. The lower illustration shows the marble stairway leading to the upper tier of boxes.

Inter-American electrical communications: The first part of this resolution recommends to the American States, as an essential part of the public service, the supervision of international electrical communication and also domestic electrical communication in so far as it affects or forms part of the system of international communication. As a part of this resolution provision is made for the establishment of an inter-American electrical communications commission to consider the cooperation which may be established between the American States regarding electrical communications, and to prepare a convention which shall establish equitable proportional rates and uniformity of rules governing inter-American electrical communications, this commission to be called at a place and date to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union. The conclusions of this commission shall be submitted to the governing board of the Pan American Union in order that they may in turn be submitted to the States belonging to the Pan American Union.

# OF A COMMERCIAL CHARACTER.

Uniformity of shipping and insurance documents: The United States delegation presented a project of a convention for the standardization of shipping documents in order to facilitate inter-American commerce. Due to the lack of instructions on the part of various participating delegations, it was found impossible to adopt this convention, and in its place a resolution was agreed upon recommending to the interested Governments the study of the proposed convention and its adoption with the least possible delay.

Parcels post: The object of this resolution, proposed by the American delegation, was to obtain the ratification by the signatory States of the principal convention of Buenos Aires of September, 1921, and the Parcel Post Convention of September, 1921.

Commercial arbitration: This resolution contains the American proposal for the organization of chambers of commerce in the commercial centers of the American Continent, and, by means of agreements entered into between the said chambers, the extrajudicial arbitration of commercial controversies, in conformity with the system already in force between various chambers of commerce and especially between "La Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires" and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Inter-American exhibition of samples: This recommendation provides for the holding of annual commercial exhibitions under an organization to be created at a conference to be called by the governing board of the Pan American Union in May, 1924.

Standardization of specifications of machinery, tools, etc.: In this resolution provision is made for the calling of a conference, at a date

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and place to be determined by the governing board of the Pan American Union, on the standardization of specification of machinery, materials, etc.

# LIMITATION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

In regard to the limitation and reduction of military and naval expenditures, a number of recommendations were adopted setting forth the desire of the Governments to maintain peace, condemning armed peace, recommending adherence to The Hague Convention of 1907 and similar treaties for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and the adoption of measures designed to prevent war, especially those contemplating investigation and examination of international conflicts; recommending that the Governments interested take up with each other at a fitting and opportune time the study of the questions of their respective armaments; recommending adherence to the provisions of the Treaty No. 1 concluded at Washington February 6, 1922, in so far as it provides that (a) no power shall acquire any capital ship in excess of 35,000 tons standard displacement nor any airplane carrier in excess of 27,000 tons and (b) that no capital ships shall carry a gun more than 16 inches in caliber; recommending adherence to those international conventions limiting military hostilities, fixing the usages of war, rights and duties of neutrals, etc., and also a declaration of the Governments concerned that the provisions of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the Washington Treaty (No. 2) of February 6, 1922, relating to the capture, attack, and the destruction of merchant ships and the employment of submarines, are an established part of international law; recommending also the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating or poisonous gases and analogous liquid material or devices as indicated by the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922; and, lastly, recommending the restriction of aerial hostilities to legitimate war purposes to assure respect of unprotected populations and cities.

# LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

There were presented to the committee various concrete proposals for the limitation of armaments, but due to the divergent views of the delegations principally concerned it was impossible to reach an agreement on this subject at this conference. The friendly discussion of the subject, however, served a highly useful purpose, and there seems to be ground for hope that, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties, a satisfactory formula may be found.

#### EDUCATION.

In regard to educational matters, resolutions were approved providing for the convening of a Pan American university conference, to be held at Santiago, Chile, in 1925, entrusting to the Pan American

Union the encouragement of the interchange of university professors and educational information, and recommending the encouragement of vocational training in the American Republics and the formation and development of students' organizations.

# ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.

A resolution was also adopted providing for the preservation of archæological remains and all other data designed to furnish material for the history of the nations of America, and especially of the primitive peoples. Under this plan it was recommended that two archæological institutes should be established, one in the region of Mexico and Central America and the other in the Ecuadorean–Peruvian region.

# COPYRIGHT.

In regard to the protection of literary and artistic copyright, a resolution was adopted recommending to the States of the American Continent that they incorporate in their local legislation certain protective measures which were proposed by the delegation of the United States.

# AGRICULTURE.

In regard to agricultural questions, the conference adopted a program of wide-reaching character for the cooperation of the American Republics in the study of agricultural problems, uniformity of agricultural statistics, the elimination of diseases of cattle and plants, and the interchange of useful plants and seeds.

# RESOLUTIONS, VARIOUS AND SUNDRY.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, various resolutions in regard to new questions were reported by the governing committee and adopted by the conference, among which were the following:

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of the United States of America, indorsing the proposed Pan American Conference of Red Cross Societies;

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of Guatemala, recommending the inclusion in the program of future Pan American conferences of a topic referring to the rights of women;

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of the United States of America, approving the Hague Opium Convention and urging its ratification and the enactment of appropriate legislation by the American States which have not yet ratified it;

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of Chile, with reference to social problems and recommending their inclusion in the program of future conferences; A resolution, proposed by the delegation of Chile, recommending a decennial census of the American States;

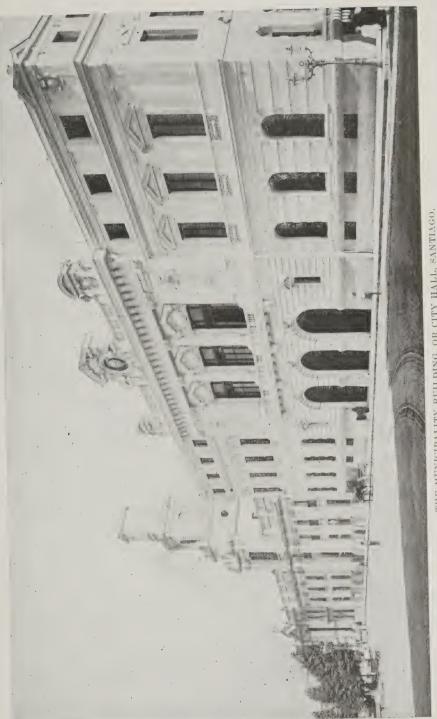
A resolution, proposed by the delegation of the Argentine Republic, expressing appreciation of the humanitarian services of Andrew Carnegie and recommending that a bust of him be placed in the building of the Pan American Union;

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of the United States of America, recommending that a Pan American press conference be held in the United States of America under the auspices of the Pan American Union; and

A resolution, proposed by the delegation of Paraguay, recommending the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of Henry Clay.

It was decided that the Sixth International Conference of American States should be held at Habana, Cuba, within the shortest possible time and, in any case, within five years from the date of the closing session of the fifth conference.





THE MUNICIPALITY BUILDING, OR CITY HALL, SANTIAGO.

This is one of the historic buildings of the Chilean capital. It was originally commenced in 1621, but for various reasons was not completed until 1807. It was formerly the home of the "Crafas Reales," or royal treasury, and also of the colonial "tribunals of justice." In this edifice are preserved the archives of the dirst standard of the Republic of Chile, a valuable collection of commenorative medals, old plans and views of Santiago, and portraits of the old Spanish governors from Pedro de Valdivia down to the establishment of independence.

# COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF FIFTH PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE: :: ::

# By RALPH H. ACKERMAN,

Technical Adviser of the Delegation of the United States.

EW exporters in the United States interested in Latin America can fail to commend the efforts exerted at the recent Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile, to facilitate commercial intercourse between the nations participating. The care with which each question of commercial nature was scrutinized, discussed, studied, and passed upon; the fact that in addition to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Cuba had attached to their delegations certain technical advisers, selected because of their intimate knowledge of these affairs, was the best indication of the seriousness with which the more important nations of Latin America entered into these problems.

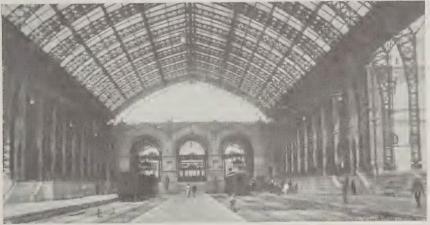
From a consideration of the results of the entire conference Mr-Augustin Edwards, the Chilean president of the conference, in his final address summed up the work on commercial questions in his statement, "The work of the commerce committee alone fully justified the calling of the present conference."

# CONVENTIONS ADOPTED.

Three conventions were adopted directly affecting business relations among the New World countries. The first was a trade-mark convention, a revision of the 1910 convention, designed to meet the objections of those countries which had failed to ratify the original convention because of national laws or prejudices. The articles of the present convention provide for the establishment of two central offices of registration, one at Habana for North America, Central America, Ecuador, and Colombia, and the other at Rio de Janeiro for the other countries of South America. Countries in which registration is desired is elective. A fee of \$50 (United States currency) or its equivalent, plus the usual charges fixed by the internal legislation of each respective country, will be charged for each separate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From Commerce Reports, U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, D.C., June 25, 1923.





Courtesy of Hume & Walker



WHERE VISITORS ARRIVE IN SANTIAGO.

Top: The Mapocho station, entered by Transandine and northern railway lines. Middle: The train shed of the Mapocho station. Below: Train shed of the Central railway station.

registration. Where the owner of a mark has already registered that mark in one country and is refused registration in another country by reason of it having been registered therein prior to his application for registration, he may obtain cancellation of such

registration by proving his proprietory rights.

The second convention provides for the publication by all of the signatory countries of the customs regulations of each of the others, and the third convention provides for the use of a more uniform nomenclature in the classification of merchandise in import and export statistics. Commercial interests will be greatly benefited by the application of both of these treaties. They should eliminate the difficulties experienced by business men throughout the United States and Latin America when attempting to ascertain the tariffs under which their merchandise is to be assessed, or to properly interpret the import or export statistics of other nations of this continent.

# RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Probably of greater importance and of more far-reaching application are the resolutions passed at this conference. Among the most important of these were those on—

Uniformity of shipping and insurance documentation.

Uniformity of principals and interpretation of maritime law.

Uniform parcels-post procedure.

Movement of raw materials from one country to another.

Promotion of arbitration of commercial disputes between the nationals of different countries by extra-legal procedure.

The calling of a Pan American electrical communication conference.

The calling of a roads conference.

Standardization of specifications of machinery, tools, etc.

A number of others having a less direct commercial aspect were also passed. The importance of those mentioned above is immediately apparent, yet only by an analysis can their broad scope be appreciated.

As an example, on the subject of "Uniformity of customs regulations" 17 distinct points were covered, each of which applies to acute difficulties now existing. In an effort to overcome the many complaints made against the practice of assessing heavy fines by some countries because of slight errors, clearly clerical in nature and not designed to defraud in consular or commercial invoices, a resolution was passed by which the signatory countries agree to observe reasonable tolerance in the application of this law. Another point provides that when satisfactory evidence has been furnished, packages not destined for the port in which they have been landed may be reshipped upon satisfactory guarantees. In the future the countries of Latin America agree to consider at the time of enacting new tariffs or taxa-

tion to consolidate all port dues in total amounts or to make these subject to a definite scale based on the tonnage and service rendered or benefits received.

This should prove of great assistance to those exporters having their principal business with countries where, in addition to consular charges, several other taxes are imposed for lighthouses, port works. etc. That facility should be accorded to international transit of foreign merchandise through different countries is the subject of another point of this resolution, and it was also agreed that provision should be made for full security to exporter or carrier or agent against delivery of "to-order" shipments without indorsed bills of lading. Another item of great interest to American exporters is point 11 of this resolution, providing that "the proper customs authorities should indicate, in case their advice is asked through chambers of commerce or consular officers, and the sample of any article of importation is submitted, the classification, appraisal, and duties to which such article is subject." It is also recommended that catalogues of American exporting houses should be exempted from customs duties and that necessary steps should be taken to facilitate the refund of bond deposited in any customhouse through which merchandise provisionally entered is reexported.

An international conference on motor roads, to be held at a time and place selected by the Directorate of the Pan American Union, has for its subject the careful study of the road problems of Latin America for better transportation facilities between their ports and inland cities. This is to be wholly a technical conference, called only after careful surveys have been made, and discussions are to embrace means of financing as well as the actual construction.

# SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The effort to eliminate existing barriers to inter-American commerce was concerted; each of the delegates of the 18 countries present carefully weighed the question under discussion in its relation to existing laws and policies of his Government and only assented after due deliberation had been given to ways and means of making effective, within his country, the recommendations passed upon.

Possibly the greatest obstacle in the past to the successful fruition of the acts of economic conferences has been the failure to provide means for carrying through their programs. With this in mind, the Fifth Pan American Conference requested the Inter American High Commission to cooperate toward the drawing up and enforcement of the program of this conference in so far as it bears directly on the purposes and work of the Inter American High Commission. As all of the commercial questions mentioned above come within the scope

of the commission it is reasonable to expect that before the next conference is held many of the vexatious problems of the present will have been solved.

Aside from the actual accomplishments of this conference, possibly of equal significance was the manner in which economic questions were approached. A spirit of frankness, an earnest desire to co-



ENTRANCE TO SANTA LUCÍA PARK, SANTIAGO.

operate, an inter-American viewpoint characterized the proceedings of each of the committees considering these matters, and it can not be doubted that each delegate returned to his country with a better understanding of the community of interests with his neighbors and a greater appreciation of the full meaning of inter-American friendship than ever before.



#### ARGENTINA.

Postal and telegraph services.—The President, in his message delivered at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress on May 7, said that the post office, in 1922, handled 1,472,441,978 pieces of mail, or 185,764,818 more than during the previous year. During 1922, 20,414,425 telegrams were transmitted over the State lines, or 172,716 more than in 1921. The post-office revenue for 1922 amounted to 18,614,106.43 pesos national currency, an increase over 1921 of 1,529,914.18 pesos, while the revenue from the telegraph service amounted to 7,143,353.98 pesos national currency, or 189,973.04 pesos national currency more than the revenue of 1921. The total length of Government telegraph lines on December 31, 1922, was 41,554 kilometers. Improvements are under way in both services.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BUENOS AIRES WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Buenos Aires Western Railway inaugurated the electrification of 36 kilometers of its suburban line on April 30, 1923, giving an easy, agreeable, and rapid means of communication between the capital and the neighboring towns. The ceremony was attended by the President of the Republic and his Cabinet.

SECOND NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—This conference opened in Buenos Aires on July 1, 1923, being attended by delegates from the associations belonging to the Argentine Confederation of Commerce, representatives of public institutions, and of other organizations. It discussed the economic aspects of Argentine business, immigration, agriculture, customs tariffs, and better utilization of national resources.

Farm products exposition.—The first national exposition of farm products was held on May 5 jointly with the ninth exhibition of dairy cows in the Sociedad Rural Argentina Exposition grounds at Buenos Aires. The President of the Republic attended the opening. The Minister of Agriculture, who made the official opening speech, emphasized the necessity of varied products from farms, since the stockman who raises nothing but cattle is idle part of the time, while the nation could be supplied with many national products if he also grows crops.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.—On May 3, 1923, the Live Stock Exchange was officially opened in Buenos Aires. There were offers and demands

for live stock, one transaction involving 750 Durham cows and another 500 Durham beeves for a packing house.

RENT LAW.—See page 198.

#### BOLIVIA.

Parcel Post.—After June 1, 1923, two customs declarations will be required on parcel-post packages for Bolivia. The declarations should be exact duplicates and separately attached to the parcel described, one copy to be detached by the United States dispatching exchange office (New York, New Orleans, or San Francisco) and sent by that office to the Bolivian office at La Paz, and the other copy to remain attached to the parcel until it reaches its destination. (Commerce Reports.)

Railroad construction.—An arrangement has been effected between the Government and three banks for the application of 2,000,000 bolivianos to the construction fund of the Potosí-Sucre Railroad. This will be sufficient to continue active work on that line for the next six months. The loan is guaranteed by the alcohol, tobacco, and other taxes derived from the Departments of Potosí and Chuquisaca. (Commerce Reports.)

RAILROADS.—Of the three outlets from Bolivia to the coast the Arica-La Paz Railway is the shortest and most popular route, the distance from La Paz to Arica being 446 kilometers. During the year 1921 this road handled 61 per cent of the cargo into Bolivia, in comparison with 37 per cent handled by the Mollendo-La Paz line and 2 per cent by the Antofagasta-La Paz Railway. The monthly average of imports into Bolivia over the Arica-La Paz route in 1922 was 1,750 metric tons, valued at \$2,400 per ton. (Commerce Reports.)

FARM ADVISERS.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture plans to establish a service of Government farm advisers with headquarters in the capital of each Department. This service would be a great help to agriculture, as most of the work is in the hands of the Indians and little has been done to improve farm conditions.

Tax on silver.—See page 198.

Tax on alcohol; imports forbidden.—See page 198.

#### BRAZIL.

President's message.—At the opening of Congress on May 3, 1923, President Bernardes presented a lengthy message dealing with many subjects of national interest. Below are given brief extracts of portions concerned with various phases of industry, commerce, and agriculture (further extracts will be found under other headings):

#### RAILWAYS.

On December 31, 1922, the total length of railways in operation was 29,214 kilometers, 350 kilometers having been added during the year and 2,051 kilometers more being under construction. The Federal Government owns 16,904 kilometers, 5,100 kilometers are operated by Federal concession, and 7,210 kilometers are owned by States or operated under a State concession.

The construction of railway lines has two main purposes—the shortest and most rapid communication between the State capitals and between Rio de Janeiro and those capitals; and the linking of Brazilian lines with those of neighboring Republics, for the promotion of commerce and friendship. Rio de Janeiro is already united to the southern capitals except Goyaz and Cuyabá, but the 345 kilometers lacking for communication with the former are under construction. Toward the north 900 kilometers are still to be built to reach São Salvador, but only a short distance is lacking to complete the line to São Luiz do Maranhão. Surveys are now being made looking toward the junction of Brazilian with Paraguayan and Bolivian lines.

#### PORTS.

Decree No. 15693, of September 22, 1922, placed the technical and administrative port problems under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications, thus permitting a uniform organization which it is expected will eventually prove beneficial to both Government finances and commerce.

Another decree, No. 15238, of December 31, 1921, which went into effect May 1, 1922, complements that just mentioned by dividing all ports into two categories under the Federal inspection service for ports, rivers, and canals, Rio de Janeiro being in a class by itself and the ports not yet organized being considered to be under study.

The following cities have port works now in service: Manáos, Pará, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul: under construction or under contract for construction, Maranhão, Ceará, Natal, Parahyba, Victoria, São Francisco, Paranaguá, and Corumbá; and partially in service or being studied, Amarração, Aracajú, Itajahy, Florianopolis, and Laguna.

#### IRRIGATION AND COMPLEMENTARY WORKS.

The extensive works in the northwest, begun in accordance with Law No. 3965 of December 25, 1919, were continued. The most important works accomplished in 1922 were 10 large dams, in Acarape, Poço dos Páos, Orós, Patú, and Quixeramobim, State of Ceará; Gargalheira and Parelhas, in Rio Grande do Norte; Pilões, S. Gonçalo, and Piranhas, in Parahyba.

Many highways and cart roads were constructed and 107 wells dug.

# COTTON SERVICE.

In view of the increase in world cotton consumption and the decrease in production in other countries, Brazil should take active steps to increase the cotton crop, since the Republic has large areas suitable for its cultivation. Even with the simplest agricultural methods the average yield of cotton per hectare in Brazil is 400 kilos, while in Egypt it is 300 kilos and in the United States 200 kilos.

Under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture and the Cotton Service, an International Cotton Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro last October.

# MINING.

The most important event of the year was the result of the scientific tests of national coal and iron made by Prof. Fleury da Rocha in various European centers. Santa Catharina coal produced good metallurgical coke, well adapted to use in blast furnaces

with the rich ore of Minas Geraes. Congress was therefore led to authorize the installation of an industrial demonstration plant for experiments with coal, coke, iron, and steel.

Prof. Augusto Barbosa, director of mines, succeeded in producing iron of the finest quality by the use of charcoal, a process peculiarly adapted for use with Brazilian ore, which is exceptionally pure. For the demonstration of this and other processes the Government is trying to equip a demonstration plant at the Ouro Preto school.

The mill at Ribeirão Preto is turning out daily 24 metric tons of high-resistance steel, for which the electric blast furnace prepares the iron. The capacity of this plant will be increased to a minimum production of 20,000 tons a year, and other smaller plants are also operating successfully, while still more are soon to be established.

CRUISES UP THE AMAZON.—The Booth Line has arranged an interesting and unusual series of cruises from Liverpool to Manáos, 2,000 miles up the Amazon.

#### CHILE.

IMPORTANT IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—At a distance of 75 kilometers east of Linares, in a mountainous region not far from perpetual snows, 400 men are working on a 4,046-meter tunnel, part of the canal through which the waters of the Melado River will pour into the Ancoa River at the rate of 27,000 liters per second, thence to be distributed by secondary canals to 30,000 hectares of land in the basin of the latter river. The tunnel is being bored by electrically operated apparatus, the power coming from a hydroelectric plant on the Ancoa. The date set for completing the work is September 1, 1925.

The sum of 250,000 pesos was spent in improving the road from Linares to the site of the canal, in order to facilitate the bringing in of the large amount of supplies necessary for so important an undertaking.

In the Province of Bío-Bío another great irrigation project which, when completed, will furnish water from the Laja River to more than 50,000 hectares is under way. The main canal, which has an initial capacity of 42,000 liters per second, will be 29 kilometers long and will have to be lined for 10 kilometers where it passes through sandy soil.

The cost of the work, including the huge concrete dam with six gates, is estimated at 6,000,000 pesos, while it is expected that the land benefited by this new water supply will increase 20,000,000 pesos in value.

Two other irrigation canals in this district, built by private funds, will water more than 3,000 hectares.

AGRICULTURE IN CHILE.—While the Fifth International Conference of American States was in session in Santiago, Sr. Carlos Henríquez, of the Bureau of Agriculture, addressed a meeting arranged in honor

of the delegates to that conference by *El Mercurio* of Santiago. From this authoritative source are taken the following statements:

Of the 38,000,000 hectares of Chilean land suitable for agriculture 1,000,000 hectares are irrigated artificially, 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 hectares more being susceptible of irrigation.

The wide range of climate in Chile renders possible the growing of tropical products as well as those of the temperate zones, the cultivation of sugar cane having been successfully undertaken in the north.

Cereals constitute the leading crop. Of these wheat, to which about 600,000 hectares are planted, is the most important; 100,000 hectares are devoted to barley, oats, and rye. The annual yield of cereals may be estimated at 900,000 metric tons.

Forage plants, mainly alfalfa and clover, occupy 300,000 hectares.

More than 3,000,000 metric quintals of potatoes and beans are produced annually, the total area planted to vegetables being 120,000 hectares.

Vine growing, with the consequent production of wine, spirituous liquors, and alcohol, is one of the chief branches of agriculture, occupying 70,000 hectares. Approximately 2,000,000 hectoliters of wine are made each year.

Recently fruit growing has received a decided impetus and it is thought that the area of 20,000 hectares now planted to fruit trees will shortly be considerably increased.

In the southern part of the Republic there are great forests still little exploited.

Up to the middle of the last century, stock raising was the chief object of agriculture, but the discovery of gold in California created a demand for grain, flour, beans, and other similar articles, thus promoting their production.

The number of cattle is now about 2,400,000, with an annual production of 460,000 calves and a home consumption of 450,000 head. Durham cattle have been found the most satisfactory for breeding purposes.

Magellan Territory, which has 5,000,000 hectares of natural pasture, is the main seat of sheep raising, and is also beginning to devote attention to dairy cattle. The sheep in the Republic number 4,500,000, 1,150,000 being consumed yearly.

The number of Chilean horses, noted for their docility and resistance to fatigue, is now estimated at 400,000, while that of mules and donkeys is placed at 90,000.

Hogs and poultry are not extensively raised, there being about 300,000 of the former in the Republic. In Magellan there are, however, some poultry farms with more than 10,000 hens.

Dairying is beginning to be more extensively developed, but the 14,000 metric quintals of butter now produced annually are not sufficient to supply the country. More milk is made into cheese, as this is easier to keep in remote country districts, the yearly production being estimated at 40,000 metric quintals.

NITRATE EXPORTS AND DUTIES.—In the first four months of 1923, 7,601,000 metric quintals of nitrate were exported, against 2,301,000 metric quintals in the same period of 1922 (the time of greatest depression in the nitrate industry) and 6,236,000 metric quintals in 1921. In 1920 the extraordinary figure of 11,734,000 metric quintals was reached.

Export duties on nitrate from January through April, 1923, were 23,814,000 gold pesos out of a total of 39,500,000 gold pesos collected on all exports, whereas in 1922 the nitrate duties were 4,668,000 gold pesos for the same length of time.

Unification of Transandine railway service.—At midnight on May 12, 1923, the unification of administration of the Argentine-

Chilean Transandine Railway, via Uspallata, went into effect under Mr. John Hale White as manager. The decree governing the unification has already been mentioned in the Bulletin, but it may be recalled here that it provides for the electrification of the line and protection against avalanches, considerable work already having been accomplished in the latter direction.

A new train de luxe is running twice a week. Freight rates between Andes and Mendoza were reduced but no others were altered upon unification.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.—The International Chamber of Commerce and other foreign chambers of Valparaiso have adopted definitions of the following terms: f. o. b.; f. a. s.; on board port of destination; and c. i. f.

#### COLOMBIA.

Interdepartmental long-distance radio service.—The General Administration of the Telegraph Service will shortly establish a radio service (for which material has already been ordered) in Bucaramanga, Bogotá, Medellín, Manizales y Cali, the stations being connected with the telephone system of the towns, thus affording subscribers direct communication. Business men in Santander, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Tolima, Caldas, Antioquia, and the Cauca Valley will be especially interested in this new radio service.

American commercial attaché.—The United States Department of Commerce has recently assigned an American to the new position of commercial attaché in Colombia. It will be his duty to foster commercial relations between Colombia and the United States, studying the business opportunities and industries of Colombia and more especially the cultivation of rubber.

COMMERCE WITH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—In 1922, 2,942,030 kilograms of merchandise, valued at 315,722.06 pesos, were exported from San Francisco, Calif., to Colombia, 152,913 bags of Colombian coffee, valued at 2,215,677 pesos, being imported by the same port during the first nine months of 1922.

Nariño railroad.—An American engineer engaged by the Colombian Government to make a preliminary survey and estimates for the Nariño Railroad completed his work a short time ago and submitted his report to the Ministry of Public Works. The Colombian Society of Engineers, to which the report was referred, commented very favorably on it, although suggesting some slight changes. It is therefore very likely that the construction of the road will soon be decided and undertaken. The road will go from Tumaco which, next to Buenaventura, is the most important Colombian port on the Pacific, to Pasto, near the boundary line with Ecuador. It will have a branch line north to Popayán, in the department of Cauca; thence

it will be extended to connect with the Pacific Railroad. (Colombian Review.)

Coasting trade.—The latter part of March a company was formed, under the name of Compañía Costanera Colombiana, which proposes to develop the coasting trade in Colombian Atlantic and Pacific ports, having already purchased for this purpose an 864-ton boat. Others will be added to the service and it is hoped to facilitate the transportation of national products.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—See page 160.

# COSTA RICA.

SEWER SYSTEMS.—The governor of the Department of San José municipality recently made a visit to the town of Turrubares to plan for the installation of a sewer system.

San Vicente de Moravia, in the District of Guayabel, was also visited by an engineer, who made preliminary surveys for laying a sewer system.

Freight cars.—In April the Ferrocarril al Pacífico received 15 new freight cars, 10 of which are box and 5 flat cars. They are of American make.

#### CUBA.

Foreign commerce.—According to the President's message, printed in the *Gaceta Oficial* for May 8, 1923, exports and imports during 1922, including coin, amounted to the following figures:

Imports. Exports.	
Amount reexported	, ,
Total	506, 344, 007

# By countries, imports and exports were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States. Other American countries. Germany Spain . France . England . Other European countries. Various other countries.  Total .	\$120, 219, 475 16, 701, 179 3, 547, 154 8, 356, 492 5, 957, 541 9, 102, 138 4, 374, 683 12, 000, 403 180, 259, 062	\$259, 365, 971 8, 501, 371 576, 692 3, 076, 336 7, 682, 329 37, 964, 250 3, 416, 501 3, 328, 285 323, 911, 735

Coin exported to the United States amounted to \$5,901,352 and that imported to \$454,908.

Fisheries.—The fish consumed by the inhabitants of Habana during April, 1923, amounted to 1,122,968 pounds, valued at \$252,075.20.

53266—23—Bull. 2——6

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CORN EXPORTS.—Four hundred tons of corn were recently exported from Puerto Plata to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Beans.—On the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago a special exhibition of beans was arranged at the Cibao agricultural station in the hope of stimulating the cultivation and export of this product. Talks on dry farming and other methods of cultivation were given by experts, and the use of a tractor was demonstrated.

IRRIGATION.—The commune of Mao, near Santiago, has constructed an irrigation canal, utilizing the waters of the Mao River.

Modern Hotel.—The Hotel Moderno in La Vega, an attractive building with modern conveniences, is now open.

HIGHWAYS.—The great interest and activity in highway construction continue unabated. The last stretch of the Mella Highway, 42 kilometers in length, from Seybo to Higuey, is under way, as is also that between Macorís and Seybo, via Hato Mayor, 400 men being employed on the latter. On the Sánchez Highway repairs are being made. The inhabitants of San Francisco de Macorís are rejoicing because Government authorities have decided to survey a route for a road from that town to Rincón.

# ECUADOR.

Cacao production.—The total production of cacao in Ecuador for 11 years, 1912–1922, was 442,916 metric tons.

Textile factories.—At present there are in Ecuador 11 textile factories; 1 in Chimborazo Province, 6 in Pichincha Province, 2 in Tungurahua, and 2 in Imbabura.

National hat industry.—A suggestion has been made by the Ecuadorian consul in Buenos Aires to the Government of Ecuador that a change be made in the styles of the *jipijapas*, or Panama hats, woven in Ecuador, as many of these hats sent to Argentina and other places for sale are not in demand on account of the shape being always the same and not in the current fashion. As is well known, the finest so-called Panama hats come from Ecuador.

# GUATEMALA.

JUTIAPA ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.—The city of Jutiapa has been authorized to spend 150,000 pesos to begin the construction of its electric plant.

GUATEMALA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—The city of Guatemala is to have an electric street railway, for which capital has been secured in France and Belgium.

CARDBOARD FACTORY.—A factory for the manufacture of cardboard and papier-mâché has been opened in Guatemala City. This is relatively a new industry in Guatemala, which has so far only manufacture of cardboard and papier-mâché has been opened in Guatemala City.

tured cardboard for boxes. The 30 operatives in the new factory are mostly women.

Public works.—Dikes to prevent inundations are to be built along the banks of Los Esclavos River in the Department of Santa Rosa.

The roadbed for the highway between Quetzal and Coatepeque, which is to unite the latter town with the Department of San Marcos, is being blasted.

# HAITI.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—On March 20, 1923, a new steamship service for Cape Haitien was begun when the *Mount Kemmel*, belonging to the Transports Maritimes, a French navigation company, made her first stop there, en route from New Orleans and Mobile to Marseille.

CACAO PRODUCTION.—The total production of cacao in Haiti for 11 years, 1912–1922, was 25,991 metric tons.

LAND LEASES.—See page 200.

# HONDURAS.

JUTE IMPORTS.—Jute cordage and woven jute products were imported in 1921–22 as follows:

	Cor	dage.		Woven	products.
	Kilos.	Value.		Kilos.	Value.
United States	31,841 744 339.5 215 12.5	\$15,607.35 207.00 1,127.18 522.00 24.00	United States England India Germany	78, 475 34, 894 693 684. 5	\$12, 224. 22 877. 18 150. 40 254. 70
Total	33,152	17, 487. 53	Total	114,746.5	13, 506. 50

This table is published by the commercial accounts and statistics office of the Government Bureau of Statistics.

# MEXICO.

NEW LINK IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—On March 5 construction on the La Quemada-Tepic section of the Southern Pacific, which will complete the line from Nogales, Ariz., to Guadalajara, Mexico, was formally inaugurated by President Obregón and President Titcomb and other officials of the American railway company. The contract with the Mexican Government calls for the completion of the work in four years, but is is hoped to finish the 96 kilometers in three years, notwithstanding the difficulty of the construction, which includes 33 tunnels totaling 9 kilometers in length and 35 viaducts. One stretch of 38 kilometers will cost half of the estimated expenditure of \$14,000,000.

IRRIGATION IN CHIHUAHUA.—A plan of wide scope has been made for utilizing the Conchos and San Pedro Rivers in the irrigation of

approximately 170,000 hectares of land now unproductive. sum of 2,000,000 pesos has been paid for permanent rights for water to be taken from Toronto Lake, an artificial body of water formed by dams across the Conchos River to produce electric power. To distribute this water 130 kilometers of main canal. 70 kilometers of lateral canals, and 260 meters of secondary canals will be built at an estimated cost of 12,205,000 pesos, including the 2,000,000 pesos paid for water rights.

The second part of the plan provides for a dam over the San Pedro River, canals, acquisition of irrigable land, colonization, etc., at an approximate outlay of 16,067,000 pesos. The Government plans to acquire the title to about 260,000 hectares of land in this region, and to finance the work by mortgaging this property. The sum of 6,000,000 pesos was appropriated this year by Congress to be applied on these important irrigation projects.

Some of the products which will be raised on the land to be thus irrigated are cotton, wheat, corn, chick peas, barley, and peanuts.

Highway concession.—A concession has been granted by the Government for the construction and exploitation of automobile roads and branches from Nogales to the Guatemalan border, and from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo or Matamoros.

Crops for 1922.—The following figures regarding crops grown in 1922 were compiled by the Department of Agriculture:

	Products.	Crops.	Cultivated area.	Value of erops.
Corn.	4	Kilomame	Hectares	Desce
Frjol (beans).       115, 187, 942       1, 150, 000       16, 126, 28         Rice       32, 692, 041       21, 907       4, 597, 0         Barley.       34, 625, 240       282, 084       11, 001, 2         Sugar cane       2, 199, 608, 561       44, 921       65, 988, 2         Wheat       370, 844, 541       574, 441       44, 501, 3         Garbanzo (chick peas).       53, 065, 063       35, 377       12, 735, 6         Peanuts.       1, 309, 510       4, 365       157, 7         Potatoes.       25, 232, 034       252, 320       157, 7         Potatoes.       25, 232, 034       252, 320       157, 7         Potatoes.       10, 471, 283       5, 236       18, 539, 825       18, 602, 800, 804       48, 420, 900, 802, 824       18, 602, 900, 901	orn			
Rice       32,692,041       21,907       4,597;6         3arley       84,625,240       282,084       11,001;2         sugar cane       2,199,088,561       44,921       61,001;2         Aarbanzo (chick peas)       53,065,063       35,377       12,735,6         Peanuts       1,309,510       4,365       157,7         Potatoes       25,232,034       252,320       2,523,2         Preen peppers       18,539,825       18,539       18,539,825         Potatoeco       10,471,283       5,236       8,062,8         Potatoeco       10,471,283       5,236<				
Sarley				
singar cane       2, 199, 608, 561       44, 921       65, 988, 261         Vheat       370, 844, 541       574, 441       44, 501, 3         Farbanzo (chick peas)       53, 065, 603       35, 377       72, 735, 6         Veanuts       1, 309, 510       4, 365       157, 7         Yotatoes       25, 232, 233, 34       252, 320       25, 232, 20 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Wheat.         370, 844, 541         574, 441         44, 501, 36           feanuts.         53, 065, 063         35, 377         12, 735, 6           feanuts.         1, 309, 510         4, 365         157, 7           obatoes.         25, 232, 034         252, 320         2, 523, 2           reen peppers.         18, 539, 825         18, 539         25, 232, 339         252, 232, 339           obacco.         10, 471, 283         5, 236         8, 062, 8           obtton.         38, 644, 932         98, 048         42, 509, 4           Henequen.         122, 400, 000         181, 533         46, 88, 0           Jacao.         679, 457         1, 699         1, 019, 1           Jorigolf oil         4, 507, 948         20, 035         901, 5           Juinseed         1, 845, 000         369         184, 5           sweet potatoes.         23, 160, 586         1, 287         2, 316, 0           sweet potatoes.         23, 160, 586         1, 287         2, 316, 0           sweet potatoes.         23, 160, 586         1, 287         2, 316, 0           sweet potatoes.         23, 160, 586         1, 287         2, 316, 0           sweet potatoes.         28, 989, 378         4, 94 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>65 099 25</td>				65 099 25
darbanzo (chiek peas)     53,065,063     35,377     12,735,6       evanuts     1,309,510     4,365     157,7       otatoes     25,232,034     252,320     252,322     324       obacco     10,471,283     5,236     18,539     14,090,2       obton     38,644,932     98,048     42,509,4       fenequen     122,400,000     181,533     14,688,0       facao     679,457     1,699     1,019,1       loffee     40,389,495     201,947     31,099,9       cjonjolf oil     4,507,948     20,035       inseed     1,845,000     369     184,5       veet potatoes     23,160,586     1,287     2,316,0       vevet potatoes     23,160,586     1,287     2,316,0       vevet potatoes     23,160,586     1,287     2,316,0       vevet potatoes     280,000     115,287     364       veryejon (chickling vetch)     726,954     4,944     809,0       occonut oil     280,000     115,980     98,0       ulfalfa     128,605,900     115     98,0       ulfalfa     128,605,900     155     98,0       voronut oil     280,000     115,000     368     128,4       voronuts     1,051,000     5,00 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Peanults         1,309,510         4,365         1,57           2'reten peppers         25,232,034         252,320         2,523,2           2'reten peppers         18,539,825         18,539         14,090,2           bobacco         10,471,283         5,236         8,062,8           6'reten peppers         38,644,932         98,048         42,509,4           6'reten peppers         122,400,000         181,533         14,688,0           6'reten peppers         6'7,945         1,699         1,019,1           6'reten peppers         40,389,495         201,947         1,699           1'reten peppers         40,389,495         201,947         369           1'reten peppers         18,500,000         369         184,5           1'reten peppers         23,160,686         1,287         2,316,0				
Odatoos.         25, 32, 33, 34         252, 320         2, 523, 25           treen peppers.         18, 539, 825         18, 539         14, 090, 2           Obacco         10, 471, 283         5, 236         8, 062, 8           Ootton.         38, 644, 932         98, 048         42, 509, 4           Genequen.         122, 400, 000         181, 533         44, 589, 9           Jacao.         679, 457         1, 699         1, 019, 1           Joffee         40, 389, 495         201, 947         31, 999, 9           Jonjolf oil.         4, 507, 948         20, 035         184, 500           Jinseed.         1, 845, 000         369         184, 5           Jinseed.         23, 160, 586         1, 287         23, 160, 586           Liveryolo (chickling vetch)         726, 954         364         101, 7           Joeans (vicia faba)         8, 989, 378         4, 994         499, 99           Jonions.         280, 900         115         98, 99           Jonions.         879, 230         1, 754         131, 809, 80           Jonions.         879, 230         1, 754         131, 809, 80           Jonions.         879, 230         1, 754         131, 809, 80				
treen peppers.		25 232 034		2 522 00
Obacco   10,471,283   5,236   8,662,826   10,471,283   5,236   8,662,826   10,471,283   10,471				
Obton   38,644,932   98,048   42,5094     Ienequen   122,400,000   181,533   14,688,6     Ienequen   122,400,000   181,533   14,688,6     Ienequen   679,457   1,699   181,533   14,688,6     Ienequen   679,457   1,699   1,099,7     Ienequen   7,679,487   201,947   31,999,9     Ienequen   7,845,000   369   184,5     Ienequen   7,845,000   369   369     Ienequen   7,845,000     Ienequen   7,	hhacen			
Inequen   122,400,000   181,533   14,688,600   1,699   1,019,100				
acao       679, 457       1, 699       1, 019, 47         offee       40, 389, 495       201, 947       31, 099, 9         jonjolf oil       4, 507, 948       20, 035         inseed       1, 845, 000       369       184, 5         weet potatoes       23, 160, 586       1, 287       2, 316, 0         rvejon (chickling vetch)       726, 954       364       101, 7         seans (vicia faba)       8, 989, 378       4, 494       809, 0         oconut oil       280, 000       115       98, 0         lifalfa       128, 605, 900       9, 533       1, 480, 2         nions       879, 230       1, 754       131, 8         omatoes       24, 681, 636       8, 284       3, 255, 4         liligator pears       715, 000       2, 383       143, 0         occonuts       10, 801, 000       5, 400       540, 0         ranges       10, 801, 000       5, 400       540, 0         rlantains       32, 679, 150       4, 357       60, 0         antaloups       214, 887, 000       42, 977       60, 0       540, 0         rlantaloups       214, 887, 000       42, 977       60, 0       50, 0       51, 8         <				
offee         40,389,495         201,947         31,099,9           joinplof oil         4,507,948         20,035         901,5           inseed         1,845,000         369         184,5           weet potatoes         23,160,586         1,287         2,316,           crvejon (chickling vetch)         726,954         364         101,7           teans (vicia faba)         8,989,378         4,494         90,00           oconut oil         280,000         115         98,0           iltalfa         128,665,900         9,533         1,430,2           nions         879,230         1,754         131,8           lomatoes         24,681,636         8,284         3,255,4           diligator pears         715,000         2,383         143,0           oconuts         1,051,000         1,000         52,5           ranges         10,801,000         5,400         521,5           lantains         32,679,150         4,357         63,5           fangoes         6,001,950         75         60,0           cantaloups         214,887,000         42,977         25,786,4           thico-capote (sapodilla)         2,000,000         2,000         40,0 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14,088,00</td>				14,088,00
jonjolf oil 4, 507, 948 20, 035 901.5 inseed 1, 845, 000 369 184, 55 weet potatoes 23, 160, 586 1, 287 2, 316, 0 586 1, 316, 0 5				1,019,18
dinseed     1,845,000     369     184.5       weet potatoes     23,160,586     1,287     2,316.0       crvejon (chickling vetch)     726,954     364     101.7       deans (vicia faba)     8,989,378     4,494     809.0     115       occonut oil     280,000     115     98.0       dfalfa.     128,605,900     9,533     1,430.2       ninons     879,230     1,754     131.8       lomatoes     24,681,636     8,284     3,255,4       ulligator pears     715,000     2,383     143.0       occonuts     10,801,000     5,400     52.5       Plantains     32,679,150     4,357     633.5       Aangoes     6,001,950     75     60.0       antaloups     214,887,000     42,977     25,786,4       chico-zapote (sapodilla)     214,887,000     42,977     25,786,4       doney     2,000,590     15,18       aascalote (oak bark)     3,487,900     698     174,3       xtle (fiber)     11,539,771     28,849     2,307,9				
weet potatoes         23,160,586         1,287         2,316°           carvejon (chickling vetch)         726,954         364         101,7           deans (vicia faba)         8,989,378         4,494         809,0           oconut oil         280,000         115         98,0           (falfa         128,605,900         9,533         1,430,2           nions         879,230         1,754         131,8           comatoes         24,681,636         8,284         3,255,4           ulligator pears         715,000         2,383         143,0           oconuts         10,801,000         50,00         52,5           pranges         10,801,000         50,00         540,0           clantains         32,679,150         4,357         635,5           dangoes         6,001,950         75         630,5           cantaloups         214,887,000         42,977         25,786,4           thico-zapote (sapodilla)         2,000,000         2,000         40,0           titahaya         648,300         150         15,18           toney         2,000,590         15,80         17,80           asscalote (oak bark)         3,487,900         698         174	inseed			
trvejon (chickling vetch)     726, 954     364     101, 726, 954       seans (vicia faba)     8, 989, 378     4, 494     809, 0       occount oil     280, 000     115     98, 0       tlfalfa     128, 605, 900     9, 533     1, 480, 2       phions     879, 230     1, 754     131, 8       comatoes     24, 681, 636     8, 284     3, 255, 4       diligator pears     715, 000     2, 383     143, 0       occount's     10, 801, 000     5, 400     540       pranges     10, 801, 000     5, 400     540     540       clantains     32, 679, 150     4, 357     63, 5       fangoes     6,001, 950     75     60, 0       antaloups     214, 887, 000     42, 977     25, 786, 4       chico-zapote (sapodilla)     22, 000, 000     2, 000     200     75       ditahaya     648, 300     150     51, 8       doney     2, 000, 590     200     51, 8       asscalote (oak bark)     3, 487, 900     698     174, 3       xlc (fiber)     11, 539, 771     28, 849     2, 307, 9	weet notatoes			
leans (vicia laba)         8,989, 378         4,494         809, 00           oconuti oil.         280,000         115         98,0           lfalfa         128,605,900         9,533         1,430,2           nions.         879,230         1,754         131,8           lomatoes.         24,681,636         8,284         3,255,4           cliigator pears.         715,000         2,383         143,0           oconuts.         1,051,000         1,000         540,0           ranges.         10,801,000         5,400         540,0           lantains.         32,679,150         4,357         633,5           fangoes.         6,001,950         75         60,0           antaloups.         214,887,000         42,977         25,786,4           chico-zapote (sapodilla)         2,000,000         2,000         40,0           ritahaya         648,300         150         51,8           doney         2,000,590         15,80         51,8           ascalote (oak bark)         3,487,900         698         174,3           xtle (fiber)         11,539,771         28,849         2,307,9	ryeion (chickling yetch)			
Oconut oil         280,000         115         08.6           Lifalfa.         128,605,900         9,533         1,430,2           Onions.         879,230         1,754         131,8           Omatoes.         24,681,636         8,284         3,255,4           Iligator pears.         715,000         2,383         143,0           Oconuts.         10,801,000         5,400         52,5           Pranges         10,801,000         5,400         540,0           Plantains.         32,679,150         43,57         60,0           Antaloups.         214,887,000         42,97         26,00           Vitahaya         648,300         150         51,8           Honey         2,000,590         15,80         18,80           3xtle (fiber).         3,487,900         698         174,3           xtle (fiber).         11,539,771         28,849         2,307,9	Loans (vicia faha)	0 000 270		
Alfalfa.     128,605,900     9,533     1,430,2       Donions.     879,230     1,754     131,8       Domatoes.     24,681,636     8,284     3,255,4       Alligator pears.     715,000     2,383     143,0       Occonuts.     1,051,000     1,000     52,5       Dranges     10,801,000     5,400     563,5       Plantains.     32,679,150     4,357     653,5       fangoes.     6,001,950     75     60,0       antaloups.     214,887,000     42,977     25,786,4       chico-zapote (sapodilla)     2,000,000     2,000     40,0       vitahaya     648,300     150     51,8       Honey     2,000,590      1,800,5       ascalote (oak bark)     3,487,900     698     174,3       xtle (fiber).     11,539,771     28,849     2,307,9	oconut oil			
ninons         879, 230         1, 754         131 (8)           omatoes.         24, 681, 636         8, 284         3, 255, 4           Illigator pears.         715, 000         2, 383         1, 255, 400           oconuts.         1, 051, 000         1, 000         52, 5           ranges.         10, 801, 000         5, 400         540, 0           lantains.         32, 679, 150         4, 357         653, 5           fangees.         6, 001, 950         75         60, 0           antaloups.         214, 887, 000         42, 977         25, 786, 4           hico-zapote (sapodilla)         2, 000, 000         2, 000         40, 0           titahaya         648, 300         150         51, 8           foney         2, 000, 590         15, 80, 5           ascaclote (oak bark)         3, 487, 900         698         174, 3           xtle (fiber).         11, 539, 771         28, 849         2, 307, 9				
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xtle (fiber)	ascalote (oak bark)		600	
	xtle (fiber)	11 520 771		
	Frape wine	800, 000	28, 849	2, 307, 98

Other crops were grown to lesser values.

AGRARIAN CONGRESS.—One of the most noteworthy events of May was the meeting of the Agrarian Congress, for which more than 1,000 inhabitants of rural districts, clad in their working dress, assembled in Mexico City. This was the first time in the history of Mexico, says El Universal, that a genuine representation of rural laborers assembled in the capital to deliberate on their problems. President Obregón, in his address to the congress, also commented with pleasure on the sincere and spontaneous expression in such an assembly of the thoughts and desires cherished by the delegates and by their collective group.

The congress discussed the application of the land laws, the necessity for a greatly increased number of rural schools, and other related

problems.

Railway in Lower California.—A great railway undertaking, in which the Federal Government is cooperating with that of Lower California, is under way in the State named. The line planned, says El Universal, will unite Mexicali, near the United States border, to the Gulf of San Luis Gonzaga, on the Bay of California, about 400 kilometers distant, thus affording shipping facilities to a rich agricultural and mining zone, one of whose chief products is cotton. It is expected that the first section, from Mexicali to La Bomba, at the mouth of the Colorado River, will be completed by next October.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES.—The passenger department of the National Railways expects at least 10,000 American tourists to travel in Mexico this summer. Substantial reductions in fare are offered from May 31 to August 31, for return or circular trips from the United States border, the return fare from Nuevo Laredo, Piedras Negras, or Matamoros to Mexico City being \$42, and that for other routes in proportion.

A 50 per cent reduction in regular rates is made for students attending the summer school of the University of Mexico.

#### NICARAGUA.

Bluefields trade.—The port of Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, received during April the following shipments of lumber: From Cabo Gracias, 31,624 feet; Prinzapolka, 35,474 feet; New Orleans, 35,078 feet sawn lumber; and also 4 lots of fresh fruit from San Andrés. The exports from Bluefields during the same month were: To Grand Cayman, 160 live turtles; Colon, 86,000 coconuts; San Andrés, 300 feet pine lumber; Puerto Castilla, Honduras, 59,896 feet of mahogany and pine; and to the United States, 1,275 ounces of gold and 325,523 bunches of bananas.

Danish immigrants.—About 1,200 Danish immigrants are expected to arrive in August, 1923, to colonize in the neighborhood of

the Tuma River. There are 400 families, among whom are engineers, farmers, physicians, surgeons, lawyers, mechanics, and teachers. They expect to establish schools and to work their land with modern agricultural machinery. A Danish mission has been in Nicaragua for some time settling the question of colonization with the Government. The colonists are said to have ample funds to start their venture with every prospect of success.

# PANAMA.

Banana company.—The Cuyamel Fruit Co., which has been handling annually 5,000,000 bunches of bananas from Honduras, has been reorganized and its capital stock increased to \$15,000,000. The company's representative has been making an extensive study of the conditions for banana raising in Chucunaque Valley, Province of Darien, where the old Balboa and Pizarro highway crossed the Isthmus.

The banana plantations on the shores of Gatún Lake are doing a good business now, shipping full carload lots. Gatún, the town at the Atlantic end of the lake, handles the most fruit, while some comes from Monte Lirio, Frijoles, and Gamboa. On May 6 a train of seven cars was filled from the points mentioned. Under the terms of the United States treaty with Panama, products of the latter Republic, including bananas, may be shipped over the Panama Railroad at one-half the regular tariff. This has been an incentive to native banana planters.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.—Colon has installed a system of fire-alarm boxes in 174 central points of the city and environs.

# PARAGUAY.

Wireless telephone.—On April 26 a radio telephone concert was heard in Asunción over the first receiving set installed in that city. The program was transmitted from Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Exports and imported in 1922.—The value of the products exported and imported in 1922 was as follows, as stated by the *Boletín de la Sociedad Ganadera*, April, 1923:

Products:	Gold pesos.
Forestal	5, 170, 230
Agricultural	2, 989, 762
Live stock, hides, etc	
Others	120, 531
Total	9, 895, 883

Imports:	Gold pesos.
Agricultural	95, 639
Wheat and flour	488, 109
Live stock	94, 451
Silk and woolen textiles	1,071,954
Cotton textiles	1, 404, 860
Foodstuffs, machinery, etc	2, 529, 776
Total	5, 684, 789

Manufacture of photographic apparatus.—The national industries of Paraguay have been increased by a new and important branch, until now unknown in the country, the manufacture of photographic cameras and accessories from native materials. These cameras sell at a lower price than the imported ones, and are said to be of excellent quality; the purchaser may have any type of lens he desires. The manufacturers have also the necessary means for making reprints and enlargements.

CUSTOMHOUSE CHANGES.—To facilitate the identification and appraisement of merchandise, article 4, relating to consular invoices and cargo manifests, of decree No. 5402, requires that the contents of every package shall be specifically named. In speaking of raw materials or of natural products, mention must be made of the material of which they are composed; generalizations, such as "fuel," "iron," "metal," and other terms are not allowed. For manufactured goods the material used and the manner in which they are manufactured must be clearly stated, according to the commercial custom when invoicing such articles; such expressions as "medicines," "notions," and "store articles" are not permitted.

Manual for colonists.—The Department of Lands and Colonization is distributing a pamphlet entitled "Manual for Colonists" (Manual del Colono), which contains instructions for the cultivation of coffee, mandarin oranges, general rules for transplanting, instructions for making sugar, mandioca flour, tomato preserves, orange and pineapple wines, and other valuable information.

# PERU.

Peruvian Land Co.—At the beginning of May a group of American farmers, accompanied by their families, arrived in Peru with the intention of settling in the region between the Pintuyacu and Pachitea Rivers, in the southeastern part of the Department of Huanaco, and there cultivating products for home consumption as well as for sale in foreign markets. They will settle on the concession of the Peruvian Land Co. This company is said to have large capital at its disposal with which to carry out its plans, developing the resources of this region to the utmost and facilitating communication with other countries.

NEW TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.—The Government has decided on the construction of the Moyucayán-Sihuas and Sihuas-Pomabamba roads, which will greatly benefit the country, inasmuch as they will connect the mines in the Provinces of Pallasca and Pomabamba with a seaport; and it has also determined to construct a road from Trujillo to Quiruvilca, with branches to Usquil, Otuzco, Santiago de Chuco, Huamachuco, and Yánac, thus opening a transportation route for the products from the highlands in the Department of La Libertad to the interior.

EXEMPTION FROM PORT TAXES.—Foreign steamship companies whose vessels call at Peruvian ports are exempt from payment of certain port taxes upon semiannual presentation to the Navy Department of the itineraries of their regular steamers carrying mail, cargo, or passengers, paying taxes in full on steamers making only occasional voyages and not included in these itineraries.

Alcohol monopoly.—An alcohol monopoly incorporating the former monopoly of denatured alcohol was established in Peru by law No. 4650 of April 23, 1923, whereby the distillation and sale of native alcohol of cane, grape, or any other extraction shall be strictly under government supervision through an agency known as the "Estanco del Alcohol." Such articles are also prohibited from importation as well as from manufacture within the country by foreign companies.

Wines and beers, however, including their varieties and imitations, are allowed to be produced and sold by native manufacturers and distributers and may be imported from foreign countries, though somewhat heavily taxed in both cases.

Denatured alcohol intended for industrial purposes, produced under the supervision of the Estanco del Alcohol, is not taxed, but this with all other alcohols requires a special permit or license for production from the Estanco, which has full authority in regard to them and is itself under the administration of the National Tax Collecting Co. (Compañía Recaudadora de Impuestos). (Commerce Reports.)

Elimination of Restrictions on the exportation of Hides.— By a presidential decree of April 12, 1923, hides may be exported from Peru without obtaining an export license from the Government, which formerly was necessary. (Commerce Reports.)

#### SALVADOR.

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY.—The Ministry of Sanitation has in hand plans for the improvement of the water supply in San Salvador.

#### URUGUAY.

MEAT EXPORTS.—During April exports of meat increased in quantity, the total shipments to foreign markets for the month being 111,585 beef quarters, 70,302 frozen mutton carcasses, 61,081 cases of preserved meats, and 18,145 packages of jerked beef.

LIVE-STOCK EMBARKATION DOCK.—In response to the suggestions of the National Commission for the Defense of Production the Government some time ago issued a call for bids on the construction of a live-stock embarkation dock in the port of Montevideo. As no satisfactory bids were received the Government will itself undertake the construction.

NITRATE SHIPMENTS.—Owing to the information supplied by the Chilean consul in Montevideo, especially that respecting the privileges granted to merchandise transshipped in that city, the Chilean Asociación de Productores de Salitre has decided to send a representative to Montevideo and has made arrangements with a maritime transport agent for shipments of Chilean nitrate to Argentina, Brazil, and the Alto Paraná. The first shipment will contain several tons consigned gratuitously to the Uruguayan Ministry of Industries for the use of the Fertilizers Commission and national nurseries.

RADIO NOTES.—On April 23 the General Electric Co.'s office in Montevideo opened a new 1-kilowatt broadcasting station, installed by the Radio Sud America, similar to that company's broadcasting station in Buenos Aires.

The Uruguay Radio Club started a class in wireless telegraphy for the club members on June 1.

Whalers return.—The whalers from South Georgia have arrived at the port of Montevideo, where the 3 ships and the factory vessel, which caught 335 whales producing 22,400 barrels of oil and tons of bone, sperm, and other products, will be repaired for the next whaling season. This work is being done by Montevideo shipyards while the Norwegian crew is on leave in Norway, the repainting and restocking amounting to 450,000 pesos.

## VENEZUELA.

Roads.—The Government has approved the construction of three new roads. The first, starting from Ciudad Bolívar, will be built across the Caroni River and will extend to Upata, where it will be connected with the section being built from Guasipati to El Callao and Tumeremo; the second will be built from Petare, capital of the Sucre district, State of Miranda, to Soledad, and, passing through the "Fila de Mariché" and the towns of Santa Lucía, Santa Teresa, Altagracia de Orituco, Zaraza, and Aragua, will join the road from Barcelona to Soledad; and the third from the town of Valera, State

of Trujillo, to the towns of Mérida and San Cristóbal, capitals of the States of Mérida and Táchira, respectively.

Some 1922 export figures.—Coffee and cacao exports through the following ports are given as follows for 1922 by the *Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio de Caracas*.

Puerto Cabello:	Kilograms
Coffee	14, 411, 674
Cacao	4, 514, 445
La Guaira:	
Coffee	
Cacao.	10, 268, 994
Carúpano:	
Coffee	289, 830
Cacao	3, 922, 358
Maracaibo:	
Coffee	44, 178, 240

The following products, valued at 30,765,592 bolivars, were also exported through Puerto Cabello, according to the calculations of a commercial firm:

Products:	Kilograms.
Hides (fresh)	127, 695
Hides (salt)	158, 138
Sheep skins	592, 837
Deer skins	9,259
Jerked beef	1, 081, 299
Old copper	3, 236
Woods	247,325
Coconuts	37, 680
Barley	29, 055
Various products	576, 172
Egret feathers	209
Raw sugar	72,293
Divi-divi	36, 861
Horns	31, 558
Sole leather	21, 537
Copra	23, 159
Peruvian bark	4,000
Cattle on the hoofhead	1, 104

OIL INDUSTRY.—Three new oil companies possessing large capital have been formed recently for the purpose of developing the oil wells in the Maracaibo Lake district, machinery and material having been imported and experts engaged to conduct the work.

According to the accounts in the newspapers, a gusher rising 50 meters from a well in Mene Chico, in the Buchivacoa district, State of Coro, produces daily from 12,000 to 14,000 barrels, and the oil is of such good quality that it is being used in tractors without refining. The discovery of this well has awakened great enthusiasm, and verifies the opinion of various oil experts who consider the State of Falcón one of the richest in petroleum.



ARGENTINA.

Postal savings.—According to the President's message delivered at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress, the National Postal Savings Bank during 1922 opened 110,283 new accounts, having in all 680,643 depositors, whose net deposits amounted to 40,331,922.55 pesos, national currency.

BUENOS AIRES FINANCES.—The municipal tax collection of Buenos Aires, for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1923, amounted to 66,989,322 pesos national currency. Its public debt amounted to 23,664,312 pesos; the floating debt to 5,517,090 pesos, and its debt to the Crédito Público Nacional, to 12,248,073.46 pesos. (President's message, May 7, 1923.)

NATIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—From the President's message of May 7, 1923, are taken the following statements as to the public debt:

On December 31, 1922, the consolidated public debt amounted to 1,294,888,500 pesos, bonds to the amount of 60,000,000 pesos having been issued, and amortizations to the amount of 42,837,889 pesos made during that year. The unconsolidated debt, not including the railroad loan or the difference of exchange on the United States loan of \$50,000,000, was, on December 31, 1922, as follows:

	Pesos.
United States loan of \$50,000,000	117, 772, 727
United States loan of \$27,000,000	63, 597, 272
Internal short term loans	430, 339, 000
Banco de la Nación, law 10,251	71, 999, 663
Banco de la Nación commercial account	46, 346, 683
Treasury notes	10, 227, 111
Total	740, 282, 456

Deducting from the debt to the Banco de la Nación the deposits of the Government, there is a favorable balance of 1,712,832 pesos to the latter's account. On March 31, 1923, the consolidated debt was reduced to 702,000,000 pesos as a result of amortizations of treasury notes and the official account current in the Banco de la Nación. The financial situation proved advantageous for short term loans in the country, the average interest of these loans being reduced from  $5\frac{1}{3}$  per cent to  $4\frac{1}{6}$ , making an annual saving of about 5,000,000 pesos.

The customs revenues of the country for the first quarter of 1923 amounted to 78,000,000 pesos, while the entire customs revenue for 1922 was 242,000,000 pesos.

The money in circulation amounts to 1,362,563,984 pesos national currency, and the gold reserve to 466,476,974 gold pesos in the conversion fund, 10,000,000 gold pesos in the Banco de la Nación, and 4,123,157 gold pesos in the funds of the legations in Paris and London, an 80.15 per cent guaranty.

195

#### BRAZIL.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—According to the President's message of May 3, 1923, the balance in circulation of the consolidated foreign debt amounted on December 31, 1922, to £102,832,334; 332,249,500 francs; and \$68,491,833, while the consolidated internal debt was 1,551,742,300 milreis. (Details may be found in the *Diario Official* for May 4, 1923.)

The floating debt amounts to approximately 900,000 contos, which the Government proposes to meet in the following manner: When the Bank of Brazil is changed into a bank of emission 300,000 contos will be paid the bank, the gold belonging to the National Treasury being transferred to said bank. The remainder it is planned to take up partly by a foreign loan and partly by a long-term internal loan.

The gold guaranty for paper money was on December 31, 1922, 89,130,201 milreis, an increase of 8,636,604 milreis in a year.

#### COLOMBIA.

Commission of experts.—The commission of American experts in finance, accounting, banking, and legislation engaged by the Government, as mentioned before in the May issue of the Bulletin, has been engaged since its arrival in Colombia in preparing several proposed laws, including one on the unification of the banking system and another on the Bank of the Republic.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—For the purpose of constructing an electric tramway, a slaughterhouse, and an aqueduct the city of Barranquilla will contract a loan of \$3,000,000 with an American company.

#### CUBA.

Public Revenue.—During the eight months dating from July, 1922, to February 28, 1923, the public revenue amounted to \$41,382,-200.15, which gave a surplus of \$3,602,555.71 over the estimated revenue of \$37,779,644.44. In addition \$782,638.39 was collected from licenses and the 1 per cent sales tax on the gross revenue for December. After deducting all expenditures and amounts due, there remained available on March 1, 1923, the sum of \$6,035,969.70. (President's message.)

# HONDURAS.

REVENUES.—The revenue from the customs and from the alcoholic beverage tax were as follows for the first quarter of 1923:

	Month.		Revenue, in silver pesos.	
		Customs	. Liquor.	
February		351, 53	6 200, 841 9 162, 390	
March Total	·	1, 083, 91	8 143,065	

Additional tax of 12 centavos has been imposed upon each bottle of spirituous liquor manufactured in the districts of La Ceiba, El Porvenir, and Tela for the next 15 years and a 10 per cent surtax on liquors imported through the customs of La Ceiba and Tela or from elsewhere into these districts. For the construction of the Comayagua electric light plant a tax of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is being appropriated monthly from the customs receipts until 130,000 silver pesos is obtained, this being the amount estimated as necessary to cover the cost of the installation.

#### PARAGUAY.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1922.—The municipal revenue in Asunción for 1922 having amounted to 8,066,143.28 pesos (an increase of 494,361 pesos over that of 1921) and the total expenditure to 7,219,159 pesos, there remained a balance of 846,984 pesos. A noticeable fact is that it is the first year in which the public revenue, without the least change in the municipal taxes, has exceeded 8,000,000 pesos.

The service of the municipal debt, for which provision was made in the budget for 1922, has been met in full. On December 31, 1921, this debt, including that owing the State, amounted to 28,032.55 pesos gold and 3,458,860.92 pesos national currency, while on December 31, 1922, it was 4,845.79 pesos gold and 3,487,854 pesos national currency.

# PERU.

BUDGET FOR 1923.—The budget of expenditures for 1923, approved by Congress, is the following:

Chamber of Deputies	Lp. 179, 029. 0. 00
Senate	57, 159. 6. 50
Regional Congresses	18, 720. 0. 00
Ministry of Government	1, 055, 195. 6. 19
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	201, 556. 8. 12
Ministry of Justice and Education	1, 011, 061. 3. 64
Ministry of Finance	2, 625, 070. 6. 48
Ministry of War	974, 200. 5. 91
Ministry of the Navy	275, 448. 1. 20
Ministry of Promotion	687, 242. 1. 96
Total	7 084 684 0 00

The public revenue is estimated at the same amount as the expenditures.



# ARGENTINA.

Rent law.—On April 21, 1923, the decree which extends the rent law was signed by the President. In accordance therewith, the period of one year and a half, for which existing contracts were extended, this term expiring March 30, 1923, is further extended to September 1. During this extension the terms at which house, apartment, and room rentals were made can not be changed.

# BOLIVIA.

TAX ON SILVER.—The decree of February 1, 1923, which placed a proportional tax on exported silver was repealed by decree of April 3, 1923.

TAX ON ALCOHOL; IMPORTS FORBIDDEN.—The decree of March 23, 1923, places an additional tax of 25 per cent on alcohol, made from sugar cane or from fruits, and of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent if made from cereals. The importation of alcohol and liquor is forbidden. This decree will be effective from June 1, 1923.

#### BRAZIL.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—Decree No. 16009 of April 11, 1923, created a National Council of Commerce and Industry to act as a consulting body in commercial and industrial subjects. The following were among those specifically mentioned in the decree:

New markets, development of present commercial relations, commercial investigations, taxes, tariffs, freight rates, transportation, commercial conventions and treaties, port regulations, bond issues, drawbacks and warrants, industrial development, and technical, commercial, and industrial education.

The council will have 36 members, some of them official and others representatives of important commercial, financial, and industrial organizations. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is president ex officio.

NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL.—An important decree of April 30, 1923, created the National Council of Labor, to consist of 12 members appointed by the President of the Republic, as follows: 2 workers, 2 operators, 2 officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and 6 persons of recognized competence in matters

under the jurisdiction of the council. The only person receiving compensation will be the secretary general, who also sits on the council.

This body, which is to serve the Government as an advisory council in subjects related to the organization of labor and social welfare, shall occupy itself with the following: Average length of working day in the principal industries; systems of remuneration of labor; collective labor contracts; conciliation and arbitration, especially to prevent or bring to an end cessations of industry; child labor; apprenticeship and technical education; labor accidents; social insurance; cooperative housing associations; pensions to railway workers; loan and agricultural banks.

The duties of the secretary general's office are defined as follows:

- (a) To collect and systematize printed information on the problems of Brazilian social economy.
  - (b) To carry on investigations of social questions.
- (c) To promote the observance of laws No. 1150 of January 5, 1904, and No. 1607 of December 29, 1906.
- (d) To inspect and further the application of laws No. 976 of January, 1903, and No. 1637 of January 5, 1907.
- (e) To superintend Government inspection of labor accident insurance and any other workers' insurance.
- (f) To superintend Government inspection of the railway workers' pension and housing funds.
- (g) To carry on any other work concerned with the organization of labor and social welfare.

In connection with the secretary general's office a social museum and library of sociology and economics are to be organized and maintained.

The council will publish a review containing its proceedings and articles bearing on subjects with which it is concerned.

#### CHILE.

LABOR ACCIDENT COMPENSATION.—On May 8 a decree establishing regulations for the application of the labor accident law of 1906 was issued by the Government. It specifies the percentage of compensation for various injuries, 60 per cent being awarded for the total loss of an arm, hand, muscle, or leg, 50 per cent for the loss of a foot, and 42 per cent for blindness in one eye or total deafness. (Total blindness was not mentioned in the newspaper source from which this paragraph is taken.) Smaller percentages are named for other injuries. The application of these percentages is made by dividing two years' salary by 50, 60, or 70, the result being the coefficient of maximum, medium, or minimum incapacity. The coefficient is then multiplied by the percentage assigned to the injury. This decree abrogates that of 1917 on the same subject.

#### COSTA RICA.

Venereal diseases.—Law No. 51 of February 24, 1923, published in full in the Gaceta of March 1, provides for a main clinic for the prophylaxis of venereal diseases in the city of San José, with branch clinics in each of the provincial capitals and, as funds permit, in the smaller towns. Traveling clinics may also be established. The permanent clinics are to be in connection with the hospitals. The treatment will be absolutely free; Wassermann and other tests are to be made and patients treated until the test is negative. One paragraph of the law requires that the director and other physicians engaged in the work shall give lectures in schools, army stations, and other centers, and shall use other means of publicity to inform the public as to the nature, personal and social consequences, and prophylaxis of venereal diseases. Photographic posters showing the effects of such diseases are to be hung in the waiting rooms of the clinics.

# ECUADOR.

Course in radiotelegraphy for aviation officers in connection with the Special School for Engineer Officers. The course will be under the supervision of the chief of the Italian military mission.

Bankruptcy and insolvency law of Ecuador, relating to claims of American creditors, suspension of payments, recovery of goods by owners, etc., may be found in *Commerce Reports*, June 11, 1923. (Original in *Código de Comercio de la República del Ecuador*, 1906 edition.)

#### HAITI.

Bankruptcy and insolvency Laws.—Extracts from the Commercial Code of Haiti relating to bankruptcy and insolvency laws, public action against bankrupts, reclamation of merchandise, etc., will be found in *Commerce Reports* of May 28, 1923.

Land leases.—In order to improve the agricultural resources of the country the Executive approved on December 21, 1922, a law authorizing the leasing of unoccupied lands for periods of 9 to 30 years, with option of renewal. The tracts may be let to individuals or corporations, but no lease can be sold or transferred without due authorization from the Government. (Le Moniteur, January 11, 1923.)

#### HONDURAS.

Land legislation.—A recent decree passed by the National Congress provides that persons renting or otherwise holding lands in

certain zones described in article 1 of legislative decree No. 50, February 28, 1902, and decree No. 37 of January 31, 1904, or other State lands are, in the future, to pay in advance a yearly tax of 2 pesos per hectare for the right to use the lands. Persons who are now holding lands without title in the State zones are required to appear within six months before the proper authority and obtain a title, or run the risk of losing any rights acquired by occupancy. It is provided that this decree shall become effective on January 24, 1924.

# PARAGUAY.

Provisional President of the Republic.—On April 10, 1923, Dr. Eligio Ayala was elected by Congress provisional President of the Republic, Dr. Eusebio Ayala having presented his resignation. Dr. Eligio Ayala is a prominent Paraguayan, who has held many high Government positions during his public life, attaining great popularity while occupying that of Secretary of the Treasury, which position he was filling at the time of his election.

# SALVADOR.

FREE TRADE WITH COSTA RICA REPEALED.—On April 12, 1923, the President signed the National Assembly bill repealing the legislative decree of August 30, 1920, which had established free trade between Salvador and Costa Rica in national raw materials and manufactured products made therefrom.



COSTA RICA-UNITED STATES.

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The treaty of extradition between Costa Rica and the United States, signed November 10, 1922, and the notes of the Costa Rican Department of Foreign Relations and the American Legation in Costa Rica which form part of the treaty, were approved on March 6, 1923, by President Acosta and the Congress of Costa Rica. The notes referred to provide that persons accused of an offense punishable with death in the legal district in which the accusation is pending are not subject to extradition. Ratifications were exchanged in San José on April 27, 1923, and the treaty was proclaimed in the United States on May 3, 1923. (Gaceta Oficial, Costa Rica, March 9, 1923; State Department of the United States.)

53266—23—Bull, 2——7

#### UNITED STATES-VENEZUELA.

EXTRADITION TREATY.—On April 14, 1922, ratifications of the extradition treaty between Venezuela and the United States, signed on January 19, 1922, were exchanged by Dr. Pedro Itriago Chacín, Venezuelan minister of foreign relations, and His Excellency Mr. Willis Clifford Cook, United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Caracas. (El Universal, Caracas, April 15, 1923.)

Convention on diplomatic pouches.—In April, 1923, the convention on the interchange of diplomatic pouches between Peru and Venezuela was signed by the Peruvian minister of foreign relations and the minister of Venezuela in Peru. (*El Universal*, Caracas, April 18, 1923.)



#### ARGENTINA.

School facts, 1922.—The following facts on education for 1922 were taken from the message of the President, read before the Sixty-second Congress on May 7, 1923. During the year there were throughout the Republic 9,940 primary schools, which had a registration of 1,227,400 and an average attendance of 960,849 pupils. There were 40,169 teachers. Of the estimated 1,786,250 children of school age in the country, 1,230,037, or 68.86 per cent, attended school, as against 65.79 per cent of the previous year.

There were 174 institutions of secondary education, including both normal and special schools, under the Department of Public Education, with a total registration of 72,837 students and 5,912 instructors.

#### CHILE.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.—These schools, which since 1913 have been directly subordinate to the Ministry of Public Instruction, have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Council of Public Instruction, which also controls the secondary schools for boys.

Fellowship student returns from United States.—Sr. Luis A. Tirapegui, sent by the Government to the United States to study pedagogy, has returned home after a prolonged absence, during which he specialized in Columbia University in educational psychology. He had the honor of being the first foreigner (and the eleventh person of any nationality) on whom that university conferred the degree of psychologist.

#### COLOMBIA.

Instructive films for schools.—The Departmental Assembly of Bolívar has passed a bill which approves the use of instructive films in public schools.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A circulating section has been opened in the National Library of Bogotá from which readers may take books home to read.

School of commerce in Antioquia.—The Departmental Assembly of Antioquia has ordered the establishment of a school of commerce in connection with the university and under the supervision of the university council.

FREE SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—The large school which is being built in Bogotá at the expense of the Salesian Fathers will soon be opened, and will be devoted to free day and evening classes. A soup kitchen for the destitute has been added to this school.

#### ECUADOR.

Prizes.—To encourage the pupils of the Mejía National Institute to continue the good work they are doing, Sr. Manuel Enrique Mármol has offered a medal to the best student of chemistry.

#### HONDURAS.

HONDURAN STUDENTS ABROAD.—Two young men who have been studying art on Government fellowships, one in Paris and the other in Madrid, will complete their studies in Rome.

#### MEXICO.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THREE STATES.—Readers of the BULLETIN can hardly fail to be interested and amazed by the following remarkable figures showing educational progress in the States of Chihuahua, Veracruz, and Tamaulipas:

In the 200 official schools in Chihuahua there are registered 33,000 pupils, the largest number so far reached, the registration in 1909 having been 19,000. Last year the sum of 585,904 pesos was paid for teachers' salaries, while this year 700,000 pesos have been appropriated for that purpose. Within the last two years all teachers' salaries have been increased at least 50 per cent and in some cases 100 per cent.

The 1923 State appropriation for education in Veracruz is 1,670,420 pesos, in addition to which 300,000 pesos will be spent for buildings and equipment, out of a total state budget of expenditures of 4,890,014 pesos. More than 100 primary, rural, and evening schools have been opened within a few months. The sum of 16,250 pesos is spent monthly for the State Normal School. Of the 387 primary schools in the various towns, the State sustains 119. The number of rural schools has increased from 47 in 1919 to 671 at present; many hygienic new school buildings have been and are being erected, as the State educational program is laying the chief emphasis on rural schools.

In 1919 there were 3 upper-grade schools and 1 kindergarten, while now there are 49 of the former and 6 of the latter. Numerous business firms have also opened schools.

Veracruz is also emphasizing vocational education, having several institutions of this type. In the Orizaba Industrial School there are courses in dyeing, use of machinery, manufacture of textiles, and other subjects appropriate for a manufacturing center. Courses for girls in this school include child care, household management, sewing, laundry work, etc. In order to secure a competent faculty, the State sent several scholarship students to study in Mexico City. In Puerto México there is a school of commerce; in the Jalapa Vocational School, which has three linotypes, two of the courses are concerned with photogravure and color printing, and another with silk culture.

Not content with the schools alone as a means of education, the State of Vera Cruz has just bought a large number of books on industrial, agricultural, and social subjects, as well as works of fiction, which will be distributed as libraries to towns, villages, and ranches.

The same State is also supporting several European fellowships for the study of various forms of art.

In the State of Tamaulipas there were in September, 1920, 155 schools, 410 teachers, and 19,036 pupils. This year there are 322 schools, of which 25 are private, 752 teachers, and 33,474 pupils. Although Tamaulipas may well be proud that 83 per cent of its children of school age are in school, it does not rest satisfied with this result, but is striving to increase the number. Last year the State spent 1,832,460 pesos on education, including some foreign scholarships. A law on teachers' pensions is now being prepared.

One of the most important educational institutions of Tamaulipas is the school of agriculture, since the great proportion of the State is devoted to agriculture and stockraising. Most of the students are the sons of agriculturists, 60 scholarships being offered to promising young men who lack funds. Both two and four year courses are given. The school has ample and diversified experimental grounds.

Modern school building.—The first of five or six new primary schools to be built in Mexico City has recently been opened. Besides 19 classrooms it contains 2 large rooms for manual training, a swimming pool, and shower baths, over which is a roof garden, while adjoining the building are a garden and a stadium seating 1,000 persons.

University summer school.—The summer school for foreigners at the National University of Mexico, Mexico City, will be open this summer from July 5 to August 7. Many Americans have enjoyed the two previous sessions and trips to points of interest of Mexico, and it is expected that the attendance this year will greatly exceed 403, the number reached in 1922. (See also p. 189, "Summer Tourist Rates.")

#### PARAGUAY.

International School of Asunción.—The directors of the International School of Asunción have received an important donation which will enable them to commence the construction of a permanent building for the school. This institution was founded and is supported by a philanthropic society of the United States, which obtains the necessary funds by means of subscriptions and collections, and in this way helps to strengthen the bonds of friend-

ship between the two countries and bind them together by means of a common ideal of fellowship and good will.

School Building festival.—In the early part of May the pupils of the Practice School connected with the Asunción Normal School celebrated the "Brick Festival" (Fiesta del Ladrillo), the object being to collect material for the construction of a building for the Normal School. More than 300 children took part in the celebration, each child carrying two or three bricks, which were placed in the patio of the Normal School.

Guaraní Language.—A group of Paraguayan literary men proposes to establish a society to encourage the study of subjects relating to the native Guaraní language and Guaraní ethnology.

#### PERU.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR LABORERS.—The San Miguel Sports Association and the Luzardo Sports Club have established a night school for laborers in Magdalena Nueva, where courses are given in grammar, arithmetic, Peruvian geography, and history. New courses will be added later.

#### SALVADOR.

Organization of grade-school education.—The President has issued a decree placing grade-school education (educación primaria) under the supervision of four independent sections, which are responsible to the Ministry of Public Instruction:

Section 1 provides the buildings and furnishes the supplies, equipment, and other materials.

Section 2 supervises attendance.

Section 3 inspects the teaching staff, and reports on their efficiency and merits.

Section 4 governs the organization, examinations, methods, curricula, schedules, the selection of textbooks and equipment, as well as studies for teachers and inspectors and their promotion.

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SAN MIGUEL.—The city of San Miguel is to have an institution of secondary education, to which the Government will give a subsidy of 6,000 colones.

#### 'URUGUAY.

Vocational school in Santa Lucía.—The school just mentioned, which is to be ready for occupancy in September, will offer industrial and agricultural education to boys under the care of the National Public Charity Commission, thus complementing the work of the Pedro Vizca Hospital and the Vacation Colony. Santa Lucía, where the white buildings topped with red-tile roofs of the new school have been built, is near Montevideo, in open country where there is good

air, and a wide expanse of sky and green country. The dormitories are spacious and well arranged, as are the shops where carpentry work, broom making, shoemaking, tailoring, bookbinding, printing, mosaic work, and ironwork are taught. There are also extensive areas planted with fruit and other trees and vines.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.—In 1814 Dr. José M. Pérez Castellano, a Uruguayan priest, left his home for a building to house a national public library, with his own books as the nucleus of future collections. General Artigas, who was greatly pleased with the gift, made the password of May 26, 1816, when the library was opened to the public, "May the Uruguayans be as well educated as valiant." The library was reorganized in 1830 and moved in 1912 to its present location in one of the wings of the university. At present it contains approximately a hundred thousand volumes, among which are many rare works and complete files of Uruguayan newspapers from colonial days to the present. In 1913, 7,226 persons made use of 9,258 books in the library and in 1922, 28,093 persons used 31,242 books.

#### VENEZUELA.

TRUJILLO SECONDARY SCHOOL.—During the short time that the Trujillo Lyceum has been established, modern methods of teaching and research have been introduced, equipment for a small natural history museum, pictures, modern maps, globes, geometrical models, and copies of pictures for the study of drawing having been ordered from France.



ARGENTINA.

RIVER PLATE ATHLETIC CLUB.—On May 20 this athletic club, founded in 1899, situated on Avenida Alvear, Tagle and Agrelo Streets and Avenida Centeno of Buenos Aires, opened its handsome new clubhouse and athletic fields with a football game between its first team and the team of the Peñarol Club of Montevideo. The club has a football field with bleachers which accommodate 60,000 persons, 5 tennis courts, a basket ball court, 2 jai alai courts, a swimming pool 33.33 meters long by 10 meters wide, and a playground for the children of members. The clubhouse has ample accommodations for entertaining 1,000 persons and caring for them in connection with athletics and sports.

Pension fund.—A pension fund for workmen has been put into operation, according to the President's recent message, which has 24,069 beneficiaries (employees in private concerns), 23 business enterprises being affiliated with the fund.

ARGENTINE RED CROSS.—On May 23 the general annual assembly of the Argentine Red Cross in Buenos Aires elected new officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Dr. Raúl Ortega Belgrano; vice president, Dr. Roberto M. Dodds; second vice president, Dr. Alejandro Olivero; director general of supplies, Dr. Guillermo F. Pasman; inspector general, Dr. Enrique F. Peltzer; accountant, Nicolás de Urquía; treasurer, Dr. Sylla Monsegur; recording secretary, Pedro Lalange; and corresponding secretary, Sr. Antonio R. Zúniga.

ARGENTINE JUNIOR RED CROSS.—The junior section of the Argentine Red Cross has established free gymnasium classes for boys and girls which are held every Sunday in the stadium of the Sociedad Rural Argentina in Palermo, a suburb of Buenos Aires. Of the 1,000 registered students 200 are girls. After the classes leaflets on health and sanitary subjects are delivered to the students.

Eight-hour day.—A special investigation made by the statistical division of the National Department of Labor in the capital, Buenos Aires, during 1922, showed that the 8-hour day is generally in force in various kinds of labor. For a total of 64,143 workmen employed in factories and shops the average day's labor was 8 hours and 2 minutes.

The foodstuff industry, which has the longest hours, at the end of 1922 had an average day of 8 hours and 21 minutes, while in the printing and engraving, glass, and transportation industries the day was less than 8 hours, the printers and engravers working on an average 7 hours and 44 minutes. The figures show that of the total of 64,143 laborers, 59,524 had a day of 8 hours; 277, 8½ hours; 2,166, 9 hours; 20, 9½ hours; 795, 10 hours; 112, 6 hours; and 1,249, 7 hours.

#### BOLIVIA.

FEDERATION OF SHOEMAKERS.—There has been organized in La Paz a federation of shoemakers and workers in similar trades, with the object of improving the economic and social conditions of the workers.

#### BRAZIL.

INTERNATIONAL LEGION FOR CHILD WELFARE.—Under the auspices of the Brazilian Women's Legion, which is striving to instruct women in child culture, hygiene, and domestic science and to protect those who are employed, an International Legion for Child Welfare has been founded in Rio de Janeiro. Its president, Donna Josephina

A. de Castro, aided by the president of the Brazilian Women's Legion, Donna Anna Cesar, hopes to start a center for child welfare.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—See page 198. NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL.—See page 198.

#### CHILE.

Playgrounds in Santiago.—A committee of members of the Santiago School Welfare Committee is working actively for the establishment in Santiago of playgrounds. It has been decided to open three, the first to be in La Alameda de las Delicias. Several firms are generously offering to contribute apparatus, one firm having promised a complete set.

Health films.—Dr. Alberto da Cunha, chief of the sanitary service of Rio de Janeiro, who was attached to the Brazilian delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States, was cordially applauded for his account of health measures in Brazil which he gave in a recent lecture at the University of Chile. His remarks were illustrated by two films showing the development and treatment of hookworm and the preparation of sera in the famous Oswaldo Cruz Institute. Doctor da Cunha also exhibited more than 100 slides showing the ravages of social diseases.

A few days later, Dr. Ernestina Pérez lectured under the auspices of the Chilean Social Hygiene League on Social Diseases in Chile, a scientific film on syphilis and other social diseases being shown. Doctor Pérez was warmly congratulated by President Alessandri.

ATHLETICS AND ILLITERACY.—Believing that physical education alone is far from sufficient, the Chilean Association of Athletic Sports has voted that henceforth illiterates will not be allowed to participate in the athletic contests of the association. Notice of this action was sent to all affiliated organizations in the Republic.

Labor accident compensation.—See page 199.

#### COLOMBIA.

LABORERS' HOUSES.—During the festivities of Labor Day in Bogotá one of the most interesting numbers on the program was the inauguration of the work on the new laborers' houses, which are to be built in "Primero de Mayo," a southern suburb of Bogotá, where the Workers' Housing Commission has purchased more than 40 hectares of land.

NATIONAL RED CROSS.—The Colombian Red Cross, which was recently registered and admitted by the International Red Cross, rendered excellent service during the epidemic of influenza among the children of Bogotá by opening a clinic for those suffering from influenza, 500 cases having been treated and only 2 per cent proving fatal.

SAN José ASYLUM.—This asylum, near Bogotá, devoted to the purpose of protecting the children who formerly wandered idly in the streets, consists of several cement buildings containing large dormitories, each for 100 children; well arranged dining rooms; and playgrounds, surrounded by the vegetable and flower gardens planted by the children, who are instructed in the care of plants and shrubs and provided with other kinds of healthy recreation.

Tuberculosis Hospital.—The Departmental Assembly of the Department del Atlántico has appropriated the tax of 10 per cent of the receipts from public spectacles for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital in Barranquilla.

#### COSTA RICA.

RED CROSS EXHIBITION DRILLS.—The Costa Rican Red Cross is planning to give some exhibition drills in San José so that people may become acquainted with Red Cross first-aid training and other activities.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—For a notice of an important new law on this subject, see page 200.

CUBA.

Demographic statistics and hygiene.—From President Zayas's message to Congress dated April 2 we have extracted the following interesting data:

In 1922, 2,754 marriages were registered in the municipality of Habana, or a proportion of 7.24 per cent, and 12,251 births, or 32.19 per cent. Although the birth registration for 1921 was only 7,275, the gain is not so great as it appears, since in 1922 an extension of time was granted for registering previous births.

In 1922, 778 infants were stillborn or died within 24 hours after birth, 17 less than in 1921. Total deaths in 1922 were 7,593, an annual rate of 19.91 per thousand.

The child-welfare stations in Camagüey and Santiago are being reorganized, and it is hoped that they will soon be as efficient as those established in Habana, Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Santa Clara, and Cienfuegos. The basic principle of this reorganization is to provide the child-welfare stations with a dietetic laboratory, where modified feedings are prepared for the children registered at the dispensaries.

Public health propaganda has increased, instruction being given by means of films and stereopticon views on the care of mother and child and other subjects relating to public health, which are shown at the different moving-picture theaters, and by mail. For the latter two sets of letters are used, the first containing prenatal advice and the second the rules of hygiene which every mother should follow in order to insure the health of her child until it is a year old. These letters are mailed to all prenatal or postnatal cases known to the child-welfare stations, or upon request. Notwithstanding the reduction in the appropriation made for the staff and material, the attendance at the child-welfare stations has considerably increased during the present year, particularly in the dispensary which was established in the building of the National Health Department, where more than 1,000 women and children have registered and more than 500 health propaganda letters are mailed monthly.

The school dental prophylaxis service, opened last January, has been conducted with great regularity. Heretofore efforts in this direction had not proved very suc-

cessful, due to the poorer people being unable to afford the necessary treatment to carry out the medical inspectors' instructions to their children. At present these inspectors are visiting the public and private schools and reporting the children needing dental treatment, who are then sent to the dental clinic established in the Public Health Department, where the excellent service is free of charge.

WHITE-SLAVE TRADE.—Upon authorization by the Senate, the President announced on April 5, 1923, that on February 27, 1923, Cuba had ratified the international convention for the prevention of the traffic in women and children signed in Paris May 4, 1910, and also the international agreement on the white-slave traffic signed in Paris May 18, 1904. (Gaceta Oficial, April 28, 1923.)

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Garbage incinerators.—Santiago has installed two efficient garbage incinerators, which dispose of all the city's waste.

Charitable institution.—A home for the aged has been opened in Santiago.

#### ECUADOR.

Consulting Public Health Board.—The Director of Public Health of Guayaquil has organized a consulting public health board, with the object of preventing wrong diagnosis in cases of infectious and contagious diseases. The board will be composed of six members, whose duties are to report contagious and infectious diseases, to recommend sanitary measures, give lectures on prophylaxis, and otherwise promote public health.

GOTA DE LECHE.—The board of the Quito Gota de Leche (free milk station) decided at a recent meeting to purchase a house for the dispensary.

#### GUATEMALA.

General Hospital.—Improvements are being made in the General Hospital of Guatemala City. A women's pavilion, the lower floor of which contains a children's ward, is under construction. Other wards for women are being reconstructed in the old part of the hospital. There are now four medical wards and three surgical wards for men, which give space for the treatment not only of city patients but of many from other parts of the country.

GUATEMALAN RED CROSS.—On April 22, 1923, the Guatemalan Red Cross was formally established, the ceremonies taking place in the university in Guatemala City. President Orellana addressed the audience on the importance of the society which had just been inaugurated, saying:

The Red Cross leaves behind it a glow of gratitude, and its passage is blessed in all tongues. In these times of universal changing of values and of profound social transformations, the Red Cross is one of the few things which maintains its place with

its influence unchallenged. This influence will undoubtedly increase, as we all sincerely desire, with the addition of the Guatemalan Red Cross. \* \* \* Permit me to offer my official approval and help, in my capacity as President of the Republic.

The president of the Red Cross, Sr. Daniel Rodríguez, R., also made an address.

#### HAITI.

Prisons.—All the prisons in Haiti are under control of the gendarmerie and frequent inspections show that excellent sanitary conditions are maintained. Trades are taught the prisoners, such as shoemaking, carpentry, furniture making, and mat and basket weaving, so as to enable the prisoners to return to civil life with a means of livelihood. The profits from the sale of prison-made articles go to the welfare funds of the prisons, a percentage being credited to the prisoners employed, to be paid to them on their discharge.

Sanitation.—Among the sanitary measures adopted by the Public Health Service are the examination of all sources of water supply; eradication of mosquitoes; inspection of foodstuffs; campaign against rats, mice, and stray dogs; and drainage and filling of

swamp areas.

FREE DISPENSARIES.—Five free dispensaries have been opened in the interior, in sections where no physician or drug store exists within a radius of several miles. Haitian doctors and nurses are in charge.

Hospitals.—It is interesting to note the improvement and increase in Haitian hospital facilities. Justinian Hospital at Cape Haitien has completed a new ward for isolation and treatment of tubercular patients; at Gonaives a hospital with a 40-bed ward for women patients has been opened, and at Jeremie a hospital with 40-bed capacity is under construction.

All the public health hospitals have secured the services of American specialists in eye, ear, nose, and throat troubles for the free treatment of the poor.

#### MEXICO.

Young Women's Christian Association.—A Mexican branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be allied with the international organization whose headquarters are in London, is in process of formation in Mexico City.

CHILD-WELFARE SOCIETY.—The newly formed Pestalozzi-Froebel Society, of which Srta. María Rosaura Zapata is president, proposes to promote child welfare by establishing a training school for kindergarten teachers, with courses for mothers and nurses, urging the opening of kindergartens, organizing parent-teachers' associations, facilitating the scientific study of the child, and working for the legal protection of the child.

ATHLETIC FIELD.—The labor unions of Progreso, Yucatan, which have a membership of 2,000, are equipping a gymnasium and opening an athletic field, sending to the United States for apparatus and rule books for the various games.

Child health center in Guadalajara.—The State of Jalisco has decided to open a child health center in Guadalajara, and has commissioned Dr. Isidro Espinosa y de los Reyes to study those which have proved so beneficial to children and mothers in Mexico City.

#### PANAMA.

RESTRICTION OF USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.—The use, sale, or transference of narcotic drugs has been restricted by a regulation published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of April 9, 1923, which provides that such drugs may only be sold, used, or taken in accordance with a medical prescription. A reference to a proposed law governing narcotic drug traffic was published in the Bulletin for February, 1923.

WAR ON RATS.—The Health Department of Panama has begun a war on rats to prevent the danger of bubonic plague, requiring that buildings shall be made rat proof and storehouses, warehouses, yards, and patios used for storage purposes shall be provided with regulation storage racks.

Casa del Pueblo.—The corner stone of the Casa del Pueblo, or People's House, was laid on May 1, on the land in Panama City which was given by the Government to the Federation of Labor.

Colon Free Clinic.—This clinic, often mentioned in previous issues of the Bulletin, continues to do much for the poor and sick of Colon. During the month of April the clinic cared for the following cases: 394 medical; 530 surgical; 492 eye, ear, nose, and throat; 45 prenatal; 50 dental; attended 315 babies; performed 389 vaccinations; issued 270 vaccination cards; sent 27 specimens and 16 Wassermann tests to Ancon Hospital laboratory; referred 40 patients to hospitals, and recorded 2 deaths. A few provision merchants have made free gifts of vegetables every day for the benefit of the soup kitchen run in connection with the clinic.

#### PARAGUAY.

New kindergarten and children's library.—On May 11, 1923, the new kindergarten and children's library, established in connection with the Normal School, were inaugurated in Asunción.

The presiding officer on this occasion was Srta. María Felicidad González, principal of the Normal School, to whose initiative the establishment of the kindergarten and library are due. She gave an interesting address on their origin and purpose, afterwards inviting the guests to visit them, and showing them the attractive collections of games, magazines, pictures, small tables, and other articles.

It will no doubt interest the readers of the Bulletin to recall that Señorita González was the official delegate from Paraguay to the Pan American Conference of Women which met in April, 1922, in Baltimore, Md.

#### PERU.

LABORERS' HOUSES.—The 50 laborers' houses being built under the direction of a Peruvian company will be sold on the monthly installment plan, and with the many other new houses recently built in Lima will aid in solving the housing problem.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS.—At the end of April the public health service opened its new building in Lima with enlarged facilities. It comprises a laboratory and dental and venereal disease clinics. There is a full equipment of surgical and sterilizing apparatus, stretchers, and cots.

Practice of Medicine and obstetrics in the Republic will now be under the supervision of the Public Health Department. This service will be conducted by a commission consisting of the Director of the Public Health Department, representing the Government, 2 delegates from the School of Medicine, 1 from the National Academy of Medicine, and 1 from the Círculo Médico Peruano. The commission will draft the regulations to govern these professions, submitting them to the Government for approval.

INDIGENES' WAGES.—By a resolution dictated by the Minister of the Interior, the assembly of each Andine Province shall establish annually during its first session in January the minimum wages of the indigenes, in agriculture, stock raising, and transportation, taking the average of the wages paid in various parts of the Province. The minimum can not be less than 20 centavos a day, as fixed by law No. 2285. The provincial councils are to be informed of the wages paid on each estate. Employers are hereafter not to be permitted to advance to employees money, food, or clothing exceeding a week's wages in value.

#### SALVADOR.

Vaccinations.—The numbers of persons vaccinated in the various departments of Salvador during the first quarter of 1923 were as follows:

San Salvador	La Paz
Santa Ana	San Vicente
San Miguel 4, 242	Usulután
	La Unión
	Chaletenango
	Morazán
Cuscatlán	

Antimalaria campaign.—Mr. F. E. Hulse, sanitary engineer of the Rockefeller Foundation, landed in La Libertad late in April to make a special study of conditions in the Departments of San Miguel and Usulután for the purpose of combating malaria.

The Rockefeller Foundation has presented a portable house to the Government for use as the office of the antihookworm department

in San Salvador.

Societies for the protection of children.—On April 17 the National Assembly provided for the establishment in each of the departments of societies for the protection of children, to promote primary education, school lunches, and supply other needs of school children. For this purpose the assembly imposed a number of different small taxes, including an annual tax of 4 colon on illiterate persons and taxes on bachelors graded according to class.

Sanitation trucks.—The municipality of San Salvador has purchased several trucks to use in the sanitation service of the city.

#### URUGUAY.

URUGUAYAN LEAGUE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.—This association is constantly working to prevent the spread of the dread disease which takes its greatest number of victims from the undernourished and poorly housed. The recent distribution of winter clothing to needy persons suffering from the disease gave each individual 22 articles of clothing made in the workroom of the society.



#### ARGENTINA.

FIRST CHILEAN AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency Dr. Juan Enrique Tocornal, Chile's first ambassador to Argentina, arrived in Buenos Aires early in May, where he and his family met with a most cordial reception.

#### BOLIVIA.

Death of Señor Zamora.—The death of Sr. Julio Zamora on April 19, 1923, was deeply regretted by his many friends and admirers. Señor Zamora was born in 1874, and had been prominent for many years in the political and industrial life of his country, having established the first national shoe factory in Bolivia. Later, on entering political life, he was named Secretary of the Treasury (1914), and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1918).

Press.—A new daily newspaper called La Opinión has been established in Cochabamba under the direction of Dr. Ernesto Careaga Lanza.

#### COSTA RICA.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT.—Sr. Ascensión Esquivel, ex-President of Costa Rica, died on April 15, 1923, at the age of 78, leaving many friends, official and personal, to mourn his loss. The funeral was simple but impressive, without official honors at the request of Señor Esquivel, and was attended by the President and many officials.

Señor Esquivel, who had held several diplomatic posts, also served at other periods of his career as delegate to the Third International Conference of American States, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Supreme Court. He was President of Costa Rica from 1902 to 1906.

#### CUBA.

DEATH OF DR. RAIMUNDO CABRERA.—On May 21, 1923, Dr. Raimundo Cabrera, an eminent statesman and illustrious patriot who served his country on many occasions, was laid to rest. In the death of Doctor Cabrera Cuba has lost one of her foremost representatives and enlightened teachers.

Monument to Doctor Finlay.—One of the achievements of the Fifth Pan American Conference which took place in Santiago de Chile was the approval of the project to inscribe by the side of the name of General Gorgas on the monument erected to his memory in Panama. that of Doctor Finlay, who discovered that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—On May 30 a group of persons invited by the Pro-Cuba Committee went to Oyster Bay for the purpose of placing wreaths and a Cuban flag on the late President Roosevelt's tomb. Among the distinguished Cubans present was a group of Cuban naval officers and members of the crew of the cruiser Cuba.

#### ECUADOR.

Honor to Gen. Eloy Alfaro.—The employees of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway are planning to erect a bronze statue of a former President of the Republic, Gen. Eloy Alfaro, in recognition of the part he took in having the railroad built. This monument will be placed on a cliff called "Nariz del Diablo" (Devil's Nose), by which the railroad passes.

Wireless installation.—The Government is having a wireless set installed on the cruiser *Cotopaxi*.

War College Building.—On April 15 the new building for the War College was inaugurated in Quito.

ECUADORIAN DRAMA.—The drama "Eugenic Marriage," by the Ecuadorian writer, Dr. Victor M. Rendón, had its première in Ambato on April 24 with great success.

AVIATION.—The Syrian colony in Quito has presented the Government with an airplane of the type Caudron, G 3.

Sports.—The Quito Tennis Club inaugurated its fine new building on April 15, the President and many distinguished people being present.

MEXICO.

Honor to first President.—With imposing ceremonies the ashes of Miguel Fernández Félix, known in the history of Mexico as Don Guadalupe Victoria, first President of the Republic, were laid to rest on May 5 in the Rotunda of Illustrious Men in Dolores Cemetery, Mexico City, having been brought from Durango, his native State.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE IN YUCATAN.—The Carnegie Institute of New York has secured permission from the Mexican Government to expend \$5,000,000 in the archeological exploration of the Maya ruins in Yucatan.

#### NICARAGUA.

Bust of Rubén Darío.—A marble bust of the famous Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío is to be placed in the city of Bluefields, due to the efforts of the Pro-Darío Committee. The bust is of heroic size and has the symbolic representation of a swan, a branch of laurel, and a broken lyre at its base. The sculptor is Señor Favilli, of Granada, Nicaragua.

#### URUGUAY.

EX-PRESIDENT AN EDITOR.—Sr. Baltasar Brum, ex-president of the Republic, has become one of the editors of the Montevideo daily El Día.

VITAL STATISTICS.—According to the Boletín of the Office of Municipal Statistics for March 31, 1923, the city of Montevideo had a population of 340,314, 846 births, 337 marriages, and 599 deaths occurring during that month.

ART EXHIBITION.—Motivos Criollos, or sculptures showing phases of national life, were exhibited by Sr. Juan Cavagnin in Montevideo in May. The subjects chosen by this new sculptor are those of the life of the gaucho, or cowboy, of the wide South American cattle ranges, and are treated in a broad manner which gives the better an impression of the strength and spontaneity of the subjects.

Montevideo Municipal Building.—Through the courtesy of the Legation of Uruguay, the *Bulletin* is in receipt of the information that the designs for the construction of the Municipal Building in Montevideo submitted in the architectural competition opened by the Government will be received at the offices of the Consul General of Uruguay, 17 Battery Place, New York City, until September 8, 1923, at 3 p. m.



The Passing of President Harding	217
Interamerican Conference of Red Cross Societies in Buenos Aires	220
Successful Botanical Expedition to Colombia	221
Pan Americanism from an Economic Standpoint.  By D. Guillermo Subercaseaux, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chile, former Minister of Finance and Member of the Chilean Congress. Delegate of the Chilean Government to the Fifth Pan American Conference.	233
Winter Vacation Courses for Mexican Teachers  By Frances Toor Weinburg, Department of Public Instruction of Mexico.	237
The Chocolate Age and Dominican Cacao.  By William E. Pulliam, General Receiver of Customs, Santo Domingo.	245
Chile Lays Corner Stone of Imposing Bolivar Monument	252
The Grain Trade of Rosario, Argentina.  By Wilbert L. Bonney, United States Consul, Rosario, Argentina.	254
The New Cuban Exhibit in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum	263
Brazil Mourns One of Her Most Eminent Sons	267
Successful Architectural Competition in Montevideo	271
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	273
Economic and Financial Affairs.  Argentina — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Guatemala — Honduras — Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Venezuela.	286
Legislation.  Brazil — Chile — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Ecuador — Honduras — Mexico — Peru—Salvador.	290
International Treaties  Brazil-Italy—Dominican Republic—Guatemala-France—Nicaragua-Central American Republies.	293
Public Instruction and Education.  Argentina — Chile — Costa Rica — Ecuador — Mexico — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Uruguay—Venezuela.	295
Social Progress  Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic— Ecuador—Guatemala—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Uruguay—Venezuela.	299
General Notes	306
Subject Matter of Consular Reports	308
Book Notes	310



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WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING.

Twenty-ninth President of the United States. Born November 2, 1865; died August 2, 1923



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NO. 3

## THE PASSING OF WARREN G. HARDING

(BORN NOVEMBER 2, 1865; DIED AUGUST 2, 1923.)

ORN of plain American farming folk in a small semirural Ohio town, educated in its public schools and later in a small midwestern college, Warren G. Harding, whose untimely death has plunged the American Nation into the deepest mourning, passed, in considerably less than 40 years, from the desk of a small country newspaper editor to what is perhaps the highest office in the world—the Chief Executive of the United States of America. On the way to this exalted office he successively served his town, State, and country as editor of the Marion Star, State senator in the Ohio Legislature, and, later, as Governor of Ohio, reaching the United States Senate in 1915 and the presidential chair in 1920.

Mr. Harding became President at a time of unprecedented economic and political chaos, not only nation but world wide, which might well have daunted the stoutest spirit and taxed the constructive ability of a superman. But the fundamental Harding qualities of common sense, patience, steadiness of purpose, and, above all, that tolerant and never-failing kindliness which ever distinguished him, combined to fit him to face what was in many ways the most difficult task ever imposed on an American President. How he discharged the duties of his great office, how he bore the burden and heat of the last two trying years, will form a new and shining page in the annals of the American people.

217

Mr. Harding, it must be repeated, was endowed by nature with an all too rare gift for kindheartedness and genuine brotherhood, temperamental qualities which he endeavored to carry into the realm of political relations and policies, and it was largely due to these traits that he attained his greatest measure of success in both domestic and international undertakings.

There can be no doubt that President Harding was an ardent lover of peace, and that his constant desire was toward the achievement of some kind of international guarantee which would be acceptable to the American people. This people, who saw him step out from their ranks, as one of themselves, and with the utmost simplicity and dignity assume the leadership of a great nation, will never forget that it was he who convoked the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington, a conference which marked the greatest single step toward world disarmament ever taken, nor that it was largely through his advocacy that the Four-Power Pact hardly less important—was finally reached. Neither are they likely to forget the work he had been and was endeavoring to do, when stricken by death, to the end that the United States should have representation in the World Court of International Justice. In the address he had prepared for delivery in San Francisco there breathes a spirit of peace and amity which might well be taken as a parting appeal to his countrymen.

The Nation and, indeed, the world can ill afford to lose Warren G. Harding at a time when doubt, mistrust, and hatred are more and more complicating world affairs and making individual and national life everywhere increasingly difficult, for he was, in so far as his office and the limitations of time and space permitted, the friend of humanity at large. No field of labor, no class of society, no human activity, not an American anywhere, but is the poorer for his death, for he was the actual or potential friend of all.

And so the Nation mourns his passing; and other nations, forgetting for a brief moment the bickerings and jealousies which so often divide them and us, join in rendering sincere tribute of homage and respect to his memory—a world tribute, as unusual as it is spontaneous and genuine, and which the following brief passage from Mr. Harding's undelivered San Francisco speech—which the Bulletin, in closing, can not do better than quote—goes far to explain:

From the day the present Administration assumed responsibility it has given devout thought to the means of creating an international situation, so far as the United States might contribute to it, which would give assurance of future peace. We craved less of armament, and we hated war. We felt sure we could find a rift in the clouds if we could but have international understanding. We felt sure that if sponsors for governments could only face each other at the conference table and voice the conscience of a penitent world, we could divert the genius and the resources of men from the agencies of destruction and sorrow to the ways of construction and human happiness.



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#### CALVIN COOLIDGE.

The Thirtieth President of the United States of America, who succeeds the lamented Warren G. Harding and who assumed office August 3, 1923. Calvin Coolidge, his character and career are well known to his fellow citizens, whom he has served for a quarter of a century in city, State, and national affairs. The new president takes up his exhausting and perilous burden amid the general good will and good wishes of his fellow citizens.

## INTERAMERICAN CON-FERENCE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES IN BUENOS AIRES :: :: :: ::

HE idea of Red Cross regional conferences under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies continues triumphantly to gain ground. The first conference of this kind was held at Bangkok, Siam, attended by representatives from seven national societies in the Far East. An eastern European regional conference has just closed at Warsaw, Poland. The third regional conference will be of the Red Cross societies of the Western Hemisphere, to open at Buenos Aires on November 26, 1923. Twelve countries have already decided to participate. The American National Red Cross probably will send a representative.

It is believed that after problems have been discussed on broad lines by the general council of the league regional conferences for the discussion and study of details of local application, by groups of neighboring countries with the same geographic and economic interests, will be extremely profitable. Such conferences facilitate the exchange of ideas between National Red Cross Societies having similar problems and give the secretariat of the league useful guidance as to the best methods of acting as intermediary and as a central organ of information and organization. Further than this, these regional conferences establish personal relations between neighboring countries and go far toward the establishment of a practical fellowship in Red Cross work. From present indications the coming conference at Buenos Aires will start a new day for Red Cross in Latin America.

220



### SUCCESSFUL BOTANI-CAL EXPEDITION TO COLOMBIA' :: :: ::

UR expedition, you will recall, was organized for the purpose of collecting the plants growing in the cool Andes, and for studying the distribution of the Andean floras. It was fostered jointly by Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, Smithsonian Institution, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; indeed, it was actually one of a series of such botanical exploring expeditions, undertaken by this association of institutions, to the northern countries of South America. There were three botanists in the party: Mr. Ellsworth P. Killip, of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington; Prof. Tracy E. Hazen, of Columbia University in New York; and myself. Mrs. Pennell, my wife, accompanied us to La Cumbre and to Popayán, aiding our work with her records of the colors of orchids and other choice flowers.

We left New York on the 25th of April, 1922, reaching Buenaventura on the 5th of May. Mrs. Pennell and I went directly to La Cumbre, establishing there at the Smith clinic a base for the collection and study of the plants of the subtropical forest that crowns this part of the summit of the Cordillera Occidentál. Mr. Killip collected for a few days in the luxuriant tropical forest of the lower Dagua, a section to which he returned for valuable work during September. (Doctor Hazen, I should say, did not join us until July.)

During May our party worked in the flora of the western slope of the Western Andes, gathering about 1,000 collections of plants, comprising nearly that number of different species. The tropical forest here fronting the Pacific receives the heaviest rainfall of the Western Hemisphere, and consequently has many peculiar trees loving such wetness and warmth. But as yet its composition is little known owing to the very few specimens, or samples of its plant life, which have ever been made there. The same dearth of specimens and lack of knowledge limits our understanding of the flora of a large part of Colombia, and I think that you will comprehend the importance of such expeditions as ours for specimens when you realize that Colombia, lying within the Tropics and with many highlands reaching

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extract from letter of Francis W. Pennell, Curator of Plants, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, May 7, 1923.

to snow, has several or many times the number of distinct forms of life which any equal area in the Temperate Zone possesses. Compared to many countries in the Temperate Zone the flora of Colombia has received very little study, whereas its adequate understanding demands much more field-study and gathering of specimens than do the temperate lands.

Our best study of the distribution of the wild life of Colombia is that made by Dr. F. M. Chapman in his account of the *Birds of Colombia*. You will remember that he divides the world of life into four zones based primarily upon temperature. The Colombian low-lands, whether wet or dry, he calls tropical; the lower mountain



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE TROPICAL FOREST ALONG THE LOWER DAGUA.

forest (termed usually "templada" in Colombia) he terms subtropical; the cool upland Andean forest or sabana he calls temperate, from the large number of forms of life of the far-away Temperate Zone found there; and the land above timber-growth Paramo. His outlines of altitudinal zones hold clearly for plant life and will be used in this discussion.

The West Colombian or Chocó Forest is particularly rich in variety of trees, and has a truly tropical abundance of lianas. The dry valley of Dagua, xerophytic grasses and large cacti, came as an amazingly abrupt contrast. The subtropical forest is in some matters the most attractive of all the zones of life, having tropical variety of life with the greatest development of epiphytes, bromeliads,

and orchids. The kinds of orchids, some magnificent and some small or even minute, although all peculiar and beautiful, seem endless. This is also the chief elevation for tree ferns.

The train ride from Buenaventura to Cali is one of the most beautiful, and botanically certainly the most interesting, single day's journey that I have ever taken. You pass from the mangrove-fringed bay through wet tropical forest, and a scenic river gorge, into an arid cactus valley; thence you climb high until at last you reach the subtropical forest; have about you vast views and forward a glorious view over the lovely Cauca Valley and up to the great heights of the Cordillera Centrál; at last you descend to the Cauca and Cali. We could have passed the whole five months allotted for our expedition in collecting the plants—trees, herbs, epiphytes—to



VIEW ALONG THE BUENAVENTURA-CALI RAILROAD.

be found near this one railroad, and then not have obtained all, but we had planned the expedition to reach higher levels, the cool Temperate and Paramo Zones, as termed by Doctor Chapman.

Accordingly about the end of May we descended to Palmira, and with the generous aid of Señores De Lima, Prado, and Montoya, of "La Manuelita" (in the absence of Sr. Henry Eder in Bogota), obtained good mules for riding and transportation and the services of a capable peon. In Cali we received practical aid from Señor Don Ignacio Renjifo B., Governor of Valle. With introductions from him and from Señor Galvez, the representative of Colombia in Philadelphia, we journeyed overland from Aganche, reaching Popayán on the 6th of June.

We felt especially the true generosity of our welcome to Popayán. On behalf of the Government of El Cauca, Señor Don Nicholas Rojas, the governor, gave us for our home during the six weeks of our stay the old former convent of the Carmelites, Convento del Carmen. If you are acquainted with Popayán you know the interest of such an historic building, and you will have caught also the atmosphere of that choice city. (It is needless to compare cities, for each has its own merit, and Popayán could not be Manizales, nor Manizales Popayán.) But as a lover of Spanish American culture and sympathetic, I trust, to the beautiful in all cultures, I feel an especial regard for Popayán. The quiet, dignified town, the old university with its great library of sheepskin books, the weekly concerts in the square under the statue of Caldas, the churches with altars (and vestments)



CALLE DE LA ROSAS (THE STREET OF ROSES), CALDAS PARK, POPAYÁN.

so richly and simply beautiful, and the many homes where the treasures of the past are rightly appreciated—all this makes an impression in which one is glad to have lived for a few weeks and which he feels it a privilege to remember always. Mrs. Pennell, with her interest in art, especially felt the spirit of Popayán, but we all of us value our introductions there and hope that it may be possible some day to return.

For our botanical work we made brief excursions up through the cool temperate forests to Puracé and Paletará on the east, the Cordillera Central, and to Santa Ana on the west, the Cordillera Occidentál. On the slopes of Puracé we stayed in the mountain cottage of Dr. Julian Uribe Uribe, and from thence climbed over the desolate

paramo to the crater of Mount Puracé. Of our party only Mr. Killip actually reached the crater, and he could see nothing because of a snow storm. It is curious that our only view of the smoking crater of Puracé should have been that from Popayán. At "San Isidro" and "Paletará," haciendas belonging to Señor Don Ignacio Muñoz, we found much, and the unique paramo flora of the Llano de Paletará was of especial interest. Señor Don Guillermo Valencia, the distinguished son-in-law of Señor Muñoz whom we met in Popayán, gave us valuable scientific information of the animal and plant life of Paletará. Don Gonzalo Muñoz most kindly made the difficult journey to "Calaguala" and "Paletará" with Mrs. Pennell and me.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

HEAVY FORESTS ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE CORDILLERA OCCIDENTAL.

I must speak a moment of the cool temperate forest at "Calaguala." This cattle hacienda, where are raised stock as fine as I have ever seen, is to-day still in magnificent forest. Through the Cordillera Centrál there is now a great "boom" in cattle raising, and the forest is in many places being rapidly and ruthlessly felled in order to form upland pasture. Owing to the lack of highways for transporting lumber the finest timber is cut, dried, and burned, constituting a waste and devastation as unfortunate as any which we have had in the United States. Some parts of the Quindio are a ruin. Colombia needs to adopt in time a policy of conservation, and apparently the outline of one is established at "Calaguala." At this estate, also the property of Señor Muñoz, most of the large trees are left standing

and the ground beneath planted with such grasses as like partial shade. The forest is given the aspect of a vast park, but no park known to me elsewhere can equal this in the stately beauty of the trees, the branches of which are laden with the heaviest load of air plants that I have ever seen. The coloring of this forest is exquisite, the rich purple-reds of some bromeliads and the green-gray of a hanging lichen adding rich or delicate color, while as seen from the hill of Calaguala one looks over forested valleys up to the soft brown-green of the paramos, and on up to snow! When one reflects that the beauty of this forest might be left and cherished, one regrets the more the clearing of the Quindio and the substitution about houses there of the dull gray-green Australian eucalyptus! No forest could be more beautiful nor deserves more to be cherished with pride by its owners than that of the middle and upper slopes of the Colombian Andes.

On the Cordillera Occidentál we visited, by kind invitation of Sr. Don Daniel Vejarano S., the hacienda of "San José," and thence reached the paramillo of Santa Ana and passed over to "La Gallera" in the heavy forests of the Rio Micay. I have never seen a finer expansive view than that from Santa Ana, looking over the Micay Valley, still completely forested, and over the ridges westward to the Pacific Ocean. The forest about "San José," contained more orchids in flower than we succeeded in finding at any other point. These air plants flower at a definite season, which varies in different parts of Colombia, and, although we frequently failed to find them at their best, we obtained everywhere valuable information from which to plan future work.

With about 2,000 further collections, and nearly that number of species, on the 12th of July we left Popayán to return to Cali. Again we should have been happy to have spent the entire months of our trip in one section. I suspect that a botanist could spend one or several years of continuous work in collecting the species of plants to be found in the valley of the Rio Micay alone, before he would exhaust that rich flora. But the variety of plants growing in the cool highlands is more limited and it was possible within limited time to gather these with reasonable thoroughness. But it was indeed with reluctance that we said farewell to our friends in Popayán.

Our next excursion was into the highlands of the Quindio. Mrs. Pennell had left our party in Cali to return via Buenaventura and Panama to the United States, while Doctor Hazen had joined Mr. Killip and me. We three rode overland in late July from El Zarzál to Salento, and at this interesting town on the old Quindio trail established our base for a few weeks. From here my companions crossed the Cordillera Centrál by both the old and new Quindio



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

GROVES OF WAX PALMS ON THE QUINDIO TRAIL.

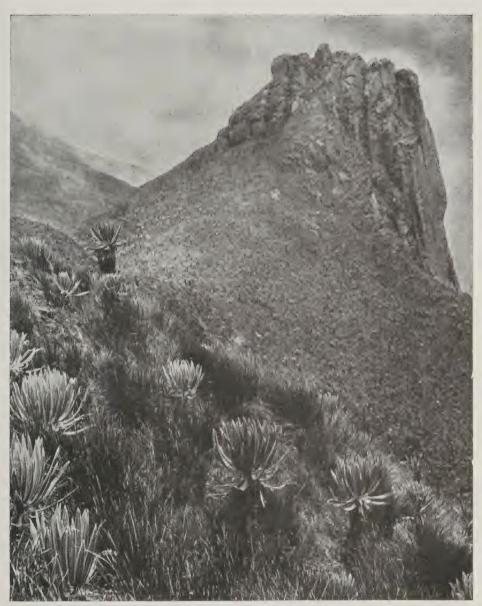
trails, and Mr. Killip went up to Bogotá. (On my former expedition to Colombia, in 1917, I had spent several months in Bogotá.) I accepted the generous invitation of Sr. Don Alfonso Tobón, to his mountain estate of "Alaska," and here in early August Doctor Hazen joined me.

My companions were greatly interested in the journey over the Quindio trails, and were especially thrilled by the sight of the great groves of the wax palm, first known to science from Humboldt's expedition over this range in the first years of the last century. I enjoyed the rich forests of "Pinares" and "Alaska," although the clearing here, made I understand before the property had come to its present owner, was particularly deplorable. With the aid of Señor Tobón and accompanied by him and a party of his friends, we made the ascent of the Paramo del Quindio, camping for four days in a valley just below the snow.

All the paramos of the Colombian Andes have upon them species of frailejones, plants with stout simple column clothed with old leaves and bearing at the summit a circle of outstanding woolly or silky leaves and clusters of heads of yellow flowers. All are fragrantly aromatic herbs; the stems make good windbreaks around a camp, while the leaves make a mattress as deliciously fragrant as pine or spruce boughs in our northern forests. In the Quindio is the handsomest of frailejones, its soft hairs varying from silvery yellow to the richest conceivable shade of old gold. There are many striking alpine plants, densely rounded bushes of a relative of the asters of the north, or plants dwarfed and matlike, or plants clothed like the frailejones with protective hairs. One of the last, the frailejon blanco, clothed in white, has the densest coat of hair that I have ever seen on any plant.

In late August our party reached Pereira, and from there Mr. Killip and Doctor Hazen returned to Cali and La Cumbre, from whence Doctor Hazen had to journey at once to New York, while Mr. Killip tarried through September, getting orchids and many other choice plants at this very favorable station. He reached New York with his large collections in mid-October.

With one helper and a smaller outfit, I left Pereira on August 30 for Manizales. Again, from the governor of the Department of Caldas, Sr. Gen. Pompilio Gutierrez, we received valuable information and letters of introduction, and on the 2d of September started westward for what was to prove the most difficult and botanically the most interesting single link of the expedition. We reached Santuario on September 5, and on the 7th, with a skilled guide, started from the hacienda of Señor Capia on the Rio San Rafael directly up the valley of that stream for the paramo on the Cerro Tatama. Our course required less than three days in the ascent, but was through pre-



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE PARAMO OF SANTA ISABEL.

On all the paramos of the Colombian Andes species of frailejones are found in abundance.

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cipitous country, up a rocky, roaring mountain brook which we forded many times; thence, when its upper course ahead became a series of cataracts and cascades, up through virgin forest by the steepest and roughest course I have ever known. Our trail was simply an old cut-way "trocha," which had not been followed for 18 months, and it was only by searching diligently for ancient marks of the machete that the guide could find his way. Once we lost several hours in a thicket of guadua—mountain bamboo—and were repeatedly misled by the false cuttings gnawed by mountain bears. At last we reached the paramo, but so far behind our guide's prediction and over such an indescribably difficult trail that we had remaining only provisions sufficient for that one day.

The time on the paramo of Cerro Tatama was inadequate, but it was sufficient to demonstrate the richness of the flora there and to show that the plant life of cool zones so isolated have developed largely into peculiar local species. In the one family that I have been most attentively studying, the Scrophulariaceæ, to which belong the Calceolarias, out of nine species, eight are certainly new to science, while the ninth was a plant whose fleshy fruits are doubtless eaten and the seeds distributed by birds. I have been now on two of the isolated paramos of the northern Cordillera Occidental once before in 1918 at the northern end of the chain—and have on each upland encountered flora as peculiar and wholly unknown. You will realize something of the interest of scientific exploration in flora such as these. I only wish that there were more in Colombia as in my own country who were following out such work and feeling the interest of finding out and accounting for the distribution of plants and animals.

Back to Santuario, and thence to Medellín by the close of September; thence to the Magdalena and Cartagena and New York during October, is the remainder of the narrative of my journey.

Our specimens have all arrived in good condition, and much of the time since has been spent in providing these with labels giving information as to locality, environment, date, altitude, habit, color, etc., soon the entire series of over 7,000 collections will be divided into sets for the four contributing institutions,<sup>2</sup> and the task of their identification will begin. Of each of the 7,000 we attempted to obtain sufficient material for all, although actually, especially on the difficult journey to Tatamá, we could not always care for so many. Allowing for the times when we gathered the same species again in order to show its range, I suppose that our collection actually comprises between 4,500 and 5,000 different species. That you may

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Namely, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the University of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.; the New York Botanical Garden, New York City; and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural Distory.

A PICTURESQUE VIEW IN THE HEART OF THE CENTRAL ANDES.

appreciate the relative richness of the Colombian flora I may say that this number of species—obtained during five months and without including many trees or especially difficult plants, and only those we chanced upon—is one and one-half times as many as the entire number of flowering plants known to exist in the United States north of 36° and east of 100°.

As to further work in the Colombian Andes I have given to these having oversight of the survey of the vegetation of northern South America certain suggestions based upon the 13 months of experience in Colombia which I have now had. The chief suggestion is for expeditions of two types: One, such reconnaisance expeditions as this of 1922 with the aim of finding out especially what are the natural areas occupied by various floras, the other the assignment of certain collectors to remain in certain areas until the floras have been collected with reasonable thoroughness. In either type of work we should appreciate the cooperation of Colombians, and especially in the latter type of resident work could many aid simply by making and sending either to us, or to the museum of the Colegio de La Salle in Begotá, a complete series, carefully dried, of the plants growing in their home sections. Those living in Colombia live in the midst of a flora still in process of becoming known, and where the collecting of the plants and animals about their homes still has much of the thrill of exploration.



## PAN AMERICANISM FROM AN ECONOMIC STAND-POINT :: :: :: ::

#### By D. Guillermo Subercaseaux,

Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chile, former Minister of Finance, and Member of the Chilean Congress. Delegate of the Chilean Government to the Fifth Pan American Conference.

PERMIT me to take advantage of this occasion to say a few words upon Pan Americanism viewed in its economic aspect.

Pan Americanism as a movement of union, as a product of the fraternity of all the Republics of the Americas, is a political orientation whose fruits of peace and continental harmony are even now an enviable characteristic of the American civilizations.

What practical results can this movement have in the economic field? We must first remember that peace and international harmony are factors of the greatest importance from the economic and social viewpoints. How much greater would have been the progress reached by European civilization if it were not for the wars that periodically retarded the activities of the principal States, desolated their fields, and destroyed their industries? Any political orientation directed to the avoidance of discord among the American Republics has, in this alone, a great economic transcendency, a great practical importance.

There are many other advantages of an economic order which could be reached in a more direct manner through a Pan American policy. I refer to the special facilities granted for the expansion of commercial and industrial relations in general of the Republics of America in various ways, as, for instance, by conventions, by uniformity of legislation, etc.

Can Pan Americanism aspire to bind all the Republics of the two continents in a complete economic union?

The theory of an economic union of all the American Republics meets a serious objection in the existence of great differences in strength between the United States and the Republics of Latin America. Free trade or the suppression of customs duties on the products of the different American Republics would signify for these

countries not only an almost complete elimination of an important branch of their fiscal revenues, but also the ruin of a great part of their industries. The economic union of both continents, even more than a national union, would signify an almost universal confederation. Consequently, the policy of protection which is so widely practiced in the different Republics would necessarily become a policy of free trade. But if the handicap of customs duties were eliminated the march of Pan American progress would continue under conditions very unfavorable to the Latin American countries.

On the other hand, from economic unions between the Latin American Republics and their neighbors there would result only reciprocal advantages for the development of the innate strength of each one of them. The Republics smallest in size and population would clearly gain by free-trade agreements and by ties of an economic nature. A very clear example is the proposed economic and political union, unfortunately as yet unrealized, of the Central American Republics. Would that the conclusion of our ancient dispute on the Pacific could be in the future a reconciliation which, even if unfortunately it could not be fraternal, would be at least economic, between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, countries producing different commodities and possessing a weak population, narrowly limited in their industry and commerce!

This is not in any way, gentlemen, an argument against Pan Americanism. This means only that the most intimate economic union that can or should exist between the Latin American Republics must be in harmony with the great Pan American Union, just as the part is in harmony with the whole.

We Chileans must strengthen the economic ties that unite us to our neighbors, but this must not prevent our drawing closer the bonds of Pan. Americanism which are to unite us to all the other Republics of America.

The various groups of economic unions that the Republics of Central and South America might form between each other would come together in a great Pan American consortium, destined to unite all the nations of the continent without menace to the sovereignty of any one of them.

If the extraordinary power of the United States is an obstacle in the path of the realization of a complete union of the two Americas, this same great economic and political strength becomes, on the other hand, the most effective force for the assurance of the success of Pan Americanism. The uniting of peoples in great entities, confederations, empires, or simply unions, has always revolved about the strongest, because the greatness of a people has its power of attraction as has the greatness of a star. The union of different peoples is rarely accomplished by common agreement of them all, however

strongly they may all be convinced of the advantages of consolidation. In this sense it can be said, then, without fear of contradiction, that the participation of the United States in the Pan American Union is a most powerful supporting force and is the surest guaranty of its success.

The misgivings of thoughtful men who through fear of the irresistible superiority of the Anglo Saxon Republic demand guaranties for our economic interests and for the exercise of the sovereignty of the Latin American Republics are doubtless very sound and should be considered at every stage in the development of Pan Americanism. But after all they have nothing in common with the haughty and dangerous ideals of the enemies of Pan American rapprochement, nor with those of the advocates of a Latin American union as opposed to an Anglo Saxon union.

From certain circles of old Europe, where up to a short time ago we were regarded with ill-concealed contempt, there issues even now a current of propaganda hostile to Pan Americanism. Let us not be influenced by advice inspired rather by envy of the United States than by love of us.

Latin, Spanish, or Indo Americanism which aims at the formation of an American entity equal, if indeed not superior to, the North American Union—even if it were not a Utopian and fantastic conception destined to remain forever in the nebulous regions of an idealism incapable of finding a practical manner of conversion into reality—is a project of union that never will have the coherence necessary to be strong; and it is, moreover, a dangerous policy and therefore inadvisable.

North American capitalism has been denounced as a great danger to our weak Republics. It is true that international economic relations are generally a source of serious difficulties for the weakest peoples. This is why we should make no concessions to foreign capital which can compromise our sovereignty, and for this reason also we should be very careful in the contraction of national and local loans abroad.

Still, if we can maintain public order and guarantee the rights of all in the proper manner, there will be little chance for any disputes endangering the sovereignty of our Republics.

Let us remember that revolutions that lead to anarchy and violate the laws are a national calamity, not only on account of the evils they entrain, but also because they give ground for the intervention of the stronger peoples in a manner which may be a menace to sovereignty and a prejudice to the interests of the weaker.

If North American capital comes to our Republics to collaborate in our economic expansion without displacing national capital in the investments that the latter can make, just as it has come to our copper and nitrate industries, and as it will come to-morrow to our paper and iron industries, let us welcome it, for it will assist us in accomplishing what we ourselves could never do alone.

I, for my part, as a delegate of Chile at the Fifth Pan American Conference, take special pleasure in bearing witness to the spirit of equity and conciliation, even of generosity, with which the representatives of the United States discussed, until full agreement was reached, such matters as that of trade-marks, in which it had appeared impossible to harmonize their views with those of Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile.

If we leave the purely economic field and enter the moral we may well ask ourselves: Why should we reject the Pan American consortium to which the United States is inviting us? Such an action would be understood if the invitation had come from a nation that we believed unworthy of our friendship. But as cultured people of America we all can appraise at their true worth the outstanding qualities of the great Anglo American civilization. Its universities and scientific centers; its institutions of government and its profound respect for individual liberty; its tolerance in matters of religious belief; its devotion to progress, etc., place the United States in a position that honors not alone America, but all civilization of the present day.

Admirers of Bolshevist Russia are naturally enemies of North American civilization, but in this we might well keep in mind the Latin proverb, de questibus non disputandum.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I will repeat, that our duty is to place the union of the American Republics on a plane where the rights and interests of all are in harmony. And however close the ties to be established between the Latin Republics, especially those that are neighbors, in their endeavor to attain their economic ends, they should be in harmony with this same broad and rich aim of Pan Americanism.



# WINTER VACATION COURSES FOR MEXICAN TEACHERS :: :: ::

#### By Frances Toor Weinburg,

Department of Public Instruction of Mexico.

CTION and education for the people is the keynote of the policy of the Minister of Education of Mexico, José Vasconcelos. In accord with this, many new things have been done within the last two years, the latest being los cursos de invierno (the winter courses) for Mexican teachers. The schools of the Federal District and the plateau region have their long vacation in the winter, hence the winter courses. This is a new departure in the history of national education in Mexico, although it can boast of a university nearly a century older than Harvard.

The first work of this kind in Mexico was the inauguration of los cursos de verano para extranjeros (the summer courses for foreigners) by the National University in 1921. The Mexican Government gave free transportation to American teachers on the national railroads and generously provided excursion trips to many points of interest. Sixty-seven teachers and university students from the United States attended the first session. During the summer of 1922, more than 400 took advantage of these courses and of the hospitality of the Mexicans. Then no sooner were the corridors of the old buildings deserted by the enthusiastic throng of extranjeros, when the plans for the Mexican group were started.

#### EDUCATION IN PRACTICE—NOT ON PAPER.

Education in practice now being the rule in contrast to education on paper—at least for the masses—as the previous history of Mexico shows, the need for vacation courses was perceived independently in two separate departments. Don Roberto Medellín, head of the departmento escolar (department of schools) of the Federal Secretariat of Public Education, saw that there could not be any real reform in the subject matter taught, without first improving the teaching staff. He therefore conceived the plan for these courses. At the same time Dr. Ezequiel A. Chávez, head of Los Altos Estudios,

the Graduate School of the National University of Mexico, who was one of the initiators of the summer courses for foreigners, came to the conclusion that if the National University was to justify its existence as a real live institution, it must play an active part in the educational life of the whole Republic. Through these courses he saw an opportunity to accomplish this end. For what better method could be chosen than to bring the teachers from all parts of the Republic to the university and to send back the university, through them, a living, vital force? When those two men discovered their common interests and plans, they pooled their efforts, and in September, 1922, the plans for these courses began to form.



CLASS IN AGRICULTURE.

Practical education is given in the spacious gardens of the College of Agriculture. The grounds and some of the buildings were formerly part of the ancient Convent of San Jacinto, which was converted into the College of Agriculture nearly a century ago.

#### HOW THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES WERE SOLVED.

With the widespread and colossal lack of school buildings and school equipment the educational budget is strained to the utmost. Therefore, although the Secretariat of Education and Rector Antonio Caso, of the National University, gave hearty approval to these plans for the courses, they were not able to provide the necessary funds. In connection with this lack, Don Roberto Medellín and Doctor Chávez had to take into consideration also the fact that, due to very low salaries, the teachers from distant or even near-by States would be unable to come. But the zeal of these men was increased rather than lessened in the face of these difficulties. They appealed to President Obregón for free transportation for the teachers. This was granted. The Subsecretary of the Secretariat of Agriculture,

Ramon P. De Negri, due to his interest in rural education, found a means of providing out of his budget board, lodging, and materials for class instruction. Lastly, the teachers of the various faculties enthusiastically gave six and some eight weeks of their precious vacation time, without any remuneration, some of them sacrificing long-cherished vacation trips.

#### ACTION-NOT WORDS.

Armed with all of these provisions, the invitation sent out to the various States of the Republic brought results. Selected groups of 20 were invited to be guests in the real sense of the word. In some instances the State departments of education found it possible to pay the expenses of extra delegates. Thus when the winter courses opened in December, 1922, nearly 1,000 teachers from every region of the country—from Chihuahua to Yucatan and from Nayarit to Vera Cruz, including those of the Federal District—were enrolled.

#### THE CURRICULUM.

The courses were divided into three categories—academic, practical, and cultural. The first included the study of those subjects that are intimately related with the special activities of teachers, such as the science of education, psychology, organization and administration of schools, etc. The second included practical courses that dealt with applied science, domestic economy, small industries, and agriculture. The third included courses on the progress realized in science, on new methods of teaching languages, and literature; also special lectures, recitals, and visits to the archeological monuments.

#### EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The new policy now enforced being to educate the people, including in this category not only the city workers but the indigenes as well, emphasis was laid on practical courses. These were given in the agricultural college, built about the old Convent of San Jacinto, with its spacious grounds. In the dormitories of this college all of the four hundred and odd teachers, especially invited, were housed. These were divided into eight groups, each in charge of a group leader, each having to follow a particular program. They were furnished with food, lodging, laundry, special medical care, entertainment, and excursion trips, all free of charge, the only condition being that they should attend the group classes regularly. The remainder of the teachers registered were classed as "free students," who were permitted to elect courses and to live where they wished.

A good idea of the practical subjects taught and of their distribution may be derived from the following program for women:

6 to 7.30 a. m. Agriculture. The cultivation of trees, gardening. Daily.

7.30 to 8 a. m. Breakfast.

8 to 9 a.m. Education. Simple and concrete talks about the best concepts of education and human relationships, the technique of teaching, psychology of education and the organization of the rural school. Daily.

9 to 11 a. m. Athletics. Games for children and outdoor sports. Saturdays.

9 to 11 a. m. Dairying. The quality, conservation and uses of milk. Mondays.

9 to 10 a. m. Singing. National songs and chorus practice. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.



AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

A lesson in planting according to modern and scientific methods.

11 a. m. to 12 m. Child care. Talks concerning the care and feeding of infants, with practical demonstrations. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Conservation of fruit. Tuesday.

1 to 2 p. m. Dinner.

2 to 4 p. m. Domestic economy. Rural home problems. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

4 to 5 p. m. Bee culture. Daily.

The programs varied according to the needs and preferences of groups. Thus some of the above subjects were replaced in certain groups by silk culture, hide tanning, soap making, etc. But every group had a full and complete program, beginning at 6 in the morning and ending 6 in the afternoon. After the supper hour, the students

found relaxation in singing, dancing, visiting, or studying. Sometimes educational films were presented. There were also trips to movies and concerts.

#### THE KIND OF EDUCATION THAT MEXICO NEEDS.

The importance of these practical classes can only be realized in the face of the fact that this type of education is very new in Mexico. Not until this administration has there been a technical department in the Federal Secretariat of Education. Outside of the Federal District, technical schools did not exist. Even now such schools are



BEE CULTURE.

The most popular course of the winter session. The instructor, seated in the center of the group, has had a wealth of experience acquired in the great bee-raising centers of the United States and Mexico. Apiculture requires little capital in Mexico, and honey is very much liked; hence the great interest.

limited to the State capitals and to a few of the larger cities of the Republic. This condition is due to lack of funds and to the fight that the old order is making against the awakening of the submissive Indian through practical education. In the State of Michoacán, for example, one of the richest in natural resources, it is not out of the ordinary to find natives still working for 30 centavos (15 cents) a day, and to see them stalking over the rich soil like living skeletons, due to lack of nourishing food. Many of these natives have refused the land which the Government is offering because they have not been taught the value of it.

With such conditions widespread, think then what it may mean to Michoacán to have even only 20 teachers return with practical and scientific ideas to spread; or, think what it may mean to the States of Guererro and Puebla and others where thousands of pesos worth of fruit, growing spontaneously, is left to rot, to have their teachers know and teach how to conserve fruit; or, think what it may mean to the honey-raising districts, Tehuantepec, Jalisco, Vera Cruz, and others to have their teacher learn and teach bee culture. And so, one might go on ad infinitum.

There is one more course, though, deserving special mention, from which the people may derive great benefit; that is, child care. In Mexico, where infant mortality reaches a very high mark, instruction in the schools along these lines can only bring about good results. It is expected, moreover, that these teachers will not only take back their new ideas to their classes, but also to the families in the pueblos, so that they may learn to use their environment and to improve their standard of living.

#### THE TEACHERS AND BY-PRODUCTS OF THESE COURSES.

Of the four hundred and odd teachers who were in the agricultural college, only about 50 per cent were normal graduates. The rest had only elementary school preparation for their work. Some of them came from mountain districts, riding four to six days on horseback to the nearest railroad station. The salaries of these teachers range from 30 to 100 pesos a month. In some pueblos where the mines are not being worked or other industries are shut down, teachers have been keeping their schools open without any salaries for months. These conditions are typical of rural districts. In addition, in every instance, these teachers brought with them the consciousness of terrible and widespread need of school buildings. of school equipment in the buildings that do exist, of textbooks, and of a large percentage of their population entirely without instruction; conditions due not to lack of effort on the part of the Federal and State Secretariats of Education, for some of them are spending over 50 per cent of their incomes on education, but to the impossibility of making up in a short time for centuries of neglect.

So, as one might expect, these teachers were not a stylish, buoyant-looking group, but they were earnest, interested, and very enthusiastic. To them this meant the beginning of a new era of hope. In the first place, it meant a great deal to those teachers to meet their fellow workers from every part of the country for the first time, to exchange ideas and opinions, to work together, and to play together. As one of them expressed it, to them it also meant an opportunity to unite to raise the standards of their profession and to improve conditions and salaries. In the second place, this is the first time that a large percentage of the teachers have had an opportunity to visit the national capital, and to come in contact

with the educators of their country. One little, gray-haired teacher, who has already put in a lifetime of service and sacrifice, said it was a comfort to hear from the lips of eminent educators the very ideas that she thought would be good and had conceived through experience. Then there was also the consciousness that the Federal Secretariat of Education was taking not only a talking but a really active interest in their problems.

The teachers also had an opportunity to make other contacts that gave them inspiration and pleasure. For working with the faculty to welcome the visiting teachers were two leading young women of the feminista group and of Mexico City, the Señoritas Elena Landá-



PRACTICAL EDUCATION: POULTRY-RAISING,
A group of students being taught the mysteries of incubation.

zuri and Elena Torres. They helped the teachers obtain expert medical advice, to do their shopping, to see the city, and to have a good time. They also helped them to bring their special problems to the attention of the proper sources. The first and most outstanding one is to stabilize and raise salaries. There were many others also. One teacher, for example, asked for special lectures on mineralogy. His school being in a mining district, he is asked constantly concerning the quality and value of stones. He thinks he can be of greater service to his community and to his Government by knowing

the resources of his neighborhood. This same man invented a device for drawing water upstream to his village, so as to save the women the burden of carrying it. To realize this he needs the munificent sum of 100 pesos, an amount he found impossible to save out of a salary of 30 pesos a month.

This new spirit of hopefulness and solidarity was vividly expressed the last day of the winter courses, January 20, when Sr. José Vasconcelos, the Minister of Education, Sr. Roberto Medellín, Doctor Cháves, Subsecretary Ramon P. De Negri, and other leaders of education took their mid-day meal with the teachers at the college of agriculture. A special table was set for the guests, but in true democratic fashion Señor Vasconcelos and the others passed by the table covered with white linen to take their places at the bare tables at which the teachers were seated.

After eating together a short program followed. Two of the teachers expressed thanks to Sr. Roberto Medellín for his untiring efforts to make their courses and their stay a success and appreciation of his vision as an educator; also to Doctor Cháves, whom they had learned to know and to love, and to the others. They also told of the happiness they had found in their new contacts and friendships. The program ended by the whole assemblage singing several folk songs and the Himno Nacional.

New plans are already in formation for courses for the next vacation, with a view to improving on those just completed and to bringing more teachers to them. The importance of this type of educational work lies not only in the fact that in it is the foundation for a more prosperous and united Mexico, but also that it may serve as a basis for an enlightened and liberal nationalism.



## THE CHOCOLATE AGE: DOMINICAN CACAO

#### BY WILLIAM E. PULLIAM,

General Receiver of Customs, Santo Domingo.

Twould seem to be a far cry from the manufacture of "Eskimo Pie," the little oblong brick of ice-cream covered with chocolate, invented by a village confectioner in Iowa, to the world's market quotation for cacao, the bean from which chocolate is made; however, a relevancy exists and it is a fact that that invention has had much to do with bolstering up the price of cacao, one of the principal products of Santo Domingo, to the advantage of cacao grown and exported in large quantities from the Dominican Republic. Press reports state that probably no invention of recent years, designed to meet the cravings of a sweet tooth, has met with such instantaneous success in New York, Chicago, and other large American centers. The chocolate-covered cake of ice-cream is being sold by the millions every day.

Incidentally, one of the outstanding results of prohibition in the United States is the growth of the candy business since the enactment of the eighteenth amendment. No nation in the world consumes such great quantities of sweets as the people of the United States. Chocolates are considered among the most tempting, and perennially are the best sellers in the candy line; therefore that legislation has helped the cacao industry. The demand has been so great that the price for candy has kept up, notwithstanding the great drop in the price of sugar since the summer of 1920.

Like tobacco, the cacao bean is indigenous to the Americas. It had its origin in Mexico, where it was known among the natives as "Cacahoaquoalit." Its technical name is *Theobroma cacao*, the descriptive word from the Greek, signifying food for the gods. Since prehistoric times natives have cultivated the plant in tropical America. The best quality was originally obtained in Mexico and Guatemala. The product was so highly valued at the time of the coming of the Spanish conquistadores that the almond-like cacao bean was used as money by the Aztecs, and with it tribute was paid to Montezuma. From Mexico cacao was introduced into Guatemala, Cuba, and the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From *The International Confectioner*, New York City, September, 1922.



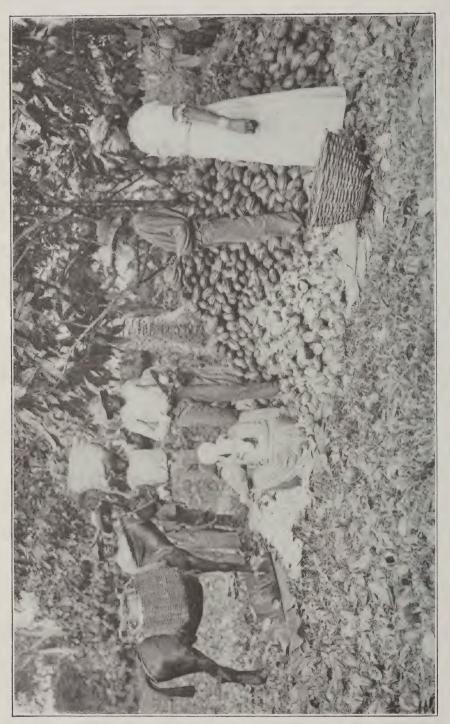
GATHERING CACAO BEANS.

Cacao is gathered throughout the year in the Dominican Republic, although there are two principal crops, the larger from March to June, and the smaller from October to December.

Philippines, where climatic conditions were favorable. The cultivation was extended, and to-day it figures on a large scale in Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, and other Latin-American countries. Introduced abroad, cacao supplies large exports from the island of St. Thomas, in the Atlantic, west of Africa.

The cultivation of cacao was introduced into Santo Domingo by Spanish settlers from Venezuela more than 200 years ago, and the crop now produced is of such magnitude as to give the Dominican Republic a prominent position in the cacao world; yet the cultivation continues largely a matter of chance, awaiting nature's return, for little systematic attention is paid to the several details essential to insure the best yield. Soil and climate are not met halfway, and speaking generally, the crop represents nature's unaided contribution to the world's supply of an important article of diet. The contrast in this respect with other cacao-producing countries must be noticeable. As a rule cacao is grown by the small planter. There are few large plantations, and even on them the requisite care is not taken. There is a great future for cacao in the Dominican Republic when the necessary efforts are put forth for its best cultivation. Unquestionably cacao is destined to be the mainstay of the country. The income from its sale creates wealth more widely distributed among the people than is true of sugar.

Prior to 1920 cacao paid an export duty, but under the existing tariff law the tax was abolished. In a desire to encourage and foster this important industry, cacao, except when in bad condition, may be exported without duty payment or restraint. Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture conducted an extensive propaganda during 1919 and 1920 in cacao-growing sections, when the people were taught methods of systematic planting of trees, pruning, and picking. At San Francisco de Macoris, which is the center of cacao cultivation, several model plots were established to demonstrate up-to-date methods of planting. Meetings of farmers were held at this point and an expert familiar with the industry was detailed not only to instruct cacao growers but visit them on their farms. Strict attention was given to the proper fermentation methods, and competitive exhibits of cacao were organized to further increase interest. The plan of the Government, providing a penalty for badly cured cacao, has had the desired effect, and the principal exporters now report that the general condition of the product is superior to that of previous years. Instructive printed matter and literature have been published on cacao growing in all of its phases. This very commendable Government effort should go far toward placing cacao in the first rank of Dominican natural products. Already the cooperation of the Government has resulted in an improvement noted within the past two years in the marketable condition of the cacao.



ON A CACAO PLANTATION.

The laborers are here engaged in "breaking" or "shelling" the beans, preparatory to drying them, as described in the text.

Cacao cultivation is confined principally to the Cibao section, in the northern part of the island. Here there is an abundant rainfall, so necessary for the growth and maturing of the cacao bean. The best quality of cacao comes from the Province of Pacificador, around San Francisco de Macoris, the vicinity of Higuey, and from Sabana do la Mar on the south coast of Samana Bay. There are other sections well adapted and open to settlement.

That part of the island between San Francisco de Macoris and Moca so far has produced the most cacao. Railroads operate from the ports of Sanchez and Puerto Plata, in the interior, and from thence it is an easy matter to get the cacao to market. The transportation item alone is a splendid factor operating for the success of cacao cultivation, for after the crop is gathered and subjected to the crude process of drying, it is relatively simple to transport it on animals, as small quantities represent considerable value. The road-building program of recent years has favored the cacao-growing sections. One advantage enjoyed by Dominican cacao is that Santo Domingo occupies a geographical position nearest to New York of any of the leading producing countries, and New York is the market distributing center of the country of greatest cacao consumption.

According to those informed by years of experience, the best yielding in proper soil can be obtained from planting about 500 trees to a hectare, which equals 100 meters square. Trees should be approximately about 43 meters apart and kept pruned to a height of 4 meters; with due attention a crop will mature and can be gathered within 5 or 6 years from the first planting, and in 10 years the increase will be such as to afford a positive and dependable income which will continue for many years. A healthy cacao tree in its prime will bear 100 mazorcas (pods) annually, and the almond-like grains from these will weigh, dried ready for shipment, about 3 kilos. Cacao is gathered throughout the whole year, although there are two principal crops, the large one from March to June during the spring season, owing to the effect of the heavy rains in the preceding fall. The smaller crop comes in October, November, and December. There are cacao trees still bearing in Santo Domingo reputed to be 100 years old, and an average tree will continue to yield until it is 60 years old.

Dominican labor is not expensive, and perhaps can be employed to better advantage on cacao plantations than where heavier work is the rule. There is abundant suitable land. Hence the return reasonably assured from cultivation of cacao in Santo Domingo offers an inducement to anyone inclined to invest in that line, who is desirous of making his home in the West Indies and will take up the task prepared to adapt himself to local conditions, learn the ways, habits, and language of the people, and determined not to give up the struggle until success is attained. After a lapse of four of five years, a satisfactory income should be realized, which would increase with



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

#### CURING CACAO BEANS.

After the acid juice and pulp have been removed from the shelled beans they are assorted according to size and state of ripeness and then taken to the "sweating boxes." These are provided with a grating at the bottom through which the liquid products of fermentation pass away. The beans are placed in these receptacles and allowed to ferment for several days, and then taken out and thoroughly dried.

each succeeding year, under normal conditions. By far the most essential requirement is personal direction on the ground by some one directly interested in the success of the undertaking. Long range supervision and dependence upon a salaried overseer will not answer. Any cooperative scheme whereby four or five men would band together to engage in the cacao industry in Santo Domingo would mean independence for each within a space of less then 10 years, provided always that the proper efforts are made in the beginning and the endeavor not allowed to suffer through inattention. An additional phase to be reckoned with is that the initial period of the first five years represents the time when the greatest amount of work must be done to bring the cacao to the maturing stage, after which, subject to exceptional years and unusual conditions that may come, the income from the cacao would be steady and dependable, as the labor would be employed to gather the crops and look after the trees with a view to the next season.

To start a cacao plantation the principal investment would be confined to the land itself. Then comes the item for fencing. No expensive machinery is required, nor is any elaborate plant necessary. Of course there will be off years, as in all agricultural pursuits, but if they do come the loss will not be heavy, as is the case if necessary to maintain a costly establishment.

The world's consumption of cacao is increasing at a greater rate than the recorded gain in production. It is unlikely that the latter will overtake the former. The demand for chocolate, cacao, and the many confections in which cacao is used expands year by year. Sections of the world's area where cacao can successfully be grown are necessarily limited, owing to climatic requirements. The comparative facility with which this crop can be produced, harvested, and transported gives it advantages not enjoyed by other tropical products.

In connection with the foregoing general statement, the statistical data following may prove of interest, as it shows the quantities, with corresponding declared values, of cacao exported from the Dominican Republic during the last two calendar years:

Country.	1920		1921	
	Kilos.	Value.	Kilos.	Value.
United States. Porto Rico France. Netherlands. United Kingdom. Germany. Italy. Spain. Dutch West Indies. French West Indies.	19, 179, 011 103, 665 3, 081, 309 125, 551 246, 236 218, 555 3, 550 320, 726 7, 000 104, 304	\$5, 121, 761 37, 025 784, 069 17, 043 77, 032 65, 050 962 48, 650 2, 000 14, 610	25, 454, 216 2, 965 141, 312 49, 550 109, 340 792, 863 21, 300	\$2, 965, 557 440 19, 648 4, 985 8, 090 81, 559 2, 437
Total	23, 389, 907	6, 168, 202	26, 573, 871	3, 083, 948

The segregation by countries indicates the foreign consumption. The year 1921 produced the largest crop on record, though the total price received was just one-half of that realized in 1920, the banner year for all tropical products, when prices were at the peak and reached unprecedented levels, followed immediately thereafter by the world-wide slump in the market price of all commodities.

Santo Domingo, with its agreeable tropical climate, in time will attract immigration of the farming class. With its coming the promising field for the cultivation of cacao should receive the attention its assured substantial return holds in store.

### CHILE LAYS CORNER-STONE OF IMPOSING BOLÍVAR MONUMENT

HE Government of Chile could not have chosen a more appropriate hour for this ceremony," said Alberto Muñoz Vernaza, distinguished delegate of Ecuador to the Fifth Pan American Conference, speaking of the laying of the corner stone of the Bolívar monument in Santiago, "than that in which the nations of America are assembled under the roof of its Palace of Laws to strengthen in peace those bonds of fraternity which their liberators first welded amidst the thunders of combat."

On April 19, 1810, Venezuela, one with the rest of the continent in her desire for independence, led, as it chanced, by a Chilean priest, Canon José Cortés Madariaga, uttered her first cry for liberty. It was therefore peculiarly fitting that the anniversary of this day, falling happily during the time the Fifth Pan American Conference was in session, should have been chosen for the laying of the corner stone of the monument which the Chilean Congress decreed should be raised in Santiago to the memory of Simón Bolívar, born in Caracas, but beloved and venerated by all America, not only for the achievement which won him the title of the Liberator, but also for his noble and prophetic vision of the future of the American nations. Both these aspects of Bolívar's mission were dwelt upon in the addresses delivered upon this memorable occasion, the first orator being His Excellency President Alessandri, whose eloquent eulogy closed with the following paragraphs:

We hope that through the centuries to come there will resound the echo of Bolívar's potent voice, bidding the people of America to dwell forever in unbroken fraternity and cooperation, those indestructible foundations of their common greatness.

On this Appian Way of our capital there will henceforth be found the consecrated altars of Bolívar, San Martín, and O'Higgins, united here as in our hearts, in token of continental union, solidarity, and affection.

We intrust the memory of these heroes to the love and gratitude of coming generations of Chileans in the sure knowledge that they will never fail to render homage to those who liberated a continent entire that it might go forward in ever-increasing liberty, democracy, and progress.

Following President Alessandri's address, Señor César Zumeta, one of the Venezuelan delegates, Señor Guillermo Valencia, president of the Colombian delegation, and Sr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza, one of the Ecuadorian delegates, paid homage to the first President of La Gran Colombia, then composed of what is now the three Republics represented by these speakers.

Señor Zumeta said in closing:

This stone, laid here in Chilean soil on the initiative of that true Chilean, Tito Lisoni, by the unanimous vote of Congress and before the assembled representatives of America, is, perhaps, by the mysterious clairvoyance of the popular mind not a mere commemoration of the incomparable Liberator, but rather a symbol of the task which he bequeathed us—the task of consummating a perpetual continental alliance, union, and confederation; a task which awakens a smile in the skeptical, but which arouses high enthusiasm in those Americans of whom Bolívar was the prototype. It was he himself who expressed this sublime aspiration when to the peoples of La Gran Colombia he exclaimed, "I will be the Ark of their Covenant." And he who now speaks to you, this other son of Caracas, bows his head in reverence before this block of Chilean stone, the foundation of the Ark of the American Covenant.

Señor Valencia, after paying a brilliant tribute to all the American nations, said:

I rejoice in believing that the statue here to be set up will be above all a symbol, incarnating the epic of the past, explaining to America the significance of the present, and pledging America to the faithful performance of justice and duty in the future.

Truly, indeed, did Señor Muñoz Vernaza interpret the sentiments of his audience, when he said:

Profound and diverse emotions stir American patriotism in these historic moments. On the one hand we behold the noble spectacle of an America which marches forward to the achievement of its ideals through the union of its peoples, and on the other we are paying tribute to the heroes of the independence, rendered here in the great country which to-day is offering us its cordial hospitality.

The final act of the ceremony was the signing by President Alessandri and other distinguished guests of a document which was then sealed within a metal tube and placed in the corner stone. This document read as follows:

In Santiago, Chile, on the nineteenth day of the month of April, in the year 1923, under the presidency of His Excellency Arturo Alessandri, in the presence of the delegates to the Fifth Pan American Conference, Ministers of State, members of Congress, high public officials, and officers of the Army, there was solemnly laid in this place the corner stone of the equestrian monument to be erected in homage to the Liberator Simón Bolívar, heroic founder of five Republics and precursor of the union of the peoples of America.

The erection of this monument was authorized by Law No. 3885, of September 6, 1922, introduced by Sr. Tito V. Lisoni, deputy for Los Andes.

## THE GRAIN TRADE OF ROSARIO, ARGENTINA

#### By Wilbert L. Bonney,

United States Consul, Rosario, Argentina.

OSARIO has been built upon and around the grain trade, and is a grain city as strictly as Pittsburgh is a steel city. It is not only the center of grain raising and grain handling, but is a grain exporting city, its exportations of wheat, linseed, and corn even surpassing those of Buenos Aires. Thus Rosario is a great agricultural city of 274,000 people and at the same time a primary grain market doing its own exporting at the river side.

The grain exporting business of Rosario in 1922 enlisted the services of more than 400 ocean steamers drawn from 19 different nations, some of them liners, many of them tramp steamers, and some Government-owned vessels, loading grain for Europe, Brazil, the United States, South Africa, and the islands of the sea.

The Provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and part of Buenos Aires, and the Pampa, begin pouring their grain into Rosario about the 1st of January and steamers from overseas begin filling the port, waiting at times three deep for a berth at the docks, since storage charges are high, steamers want cargo, and the world is hungry. About 750 steamer cargoes were carried abroad from Rosario last year, nearly all the shipments consisting of wheat, corn, linseed, or flour. Naturally all of these steamers can not bring cargo to Rosario. The British obtain most of the grain-carrying trade, many of their freight liners and a multitude of their tramp steamers being engaged, with all kinds of charters and all kinds of crews. Rosario grain goes to Bergen, Athens, Capetown, Rio de Janeiro, Peru, Fiume, and Alexandria, and the linseed goes to the manufacturing centers of the world. Last year 66 cargoes went from Rosario to the United States, consisting chiefly of linseed to the extent of 6,219,900 bushels.

#### VOLUME OF GRAIN EXPORTATION.

The total of exportation from Rosario (including San Lorenzo and Santa Fe) last year was 67,797,670 bushels of wheat, 42,178,567 bushels of corn, 17,526,854 bushels of linseed.



THE DOCKS AT ROSARIO, ARGENTINA.

In the last year about 750 steamer cargoes were carried abroad from Rosario, nearly all the shipments consisting of wheat, corn, linseed, and flour.

#### DESTINATION OF GRAIN.

Rosario plays an important rôle in feeding Brazil, which is its best market for flour and forage. During 1922 there were sent to Brazil 87 cargoes, mostly wheat and flour exchanged for Brazilian coffee, lumber, and Paraguayan tea (yerba mate). The continent of Europe took 213 cargoes from Rosario, while the United Kingdom took 108 cargoes. An additional 270 cargoes went without revealed destination, but probably most of them were landed in continental Europe.

Rosario consumes little of its own grain and does none of its own carrying, but in addition to its sound agricultural basis it has this



WAREHOUSES IN THE PORT OF ROSARIO, ARGENTINA.

enormous shipping business, upon which is based a large part of the merchandising and banking of the city. The grain trade is the main support of five railways; hundreds of towns on these railways are but small entrepôts for the temporary storage of grain. Perhaps Rosario is the most typical Argentine city, since it is so largely a grain city. It has not the large live-stock interests of Buenos Aires, nor the sugar interest of Tucuman, nor the wine-producing interest of Mendoza, although it participates to some extent in the distribution of all these products and has the largest sugar refinery in the Republic.

#### ROSARIO AND MINNEAPOLIS.

There is some similarity in a general way between Rosario and what Minneapolis was a generation ago. Minneapolis was even then more industrial than Rosario is, but, like Rosario, it was surrounded by vast areas of grain land, mixed farming was beginning to diversify the aspect of the land, and the price of wheat was the



LOADING LINSEED.

During 1922 sixty-six cargoes went from Rosario to the United States which consisted chiefly of linseed, to the extent of 6,219,900 bushels.

main question whenever two residents met. Rosario has as solid a basis for its economic life as Minneapolis, being surrounded on three sides by vast level cultivated districts without a wasted acre. On the east side the River Parana is a complete barrier, since there is no communication of any kind from shore to shore.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

In Rosario, of course, the board of trade is an important factor. Speculation in grain futures is not a controlling influence on the board, although at times it tends to become exciting. The commissions charged by grain brokers are 1 per cent of the value of transactions, which tends to check speculation for short turns. Perhaps the fact that grain values depend upon foreign markets also prevents general speculation, but the privilege of dealing in futures is a valuable one, and membership in that market (mercado al termino) is at a high premium.

There are some 20 large grain exporting houses, which are chiefly branches of firms in Buenos Aires, and most of them have branches or buyers in the smaller grain centers. Some of these firms have their own boat lines, chartered or owned, and some of them are closely identified with the milling industry. The Germans and British have a commanding position in the grain exporting trade, especially wheat and corn, while the Americans are strongest in the linseed market.

#### GRAIN BAGS.

The market for grain bags has its own organized coterie, and large fortunes have been made by fortunate Rosario firms in jute bags. It may not be known by everyone that all grain in Argentina is handled in bags from the threshing machine to the hold of the exporting steamer, and the annual bill of Argentina for grain bags is estimated to vary around \$14,000,000. Rosario supports some 30 dealers in bags, and during the war, when prices were high, speculation in bags supplanted speculation in wheat and linseed in daily interest and unforeseen fluctuations.

On the board of trade all grain is quoted in units of 100 kilograms, and 10 of these units make 1 metric ton. The minimum transaction on the board is 200 tons, or about 8,000 bushels. The board itself is a party to all "future" transactions, so that a failure of delivery could not occur.

#### FINANCING THE CARGOES.

The financing of this vast grain movement, and its subsidiary lines, is directly and indirectly the business of 20 large banks, and the National City Bank, of New York, is doing its share in this distributing and exporting trade. The country dealers, large landowners, and the great machinery and dry-goods houses are seasonal borrowers and large depositors at seasons. Cargoes must be

financed and importers' drafts handled, making an active market for foreign exchange which is now regulated and largely dominated by hourly cablegrams from New York.

The grain exporting activity beginning in January may continue in fair volume throughout the year, or it may develop feverishly and exhaust the supplies in six or seven months. In the latter case a pause of several months ensues during which vessels can not obtain cargo, few foreign drafts are offered, and a waiting attitude is taken by commercial interests.

There are other lines of commerce which complement the grain business to some extent, and such lines are growing in volume and variety. The exportation of butter and cheese is active and has a promising future. Quebracho extract and logs, and bones for fertilizer, make up a few cargoes each year. There is also a large local trade in native products, so that a quiet export market for a few months does not seriously affect general business, although the grain export business is the fundamental line and Rosario could not long maintain itself without it under existing conditions. Exports are cash business for Rosario and represent more than \$400 per capita (American currency) to Rosario. While that amount does not all remain in the city it is the basis of most of the commerce and purchasing power of the city.

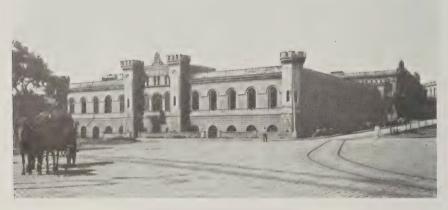
#### HAULING TO MARKET.

An official estimate made some time ago showed that Argentina pays the equivalent of about 10 per cent of the cost of production of its grain for hauling it to the nearest market, and that the total annual bill for hauling in a normal year was about \$12,000,000. Travelers have remarked upon the apparent inefficiency shown by this large toll and upon the larger ocean freight bill paid by Argentina for placing its grain abroad. I have seen a farmer in our own Northwest so busy cutting and threshing a large crop that he hired a neighbor to haul the wheat to market for him. Was it inefficiency? The farmer probably knew best. That is precisely the position Argentina is in now, and when the carrying can be done at a loss to the shipowner certainly no charge of economic inefficiency can be made. The warehouseman, shipping agents, stevedores, insurance companies, grain brokers, and port works all take their toll from the flood of grain pouring into the terminals at the ports. These bills are paid whether the farmer sells his grain at a profit or at a loss. Such services, constituting the shipping interests of Rosario, depend for their magnitude upon the size of the crop rather than the price of grain. On the other hand, the merchandizing interests which sell to farmers and landowners depend to a large extent upon the

price of grain and the prosperity of the farmer. The International Harvester Co., the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., and other American manufacturers have contributed in many ways to promote the well-being of farmers in Argentina and have a strong hold upon their trade.

#### THE GRAIN FARMER.

Back of the grain-carrying and grain-exporting community are the farmers. Much has been said of the large grain farm of Argentina, and undoubtedly it is more romantic than the American homestead. There are exceptional farms of 5,000 to 20,000 acres, maintaining administrative offices in the capital, employing buyers, lawyers, and engineers, with palatial buildings, but these establishments pertain

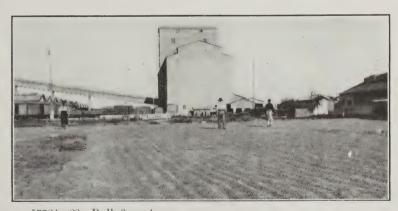


THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, ROSARIO.

to the cattle business rather than to the grain-raising business. However, northern Argentina lends itself well to large-scale operations, since the export market absorbs the product and the process of preparation of grains for export is simple. These farms grow into enormous industrial undertakings. The Spanish system of aristocratic land tenure did not take deep root in Argentina, probably on account of lack of a large supply of Indian labor. The grandee, in the Spanish sense, does not exist in Argentina, although the cattle king and large landlord-planter has existed and continues to exist, however, in competition with the small independent owner and the development corporation. The British landowner has accomplished wonders in Argentina in improving the breeds of animals and introducing sound methods. There is some complaint made that the British owner will not divide and sell his holdings now; his operations

in the grain-farming districts of Sante Fe and the Pampa remind one of the operations of the Dalrymples in northern Minnesota 35 years ago. The British owner has too much faith in the future of Argentina to part with his land, and he is undoubtedly a valuable factor in all respects for Argentine agriculture and stock raising which owe an estimable debt to the British.

The small farmer is not so stable a factor. A small farm in Argentina is not primarily a home, as in the United States, but is rather an industrial unit with no sentiment attached to it. A galvanized-iron hut without floor serves as the improvements; sometimes there are no trees, the land is not fenced, roads are in the state which nature provides; the farm is simply a grain-raising plant. Conditions are improving, however, and the pioneer stage which has lasted so long is gradually giving place to diversified farming with proper outbuildings, small gasoline engines, tree planting, dairying, and orchards. The climate is so moderate that little shelter is required, and in Argentina up to the present time there has been time and attention only for necessary things in the country districts, the luxuries being reserved for the cities, which have developed on rather a magnificent scale.



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THE CUBAN EXHIBIT IN THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

Many months were required for the assembling of this exhibit, which was opened to the public on May 3 of the present year.

# THE NEW CUBAN EXHIBIT IN THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

By Jacinto J. Luís Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW collection of Cuban products has just been opened to public view at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The exhibit is the work of many months of preparation. On a visit some time ago, Dr. José Comallonga, professor of agriculture at the University of Habana, Cuba, saw the comprehensive work which the institution was doing for the benefit of commerce, and realized the advantage to his compatriots of having a large display of Cuban products in Philadelphia. On his return to Cuba he explained the situation to the proper Government officials. With the approval of the President of Cuba, Doctor Comallonga was appointed special delegate to gather materials for the purpose.

Material for the exhibit was obtained and shipped to the Commercial Museum. Months of work by members of the museum staff have made this material into an attractive exhibition of what the island of Cuba produces for the outside world as well as for its own

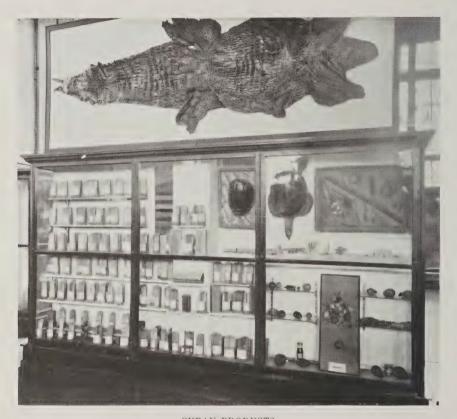
needs.

While Cuba is known as the world's sugar bowl and is likewise famed for its wonderful cigars, this exhibition reflects a great diversity of production. Impressive in appearance is the great chunk of copper ore weighing about a ton and brought from the Matahambre Mine in the Pinar Del Rio especially for the exhibition. An alligator skin of large size, beautifully finished, is in the collection as a reminder that Cuba helps provide my lady's pocketbook and traveling bag. Not merely a supplier of tortoise shell in its original unfinished state, Cubans know how to use this wonderful substance to make all the many things of beauty to which the world has so long been accustomed. The exhibition contains a mounted tortoise, as well as attractive articles made from the shell.

A comprehensive collection of Cuban woods is also of particular interest, reflecting as it does a valuable and important source of special varieties, particularly of fancy cabinet woods. Attractively fashioned canes made in Cuba illustrate the richness of color and grain of these woods.

Visitors to the Cuban section of the Commercial Museum are surprised to see the extensive space devoted to the display of useful plants which are grown or obtainable on the island. Samples of these plants have been obtained and pressed for the collection and represent a source of information particularly interesting and valuable to those interested in Cuban plants yielding food, medicine, dyes, tanning elements, rubber, etc.

Sponges brought from the important fishing grounds on the south coast of Cuba are also in the collection. Cuba supplies the world with important quantities of this product.



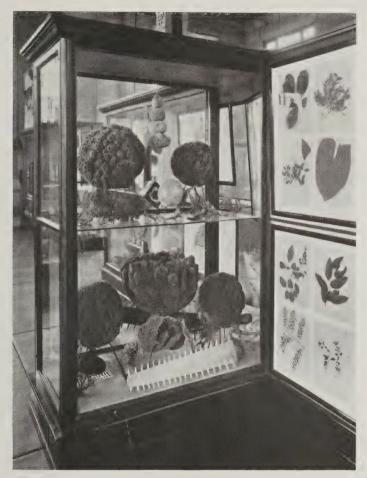
CUBAN PRODUCTS.

Comprising an alligator skin, specimens of woods, tortoise shell, and fruits.

Not less important a part of the new collection is the display of valuable fibers which are obtained in Cuba. An entire case in the Commercial Museum's Cuban section is devoted to the showing of samples of these fibers which are valuable in the making of rope, brushes, bagging, etc. The exhibition does not stop there, however, but shows also rope, brushes, and baskets manufactured in Cuba. Cuban skill and handicraft is illustrated in the exhibition of hats, saddlery, embroideries from the industrial schools of Cuba, and

pottery. Visitors are surprised to note samples of fine perfumery in beautiful bottles, and toilet articles reflecting not only manufacturing ability but popular and artistic taste as well.

Probably the crowning achievement in the making of the Cuban exhibit has been the exhibition of marine life characteristic of Cuban



THE SPONGE EXHIBIT.

Cuba is one of the world's leading sources of supply of sponges.

waters. In this exhibition case fishes in gorgeous colors appear to be swimming about leisurely among the wonderful water plants of the Tropics. A large tortoise is paddling his way through the sea fans, corals, and sponges.

Of particular interest in connection with the display of Cuban tobaccos is the model of a Cuban tobacco-drying plant illustrating

exactly how that work is carried on in Cuba. Besides Cuban leaf tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, there is in the exhibition a bale of tobacco as packed and shipped to the United States. Little can be said of sugar, so far as Cuba is concerned, that has not already been said the world over. Cuba is the real sugar bowl of the world. The exhibit in the Commercial Museum shows samples of the Cuban sugar cane, the machete or knife with which the cane is cut, as well as bags of sugar refined and granulated in a Cuban refinery.



MANUFACTURED AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Embracing perfumes and toilet articles, fans, hats, minerals, and food products.

# BRAZIL MOURNS ONE OF HER MOST EMINENT SONS :: :: :: ::

PY CABLE comes the announcement of the death of that most eminent Brazilian, Dr. Jose Carlos Rodrigues. The passing in the plenitude of his power of this distinguished man of letters, statesman, and philanthropist is mourned throughout the entire Republic, and not alone in Brazil but also in the principal cultural centers of Europe and America—particularly in the United States, where in spite of the years which have elapsed since his last visit he is sincerely mourned by a host of friends, among

them some of the most eminent figures of our time.

Doctor Rodrigues's first visit to the United States occurred in 1867, shortly after his graduation from the law school at São Paulo. Here by the force of his initiative and genius, his high principles, and his invincible love for work, and in spite of obstacles which would have daunted a weaker spirit, he achieved a position in American journalism which commanded the admiring respect of two nations. To name merely one of his many triumphs in a field to which he was a stranger, at the time when the French were engaged in their unsuccessful attempt to open the Panama Canal, he was sent by the New York World to observe and report for that important daily the operations being carried on under the direction of Count de Lesseps. His articles made such a deep impression on the public mind that President Hayes invited Doctor Rodrigues to come to Washington to discuss canal matters in general, an invitation which Doctor Rodrigues declined, stating that as a Brazilian he could not fittingly give any opinion on a matter which was then beginning to figure in the internal politics of the country.

Doctor Rodrigues, it will also be remembered, was detailed by Mr. Caleb Cushing, secretary of the commission which in Geneva represented the United States in the *Alabama* claims, as official translator in that world important case, and in the course of this work, his erudition in general, and his profound knowledge of international law were such as to lead Secretary Cushing to urge him to become a member of the commission, an invitation which he also

refused on the same general grounds.

In 1870 Doctor Rodrigues founded the Brazilian daily O Novo Mundo, an illustrated newspaper of the first rank in the Portuguese language, which supplied its Brazilian readers with the latest and most trustworthy information on the economic, political, and social life of America throughout that most important period of Brazil's evolution. O Novo Mundo, together with A Revista Industrial—also founded by Doctor Rodrigues—reached a very considerable circulation and was in the way of becoming the principal organ of the movement toward the cultivation of closer and more friendly relations with the United States when it suspended publication, due

to the discontinuance of the only line of steamers then plying between New York and Rio de Janeiro.

After Doctor Rodrigues's departure from the United States he took up his residence in London, with numerous intervals in Paris and other European capitals. During this period he abandoned journalism, devoting himself entirely to business, in which he acquired a very considerable fortune and became known as one of the acknowledged experts in the world of finance—a fact which enabled him later to undertake negotiations on a large scale for the Government of his country.



DR. JOSÉ CARLOS RODRIGUES.
Eminent Brazilian statesman, journalist, financier, and philanthropist,

Shortly after the establishment of the Republic, Doctor Rodrigues returned to Brazil, where he combined in practice the two outstanding phases of his brilliant career—journalism and finance—by the purchase of the great Brazilian daily O Jornal do Brazil. Under his wise and fruitful direction this dean of the Brazilian press acquired a new and vigorous impulse which more and more firmly established this organ in public favor and approval.

Doctor Rodrigues's life was devoted first and foremost to his country, of which he was a most eminent and loyal son, and then to humanity. His life is a splendid example of the success achieved by hard work and of that profoundly Christian and generous spirit

of which he never ceased to give proof.

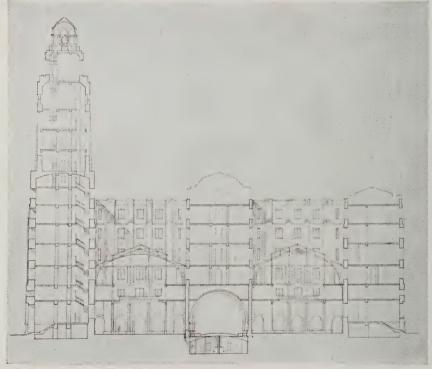


Courtesy of Dr. A. C. Simoens da Silva.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TO XX INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS IN GARDEN OF MUSEUM SIMOENS DA SILVA, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

This photograph was taken after a luncheon offered by Dr. A. C. Simoens da Silva, President of the XX International Congress of Americanists to the American delegation to that Congress, at the close of 1922. Scated: Stra, Maria Lydia da Culma, Sra, Amelia Pinto Simoens da Silva, and Miss Powell Wilson. Standing: Professors Sylvanus Morley, William Bryant, Walter Herbert Spinden, Marshall Saville, Powell Wilson, Mitchell Carroll, and Dr. Peter Goldsmith, Srtas. Esmeralda S. da Silva, Saphyra S. da Silva, Perola S. da Silva and Lea Silva Araujo, and Dr. A. C. Simoens da Silva at the right.





Courtesy of Arquitectura, Montevideo.

ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The first prize of 5,000 was awarded to this design which was submitted by Sr. Jorge Herran. Upper: Perspective. Lower: Sectional view.

### SUCCESSFUL ARCHI-TECTURAL COMPETI-TION IN MONTEVIDEO'::

OME little time ago the Minister of Public Works of Montevideo opened a competition among the architects of Uruguay with the object of obtaining plans for the construction of the new customhouse and inspection general of ports of the Republic. As a result, 20 designs were submitted, each of which included many attractive features. Only six prizes were offered, which the judges, by a majority of votes, awarded to those which in their judgment best filled the requirements, taking into consideration beauty of structure, simplicity of design, and the distribution, proportion, and facilities of the different space allotments.

The awarding commission adjudged the first prize, of \$5,000, to the design presented by architect Jorge Herrán. The Director of the Customs, on casting his vote in favor of this plan, stated that in no other plan had the problem of distribution of space in the customhouse section been solved so effectively as in Mr. Herrán's, a statement repeated by the inspector of the port with regard to that

part of the plan covering his office.

The second prize, of \$3,000, was accorded by a majority of votes to the design by architects Juan M. Delgado and Filisberto Gómez Ferrer. The four remaining awards of \$500 each were unanimously awarded to the plans presented by architects Raúl Federico and Juan B. Brugnini, by architects Rodolfo L. Amargós and Mauricio Cravotto, by architect José B. Villavedra and the engineering firm of E. Chiancone & Co., and the architects Fernando Capurro and Emilio Rodie, respectively.

The custom established in Uruguay of obtaining plans for their large public buildings by open competitive contest is one to be highly commended, since it provides an opportunity to both national and foreign architects and engineers to give a practical demonstration of their ability, while permitting the Government and country in general to profit by this ability in improving and embellishing the cities with buildings which are not only practical but artistically beautiful.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Translated from  $Arquitectura,\,\mathrm{Montevideo},\,\mathrm{Uruguay},\,\mathrm{April},\,1923.$ 



Courtesy of American Exporter.

RADIO STATION ON MT. CORCOVADO, OVERLOOKING RIO DE JANEIRO.

This, the highest radio station in the world— $2{,}000$  feet above sea level—commands a wonderful view of the Brazilian capital and the surrounding country.



ARGENTINA.

FIVE MONTHS' EXPORTS.—The chief exports from Argentina for the 5 months from January 1 to June 1, 1923, are given in the Review of the River Plate as follows:

Product.		Same period, 1922.
Theat	2, 216, 381 759, 309 775, 741 280, 636 68, 200 74, 303 539, 757 192, 683 955, 767 1, 787, 897 1, 067, 980 648, 961	2, 200, 255 764, 404 355, 080 186, 017 47, 495 55, 250 378, 793 255, 241 757, 251 1, 320, 502 958, 854 576, 652

<sup>1</sup> Cases of 25 kilos.

Municipal supply commission.—The Junta Municipal de Abastecimientos of Buenos Aires has decided to control 250 booths in markets, fairs, and municipal property for the purpose of carrying on trade in comestibles. These booths are to be managed by producers or traders who will buy from the commission and either produce or buy such other products as necessary for a complete line of provisions and necessities for sale at the commission's price. Cash registers are to be used.

Association of Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Stock.—This new association has recently been incorporated. Its record for service is good, as members won in all the expositions for 3 years 345 prizes on Aberdeen Angus stock against 38 awards to nonmembers—90 per cent of the 383 awards made. The association is to cooperate with the Sociedad Rural Argentina in the fat cattle show and in the Block test. In the pedigree records kept by the Sociedad Rural Argentina, of 8,678 blooded animals of Aberdeen Angus stock, 6,702 belong to members of the Aberdeen Angus Association.

ARGENTINE BUTTER INDUSTRY.—In a recent lecture on the Argentine butter industry given at the assembly room of the Sociedad Rural Argentina, on June 1, Señor Enrique Pérez said that Argentine butter exports, which in 1899 were 1,000,000 kilograms, had risen by 1922 to more than 23,000,000 kilograms, and that the butter had

improved in quality as well as quantity. The depression in the stock-raising industry has served to turn farmers to making use of stock for dairy purposes, which has been beneficial to the country.

NORTH AMERICAN GOATS IMPORTED.—The Minister of Agriculture, through the Embassy in the United States, recently acquired with the aid of Prof. Gordon H. True, of the University of California, 2 herds of Toggenburg and Saanon goats, all of registered pedigree, and expected to give an average of 5 liters of milk daily. These goats are for the farm schools connected with the Department of Agriculture.

FIRST SOUTH AMERICAN CHEMICAL CONGRESS.—A delegation of the executive committee of this congress, which is to meet in Buenos Aires in 1924, waited on the President to request his cooperation and that of the departments of Foreign Relations and Public Instruction. The sections are to cover physical, inorganic, organic, analytical, biological, and industrial chemistry, and matters pertaining to the study of the subject.

#### BOLIVIA.

Insurance companies.—Among the important insurance companies established in La Paz are the National Fire Insurance Co. and "La Previsora," a life insurance company. During 1922 the former covered insurance to a value of 46,000,000 bolivianos. La Previsora, founded in 1885, has over a million bolivianos guaranty deposit, investing in the country, according to law, 40 per cent of the premiums received.

Locusts in Cochabamba.—The crops in Cochabamba have suffered severely from the locusts, which have appeared in alarming numbers. In spite of the altitude being against them they continue causing great damage.

Railroads.—The work of rail laying has been commenced on the section of the railroad from La Quiaca to Tupiza. The Ulen Co. is building this road, which when finished will be very advantageous to Bolivia, offering a rapid and comfortable route to the Atlantic ports, via Salta and the Argentine railways, as has been mentioned several times in the Bulletin.

REOPENING OF A ROAD.—The Minister of Public Works has ordered the reopening of the road connecting the Santa Cruz del Valle Ameno road with Buturo, via "Pintata," since this road is of great importance for the commercial development of that district.

#### BRAZIL.

Foreign trade.—The following comparative table of foreign trade for the first quarter of the years 1920–1923 is published by the Directoria de Estatistica Commercial:

VALUE IN CONTOS OF REIS.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Exports. Imports.	504,763	369, 218	531, 833	787, 696
	309,096	583, 746	323, 233	554, 671
VALUE IN P	OUNDS STE	RLING.		
Exports. Imports.	37, 056, 000	14,651,000	16,701,000	10,061,000
	22, 806, 000	24,173,000	10,182,600	13,397,000

Some of the chief exports in the period from January to March, 1923, inclusive, were as follows:

	Tons.	Contos of reis.	Pounds sterling.		Tons.	Contos of reis.	Pounds sterling.
Lard	1, 172	2,349	56,000	Manganese	75, 712	7,621	183,000
	62	209	5,000	Raw cotton	5, 555	30,220	728,000
	11, 059	12,018	289,000	Rubber	5, 716	26,444	640,000
	9, 140	17,459	422,000	Coffee	3, 635	533,645	12,922
	770	3,081	75,000	Timber	42, 923	7,128	172,000
	890	10,839	262,000	Oil-producing seeds.	31, 440	24,462	592,000

Congress of Municipalities.—The municipalities of the State of Minas Geraes held a congress in Bello Horizonte in the middle of June. The Congress had committees to report on labor, husbandry, hygiene, fisheries, game laws, and other matters.

Cotton News.—According to information received by the Minister of Agriculture the board of directors of the British organization which is to raise cotton in Bahia includes Mr. Frederick Holroyd, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, which is said to control 45,000,000 of the 60,000,000 spindles of England, and other persons representing the Manchester and Oldham cotton manufacturing industries.

The Minister of Agriculture has received reports from the superintendent of the Cotton Service on various cotton-raising regions of the country. In Pernambuco a cotton exchange has been organized on lines prescribed by the Cotton Service Bureau, so as to conform to the standards of other national and foreign exchanges. The Municipality of Pindamonhangaba is planning to establish a textile factory. The State of Parahyba is raising cotton for export, and in Pernambuco standards have been set to cover five types of cotton.

SECOND EXPOSITION OF BRAZILIAN RAILROADS.—The Engineering Club is to open the second Exposition of Brazilian Railroads on April 25, 1924, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Brazil's first polytechnic school. The first exposition was held 36 years ago on June 2, 1887, under the management of the Engineering Club. The exposition is to show the progress of railroad building in Brazil.

#### CHILE.

NATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR.—The National Chamber of Commerce has under consideration the holding of a national sample fair in December. It will be remembered that the Fifth Pan American Conference gave its indorsement to such fairs as a means of promoting international commerce.

Cold Storage.—By an ad referendum agreement with the Government, the company which is erecting a cold-storage plant at Puerto Montt would be empowered to make plans for a chain of such plants throughout the Republic, in order that vegetables, fruit, meat and its by-products, fish, and other commodities might be conserved for domestic and foreign consumption. After the plans are approved by the Government, the latter will guarantee 7 per cent interest on all funds invested in the proposed plants.

Railway.—A new railway is to be built from Puerto Montt to Puerto Tolero, 40 kilometers distant, at the confluence of the Maullín and Gómez rivers.

SILK FACTORY.—A company having a capital of 3,000,000 pesos has been organized to establish a silk factory in Valparaíso.

Exportation of Iron and Zinc.—See page 291.

#### COLOMBIA.

Installation of Wireless Telephone in Cartagena.—About the middle of May, La Popa Club of Cartagena received a wireless telephone set, through which concerts, operas, and recitals broadcast in New York can be heard.

Telephone service in Barranquilla.—Since June 1, 1923, the new telephone service has been in operation in Barranquilla. More than 400 telephones have been installed.

Aeronautic exposition.—The Colombian Government has commissioned the German-Colombian Aerial Transport Co. to represent Colombia at the International Aeronautic Exposition to be held in Gothenburg, Sweden. In view of this appointment the company held in Bogotá an exhibition of aerial photography, statistics, and other documents that are to be sent to the exposition showing the progress aviation has made in Colombia. The aerial photographs of the Magdalena River and its banks were of great assistance to the company which is now engaged in opening a channel through the Bogas de Ceniza.

Foreign stock companies.—The President has issued a decree by which every foreign stock company established in Colombia is obliged to keep a set of books recording all business transactions made in the Republic. The original balance sheets must be shown at least once a year to the inspector, as ruled by article 70 of decree No. 894 of 1915.

WHARF AT BUENAVENTURA.—In the office of the Minister of Public Works a contract was signed on June 6 between the Government and the Department del Valle, transferring to the former the administration of and profits derived from the wharf at Buenaventura.

Importation of coffee plants and seeds prohibited.—A decree issued by the President of Colombia prohibits the importation to the Republic of coffee plants and seeds and those of other rubiaceae. regardless of their origin. It is also forbidden to import used bags for packing coffee or other products of exportation. This measure has been taken due to information the Government received of the presence in some countries of the terrible plague Hemileia Vastatrix, which completely destroys coffee trees.

## COSTA RICA.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.—In the message of President Acosta, delivered before Congress on May 1, 1923, an account was given of the work on roads and bridges accomplished in the past year. Construction of or repairs to 136 kilometers of roads were completed; 2 iron bridges were constructed in the national shops, and 6 wooden, 1 masonry, and 2 reinforced-concrete bridges were built, as well as over 60 culverts and small bridges. Of the bridges not yet finished 2 are of masonry and 8 of reinforced concrete. A bridge over the Toro Amarillo River is to connect the Toro Amarillo region with the colony of Río Cuarto, from which a highway will extend to Grecia, 25 kilometers distant, as well as to Venecia and Aguas Zarcas.

Puntarenas sewer contract signed.—The President has signed a contract for the construction of a sewer system in the Municipality of Puntarenas at a cost of \$60,000.

Postal Statistics.—According to the Boletin Postal of the General Post Office Department, during 1922 291 post offices were in operation, in addition to 8 traveling postal agencies, which gave an average of 5 offices to each 1,000 square kilometers and 1 office for each 1.672 inhabitants. During 1922 the Post Office Department handled 5,585,084 pieces of mail.

FOREIGN TRADE.—See page 287.

## CUBA.

TOBACCO CROP.—The Cuban tobacco crop for 1921-22 amo	ounted
to 490,914 bales, distributed as follows:	Bales.
Vuelta Abajo	148, 593 13, 368
Semi Vuelta	60, 072
Matanzas Remedios o Villas (Santa Clara)	94 244 133
Camagüev	2, 968
Oriente.	21, 686
Total	490, 914
(Commerce Reports, July 2.)	

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IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.—The importation of mineral oil to Cuba during the fiscal year 1921–22 amounted to 271,539,917 gallons, of which 171,170,842 gallons were imported from Mexico, the greater part of it being raw petroleum or that used for lighting purposes, nearly all the refined oil, tar amounting to 445,602 kilograms, and asphalt to 242,739 kilograms having been imported from the United States.

The following table shows the classes and grades of oil and oil products and countries from which imported during the same year:

Products.	Cuba.	United States.	Mexico.
Raw petroleum. Gas oil. Oil for lighting. Other raw products. Benzene. Gasoline. Naphtha Kerosene. Other refined products.	1, 024, 081 232, 225, 028 175, 513 74, 619 625, 998 166 556, 631	Gallons. 32,783,606 1,024,081 61,527,671 175,513 74,613 625,998 166 554,457 3,599,615	Gallons. 473, 485 170, 697, 357

# (Commerce Reports, July 2.)

SUGAR PRODUCTION.—According to figures published in *La Discusión* of June 15, on May 31, 1923, the exportation of the sugar crop of 1922–23 amounted to 16,504,834 sacks, weighing 2,357,833 tons, of 2,240 pounds, the stock of sugar in the country on the same date having amounted to 669,543 tons.

The ports of destination and the respective amounts of sugar exported were the following:

Ports.	Bags.	Tons.
North of Cape Hatteras New Orleans Interior of the United States Galveston Savannah Canada South America Europe	10, 539, 681 1, 939, 236 77, 339 334, 615 570, 460 423, 012 11, 304 2, 609, 197	1,505,669 277,034 11,047 47,802 81,494 60,430 1,615 372,742

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN ZULUETA.—In the middle of June the new local telephone service, consisting of 94 telephones, was inaugurated in the town of Zulueta.

International promotion and propaganda.—For the purpose of establishing a direct and constant communication with the merchants and producers in the Republic, or their representatives, the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor has been authorized by the President to organize a section for the international promotion and propaganda of commerce and industry, giving official protection

to any enterprise that will foster commercial relations between Cuba and other countries in order that this commercial campaign may be conducted with success.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Inspection of tobacco for export.—Since May 28 inspection is made in Puerto Plata of 10 per cent of the bales of each shipment of tobacco exported. When the inspector deems it necessary to examine the whole shipment such inspection shall be made, and those packages found in bad condition will be confiscated. The charges for this operation are made to the exporter.

FISHERIES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—A company has been formed in Santo Domingo called "Fisheries of Santo Domingo," for the purpose of catching and marketing fish in the Republic.

## ECUADOR.

NEW ROAD TO SALINAS.—The construction of the new road to Salinas, undertaken by the Guayaquil Automobile Club, is progressing rapidly. The section from Juntas to Salinas is already opened to traffic, and work has been commenced on the section from Guayaquil to Chongón.

RAILROADS.—The technical commission in charge of studying the best route for the Puerto Bolívar-Loja railroad has presented five projects, the one from Puerto Bolívar via Santa Rosa, Zaruma, and Cisne being considered the best, as it is the least costly and most practicable. The cost is estimated at 21,000,000 sucres.

Women factory workers.—The textile factory of the International Credit Co. is beginning to employ women workers. At present there are 50 women employed for cleaning the various parts of the machinery recently received.

Public works in Esmeralda.—On April 23 the Municipal Counsel approved the contract for electric-light plant, sewerage, water works, fire department, and hospital for the port of Esmeralda.

# GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA-SALVADOR ROAD.—The macadamization of the highway from Guatemala City to the border of Salvador is being energetically carried on. Already traffic is utilizing the completed section of 120 kilometers from Guatemala City to Jutiapa, which is in excellent condition.

ZACAPA RAILROAD AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—On May 23, 1923, President Orellana signed the bill passed by the National Legislature granting a contract for the Zacapa Railroad, which is to unite Guatemala with El Salvador.

The legislature also passed bills approving contracts for supplying light and power in Guatemala City and for the building of an electric street railway in the same city.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.—Like Asunción Mita, the towns of Huehuetenango, Salamá, Zacapa, and San Juan Sacatepéquez are to have electric light installed, the Government aiding them financially.

#### HAITI.

Correction of consular invoices to avoid customs fines.—In order to relieve importers of the liability to customs penalties when unintentional irregularities appear in the documents accompanying shipments of merchandise to Haiti, the General Receiver of Customs has recently issued an order that, by giving proper notice at the time of presentation of the customs declarations, all clerical errors, omissions, or differences between the consular invoice and the commercial invoice may be adjusted by the addition of a "post-entry" or "observation" describing the errors or differences. By compliance with the procedure laid out for the presentation of such "observations" in Circular No. 287, importers can now obtain a waiver of the prescribed penalties for clerical errors or irregularities in the documents accompanying shipments to Haiti. (Commerce Reports, June 25, 1923.)

NEW BRIDGE OPENED.—On June 3, 1923, the bridge over the river Mont-Rouis was inaugurated and named "Pont Toussaint Louverture" in honor of a national hero.

NEW MACHINERY FOR CIGARETTE FACTORY.—A cigarette factory in Port au Prince has been improved by the installation of a new machine by which many cigarettes a minute are turned out.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN HAITI.—No tobacco is produced in Haiti, except small patches on farms, although the climate and soil are said to be favorable to tobacco growing. About ninety-five per cent of the tobacco imports are supplied by the United States, mostly leaf tobacco, shipped in drums of 1,000 pounds and half drums of 550 pounds, the latter being the most convenient for local trade. (Commerce Reports, June 25, 1923.)

## HONDURAS.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN HONDURAS.—At present two sugar mills are in operation in Honduras, one established in 1914 at Monte Cristo, in the northern part of the Republic, the other at La Lima, in the Cortes District, established in 1922. Owing to better transportation and general conditions of the land, the northern part of the Republic is better fitted for the growing of cane than the southern part. Production has increased from about 250 tons of granulated sugar in 1910 to 11,000 tons of granulated and 96° raw sugar in 1922. For

1923 there is estimated an output of 40,000 tons of sugar of all grades. (Commerce Reports, July 16, 1923.)

NEW FACTORY ESTABLISHED.—At San Pedro Sula a factory has been established for making trousers. At present there are fifteen sewing machines in operation and six more have been ordered. There is also one cutting machine in operation. All the machinery is operated by electricity. The factory is now filling a large order for the commissariat of the Tela Railroad Co.

Changes in customs tariffs.—See page 291.

## MEXICO.

Railway electrification and construction.—Electrification of the section of the Ferrocarril Mexicano, between Esperanza and Orizaba, 47 kilometers in length, is proceeding rapidly, and will probably be completed by January 1, 1924. The Street Railway, Light & Power Co. of Puebla will furnish the necessary current from its station at Tuxpango, this current to be transformed at a new substation now in process of erection at Maltrata to a direct current of 3,000 volts. Ten electric locomotives have been ordered from the United States to haul the heavy traffic on this line.

The press states that the Department of Communications and Public Works has been authorized by the President to sign a contract with the representative of an English company for constructing a railway from the city of Frontera to Huimanguillo, with a branch to Villahermosa, capital of Tabasco.

The railway from Mexico City to Apasco is to be prolonged to Mixquiahuala, center of a rich agricultural zone in the State of Hidalgo.

GOOD ROADS.—The BULLETIN takes pleasure in reporting the following initiatives and achievements in the field of good roads:

El Universal, an important daily of Mexico City, has started a good roads movement which, it is hoped, will spread throughout the Republic. By the formation of local highway committees, such as exist in the United States, it is expected that public opinion and enterprise will be stimulated. These highway committees, united in the National Highway Association, will, it is planned, have occasional group meetings in Mexico City. "When we promote the organization of highway committees," says El Universal, "we know that we are starting a practically limitless enterprise of the greatest future promise for the country."

An example of what may be done by united private initiative, seconded by government aid, is found in the plans for the highway between Durango and Mazatlán, which will be the realization of a project of 100 years' standing. The chambers of commerce of these two cities started the movement by subscribing 50,000 pesos each, and on their urgent representation the States of Sinaloa and Durango each contributed 100,000 pesos, and the Federal Government 200,000 pesos and the services of highway engineers for the survey and construction of the road. In addition, interested merchants and farmers have raised 80,000 pesos, so that the cost of the road is now practically covered.

In the State of Jalisco, highway committees have been in operation for two years with successful results. The State government offers a uniform subsidy of half the amount raised by individuals, 200,000 pesos having been granted this year, in addition to tools, vehicles, and explosives. The State also provides engineers and audits expenditures. The highways under construction will unite Guadalajara to some of the remote districts of the State.

Zacatecas and Moyahua will soon be united by a State highway 250 kilometers in length, according to the statement of the Governor of Zacatecas.

The Department of Communications of the Federal Government has formulated an extensive plan of highway construction, part of which has been carried out this year as follows: 127 kilometers of the Mexico City-Acapulco road have been built, and 172 kilometers more surveyed; 27 kilometers of the branch from San Gabriel to the caves of Cacahuamilpa have been constructed; and surveys made for the Iguala-Taxco road. In addition, a subsidy of 20,000 pesos has been given for the construction of the road from Chilapa to Zumpango, where it will unite with that from Mexico City to Acapulco.

Radio regulations and fair.—In June the President of the Republic and the Secretary of Communications agreed upon the form of contract which must be signed by persons or companies who have established or wish to establish radiotelephone transmitting stations. These permits, which will be in force until general regulations governing radio communication are established, will be issued only to Mexican citizens by birth or naturalization, and will not allow the senders to use their stations for any kind of correspondence nor in the service of telephonic communications. Authorization from the Department of Communications must also be obtained for the installation of receiving apparatus.

Thousands of persons visited the radio fair held in Mexico City in June under the auspices of the Central Radio League. Besides the exhibits of foreign firms, there was a noteworthy showing of radio-

telephone apparatus constructed by Mexicans.

ZOOTECHNICS DIVISION.—The former bureau of zootechnics of the Department of Agriculture and Promotion has been made a division, thus increasing its scope and usefulness. The competent staff of the division will aid stock raisers in improving their stock and in checking and preventing disease. Sera and vaccines are prepared for animal diseases, and also a serum against snakebite in human beings.

GUATEMALAN AND SALVADOREAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATION.—A few months ago a delegation of distinguished Guatemalans and Salvadoreans made a tour of Mexico with a view to promoting commercial interchange between that country and their own. They brought with them samples of products of their Republics, and were favorably impressed with the articles with which Mexico can supply them.

SILVER PRODUCTION.—According to the Mexican Bureau of Mines, as quoted in the *Revista de Hacienda* for June 30, Mexico led the countries of the world in silver production in 1922, with 2,521,832 kilograms. The next country was the United States, which, according to the Bureau of the Mint, produced 56,240,048 fine ounces (approximately 1,749,234 kilos).

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF ENGINEERS.—This convention will be held in Monterrey in September. The program embraces the following topics: Railroads, highways, irrigation, navigation and ports, construction, mining, petroleum, and general subjects, including deforestation.

Power Commission.—See page 292.

## NICARAGUA.

Banana exports.—According to a report of the United States consul at Bluefields, the quantity of bananas exported from the east coast of Nicaragua during April and May is believed to be the greatest in the history of this industry in the country. During April 331,491 bunches, valued at \$171,928, were shipped, while the May export was 648,497 bunches, valued at \$332,801. During the quarter ended June 30, 1922, the total quantity of bananas exported was 747,524 bunches, valued at \$224,309, figures which show how the industry has grown in a year. If shipments continue at the present rate the total for the quarter ending June 30, 1923, will be nearly 1,000,000 bunches, whereas in 1919 the total stems for the year amounted to only 892,000.

PINE LANDS.—On March 15, 1923, the Nicaraguan Government entered into a contract with an American citizen allowing the latter to purchase 20,000 hectares of land at the rate of 2 cordobas per hectare, for the purpose of cutting the pine on the tract, for which a market is said to exist in the West Indies. The land is on the Atlantic coast, with a small harbor at Braggman's Bluff suitable for ships of 16 feet draft and possessing a new 1,200-foot dock. It will be necessary to build about 30 miles of railroad to operate in the entire tract.

EXPORTS THROUGH BLUFF.—During April the exports through the port of Bluff on the Atlantic coast were 60,198 feet of mahogany, 1,275 ounces of gold bars, 168 live turtles, 86,000 coconuts, and 325,223 bunches of bananas.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.—There has been a satisfactory coffee crop this season, and up to April 8, 7,602,869 kilos (165,192 quintals), or approximately 60 per cent of the crop, had been exported at good prices. France has again assumed the position of principal buyer of Nicaraguan coffee.

Up to April 8 the exports of Nicaraguan sugar amounted to 6,728,000 kilos, and sold at a good price. Sugar manufacture, one of the newer industries, is meeting with success, due to the fertility of the soil, the cheapness of labor, and the increased transportation facilities.

# PANAMA.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.—The Panama Association of Commerce has opened bureaus of information

regarding Panama in New York and Washington. The general manager of these bureaus is Winfield Jones, president of the Southern Trade Congress, the diplomatic representatives cooperating with the bureau.

ICE-CREAM FACTORY.—An American is establishing an ice-cream factory in Colon, for which he has recently purchased in the United States \$30,000 worth of cold storage and other equipment. The factory is expected to produce 300 gallons of ice cream daily, and also ice for the factory's use.

## PARAGUAY.

ELECTRIC PLANT.—On June 3, 1923, an electric-light plant was put into operation in the city of Encarnación, on the Paraná River. The occasion was made one of great celebration by the citizens and local authorities.

Comb and button factory.—A comb and button factory has recently been opened in Asunción to manufacture these articles from native raw material. Most of the machinery, which is of the latest type, was acquired in Europe. The new industry will make use of by-products of the live-stock industry which heretofore have been exported to foreign markets.

RADIOTELEPHONE APPARATUS.—A young telegrapher named Zacarías León, of San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, has invented a receiver called a "radioteleón" suitable for wireless telegraph or wireless telephone reception. It is made out of the native woods, is of simple mechanism and manufacture, and is said to have given satisfactory results in the first tests.

#### PERU.

Foreign commerce.—The total foreign commerce during the first three months of 1923 amounted to Lp. 6,803,951, of which Lp. 2,625,659 corresponded to imports and Lp. 4,178,292 to exports, the customhouse duties collected amounting to Lp. 514,181. (Estadistica del Comercio Exterior del Perú, March, 1923.)

YURIMAGUAS RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC.—Under a contract between the Minister of Public Works and the Huallaga Co. a standard gauge railway will be built from Yurimaguas on the River Huallaga to Paita, Pacasmayo, or some other point between them on the Pacific coast; and two roads, one of which will run from a point on the River Marañón, near the town of Barranca, to the Paranapura River, passing through Jaberos, and the other from a navigable point on the River Huallaga, to Tarapoto and Lamas; or instead of these roads, 60-centimeter railroads following the same routes.

In return for building the above, the Government will grant the Huallaga Co. perpetual ownership of the railways it constructs, and

5,000,000 hectares of land in the Departments of Amazonas, Loreto, and San Martín, north of 8° south latitude. The company is also given certain mining and other rights.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN HUALLAGA.—A contract has been signed by the Director of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, according to which a telegraph service will be established by an American company between Bellavista and Saposoa, capital of the Province of Huallaga.

# SALVADOR.

Salvador-Guatemala Road.—The Ministry of Promotion is hastening the completion of the automobile road from Santa Ana through Candelaria to the Republic of Guatemala, there to join the northern highway of that country.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony.—See page 293.

#### URUGUAY.

Foreign commerce.—According to an official report, as quoted in *La Mañana* for June 13, 1923, imports during the first three months of 1923 amounted to 11,847,326 pesos (customs valuation), and exports to 30,024,080 pesos (actual value), as compared with 9,354,014 pesos and 19,728,173 pesos, respectively, in 1922.

EXPORTATION OF MEAT.—The meat exported during May, 1923, amounted to the following: 123,234 quarters of chilled beef; 48,810 sheep's carcasses; 65,033 cases of canned meat; and 18,518 cases of jerked beef.

Importation of RAW materials and hardware.—A resolution, modifying that of December 13, 1913, on determining the gross weight of imported raw materials and hardware, has been proposed by the Director General of Customs and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. According to this resolution, the gross weight of these articles, when they are not packed, will be increased 15 per cent, with the exception of so-called heavy articles, such as pipes, barbed wire, corrugated iron, ingots, and building material, which on account of their dimensions, weight, volume, etc., are impossible to pack.

Forestry.—In order to enrich the forests and restore the trees which were cut down during the World War, the Minister of War and Marine has ordered new trees to be planted on all military lands.

### VENEZUELA.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—On May 23, 1923, the new electric tramway from Caracas to Catia, a suburb of Caracas, was inaugurated.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—The following facts were stated by the Minister of Public Works in the report he recently presented to Congress:

Progress in the work on the two long roads under construction, the *Gran Carretera Occidental*, connecting Caracas with San Cristóbal, capital of the State of Táchira, and the *Gran Carretera Oriental*, over 1,000 kilometers long, which will cross the States of Aragua, Guárico, Anzoátegui and Bolívar, terminating in Tumeremo, the mining center of the Venezuelan Guiana, is the principal part of the Government road-building program.

Repairs and improvements are being made on the central highway of Táchira, the central highway of Trujillo, the roads from Puerto Cabello to Valencia, San Felipe to Nirgua, Maracay to Ocumare de la Costa, La Guaira to Caracas, Caracas to Guatire, Caracas to Charallave, and Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, where two large suspension bridges have been built over the Palito and Urama Rivers, and also on the roads from Barcelona to Soledad, Cumaná to Cumanacoa, and the central highway from Mérida to the Trujillo-Lara road. On the latter a new bridge has been built over the Tocuyo River, thus connecting with the former road the highway 125 kilometers in length leading from the Tocuyo River to the city of Trujillo. A new road under consideration will extend from Petare to Santa Lucía, cutting through the "Fila de Mariches." This road will afford easy and economical transportation for the great quantities of fruit and excellent woods produced by that fertile region.

Petroleum industry.—According to a report presented by the Minister of Promotion to Congress, the mining prospects in the Republic are encouraging, especially those relating to petroleum.

"With regard to numerous concessions which were granted during former sessions," said the Minister, "some exploring has been done, but although the amount under exploitation is comparatively small, the positive results obtained and the prospect they present show that Venezuela is one of the richest oil countries and promises to be one of the largest reservoirs of oil in the world."



ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES PORT LOAN.—The Argentine Government early in June obtained a loan of £2,500,000 from Baring Bros. & Co., and Morgan & Co., of London, in 5 per cent bonds, placed on the market at 86½ per cent. The proceeds of the loan are to be used in part for the repayment of cash advances made by the Government to the builders of the new port since 1920, and in part for the cancellation of an advance of £500,000 obtained in March for the payment of the external consolidated debt service in London.

CUSTOMS RECEPITS.—The customs receipts for the months of April totaled 31,483,369.91 pesos national currency. The receipts for the four months ended April 30 were 111,036,067.78 pesos national

currency, or 33,970,534.11 pesos more than the receipts for the same period in 1922.

## BRAZIL.

BUDGET FOR 1924.—The estimates for the revenue and expenditures for 1924 recently given in the report of the Minister of Finance are as follows (in contos of reis):

	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Gold . Premium on gold . Paper .	97, 091 339, 818 733, 096	88,570 309,995 1,009,892	8, 521 29, 823	276, 796
Total in paper, 1924	1,170,005	1,408,457	38,344	276, 796 38, 344
Net deficit				238, 452

It is hoped that it will be possible to reduce the expenditures during the year and thus lower the deficit.

#### CHILE.

Inheritance tax.—See page 290. Reconstruction after Earthquake.—See page 290.

### COLOMBIA.

COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE BANK.—On July 1, 1923, the Commercial Mortgage Bank of Bogota commenced business with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos.

# COSTA RICA.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES AND FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the message of the President, read before Congress on May 1, 1923, the revenues for 1922 amounted to 849,555.39 colones more than the budget estimate, and to 1,638,658.78 colones more than the expenditures estimated in the budget, being 1,090,552.27 colones more than the receipts of the previous year. The total revenues were 18,949,825 colones, and expenditures 17,328,944 colones.

The value of the exports was 30,582,313.65 colones, or over half a million gold colones more than the exports of the previous year, exceeding the value of the imports by 12,000,000 gold colones. The chief exports in round numbers were: Coffee, 14,000,000 colones; bananas, 10,000,000 colones; cacao, 2,000,000 colones; and minerals, gold and silver, 1,000,000 colones.

The public debt service was punctually met, and an arrangement made by which the amount annually due will be 2,000,000 colones.

## GUATEMALA.

BUDGET FOR 1924.—The budget of expenditures for the fiscal year, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, is estimated at 351,705,124.99 pesos national currency, as follows:

	Pesos.
Government and Justice	, 767, 380. 00
Treasury and Public Credit	, 390, 933. 08
Promotion	, 306, 986. 28
War	, 440, 557. 88
Public Instruction	, 933, 840.00
Foreign Relations	, 126, 527. 75
Agriculture	, 738, 900. 00

#### HONDURAS.

EXPORT AND IMPORT DUTIES, FOUR MONTHS OF 1923.—According to the *Revista Económica* of June, 1923, the total receipts from export and import duties, including the 5 per cent gold surcharge, for the first four months of 1923, was 1,432,646 silver pesos.

## MEXICO.

# MEXICAN DEBT PLAN.—The Financial Journal says:

Important details of the plan for the readjustment of debt of the United States of Mexico have been made public in a notice issued on behalf of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico to holders of the bonds, notes, and other securities of the Mexican Government included in the agreement of June 16, 1922, between the Mexican Government and the international committee. A call for deposits of the securities will be issued shortly.

Under the terms of the agreement the Mexican Government has undertaken to set aside a minimum cash fund for current interest requirements of 30,000,000 pesos (\$15,000,000 United States gold) during the calendar year of 1923, and increasing by 5,000,000 pesos (\$2,500,000 United States gold) per annum for the ensuing four years, bringing the annual fund up to 50,000,000 pesos (\$25,000,000 United States gold) in the fifth year. Out of this fund certain payments in cash are to be made to the bondholders. The difference, if any, between the full interest on the bonds and the amounts provided to be paid in cash is to be dealt with in 20-year scrip not bearing any interest, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, for the balance of 15 years.

The call was issued on July 9, 1923, and includes 28 different issues besides the 4 per cent gold bonds of 1904 and the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent gold bonds of the Institution for the Encouragement of Irrigation for the Development of Agriculture.

## PANAMA.

Panama Road Loan.—In May, 1923, Secretary of the Treasury Morales placed a loan for the Government of Panama with New York bankers, amounting to \$4,500,000 at 5½ per cent annual interest to run for 30 years, and secured by the interest on the constitutional funds and the disposable portion of the annuity paid by the United States for the Panama Canal. The amortization begins during the first year with the payment of \$33,500, increasing gradually in

proportion to the diminution of the interest up to 1944. From then on, the interest of the constitutional funds and the total of the canal annuity payments will be used for the payment of the interest and amortization. The bonds, which were dated June 1, 1923, were placed on the market at  $97\frac{1}{2}$ . The proceeds are to be used chiefly for highway construction.

# PARAGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The customs receipts of Asunción for the month of May amounted to 74,427.16 pesos gold and 5,224,580.98 pesos legal currency, which gives a total of 8,395,922.27 pesos legal currency. According to the press, these are the largest customs receipts for Asunción yet recorded for one month.

## PERU.

BUDGET FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Government has negotiated with a syndicate, under the direction of the Italian Bank, for a loan of Lp. 400,000, which will be applied to street paving, an aqueduct and other sanitary improvements that will be made in the capital and the provinces. The text of this contract was published in *The West Coast Leader*, of Lima, Peru, on May 23, 1923.

#### VENEZUELA.

TREASURY RESERVE AND NATIONAL DEBT.—On April 15, 1923, the Treasury reserves amounted to 48,000,000 bolivars as compared to 34,695,655.73 bolivars on June 1, 1922.

On December 31, 1922, the state of the national debt was as follows:

National internal consolidated debt at 3 per cent annual interest:	Bolivars.
In circulation	42, 436, 115. 43
Inscribed	2, 098, 652. 50
Treasury bonds	349, 102. 13
National debt at 3 per cent annual interest:	
Diplomatic conventions	8, 425, 791. 61
Spanish certificates	
Diplomatic debt at 3 per cent annual interest, emission of 1905	
Total	114, 803, 091, 67

The amortizations and cancellations effected during the 14 years between January 1, 1909, and December 31, 1922, amounted to 118,177,401.60 bolivars, and the payment of expenses and other debts connected with the national debt to 140,202,983.87 bolivars, distributed as follows:

	DOLLARIS.
Interest	67, 108, 789. 12
Amortization	77, 488, 525. 32
Expenses	1, 605, 669. 43

(From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, El Universal, Caracas, May 26, 1923.)

Customhouse, consular, and internal revenue.—According to the report presented by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, as quoted in the *Nuevo Diario* for May 26, 1923, in 1922 the customhouse and consular revenue amounted to 34,814,727.10 bolivars as against 26,127,543.46 bolivars in 1921, and the internal revenue to 46,068,421.20 bolivars as against 39,178,353.68 bolivars in 1921.



Members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.—To fill the vacancies in the Brazilian representation on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague caused by the deaths of Dr. Ulabdino do Amaral, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, and Dr. Ruy Barbosa, the President has appointed the following members: Dr. Alfredo Bernardes da Silva, professor of civil law in the Law School of Rio de Janeiro, formerly president of the Law Institute; Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, president of the Brazilian delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States, professor of international law in the Law School of Minas Geraes at Bello Horizonte. and Minister of Public Works during the administration of President Wencesláo Braz; and Dr. Manoel Pedro Villaboim, professor of administrative law in the Law School of São Paulo, formerly for some time a representative of São Paulo in the Federal House of Representatives. The fourth member of the Brazilian group is, as before, Dr. Clovis Bevilaqua.

#### CHILE.

Inheritance Tax.—Law No. 3929, which abrogates Law No. 2982 of February, 1915, regulates the tax to be paid on gifts and assignments made because of death, establishing a rate of from 2 to 10 per cent, according to the degree of relationship of the legatee to the legator and other classifications. The law also provides for certain exemptions, the valuation of property, and other measures necessary for the execution of the law.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER EARTHQUAKE.—By Law No. 3926, the sum of 3,500,000 pesos is appropriated to assist in the reconstruction of private buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of last November, this sum to form the capital of an aid bank, which will be administered by the council of the Mortgage Credit Bank.

The bank is authorized to issue bonds for money to be loaned to residents of Atacama and Coquimbo, the total amount not to exceed 15,000,000 pesos. Part of the service of these bonds will be met from the bank capital and the rest by the interest on the loans. Such loans will not be made for the erection or repair of any buildings which, in the judgment of the council of the Mortgage Credit Bank, do not conform to proper standards of hygiene and safety.

EXPORTATION OF IRON AND ZINC.—By a presidential decree of April 4, 1923, the exportation of zinc and used iron is prohibited.

## CUBA.

FISHING AND FORESTRY REGULATIONS.—Regulations for the preservation of fish in the waters of the Republic, and forestry regulations for the conservation and protection of the forests were recently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, the complete text being published in the *Gaceta Oficial* for May 28, 1923.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Commission to Study the Boundary Question.—A technical commission, composed of Dr. Moises García Mella, Gustavo A. Díaz, and Dr. Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, has been named to study the boundary question between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

MUNICIPAL TAX ON PROPERTY.—Since June 1, 1923, a municipal tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the appraised value has been levied on all lands situated within the city limits of Santo Domingo, and on any permanent improvements on these lands. This tax shall be paid annually in United States currency, or the equivalent in national money at the current rate of exchange.

### ECUADOR.

Consular service.—By executive decree of April 28, 1923, all Ecuadorian consuls are required to deposit in the Société de la Banque, or in one of its agencies, all fees received and to give an immediate account to the Minister of the Treasury.

#### HONDURAS.

Changes in customs tariffs.—By decree No. 82 of March 29, 1923, the National Congress removed the basic customs duties from all automotive vehicles for a period of five years. The exemption covers spare parts and tires. Free entry for motor cycles was formerly granted upon application to the Minister of Finance. Motor cars have been exempt for some time through executive order. (Consular report.)

#### MEXICO.

AID TO HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS.—A presidential decree issued in June grants exemption from taxes to members of the Postal Colony Society or other groups of employees or workers in the Federal District forming cooperative housing associations. The exemption is in force from September 1, 1923, to February 28, 1925.

Power commission.—A permanent consultative commission of five members called the Commission for Promotion and Control of the Power Generation Industry, under the Department of Agriculture and Promotion and that of Industry and Commerce, was created by a presidential resolution published in the *Diario Oficial* for June 2, 1923.

#### PERU.

Taxes on imported cattle.—By law No. 4574 a tax of Lp. 3 has been levied on every head of cattle imported, but a tax of only 5 soles on cattle imported through the Department of Piura for that department. Pure-bred animals for breeding purposes will be imported free of charge.

The proceeds of these taxes will be applied to the construction of a suitable building for cattle shows; the purchase of pure-bred cattle, to be acclimatized and sold to the cattle breeders at cost price; the establishment of experimental zootechnic stations; the upkeep of the microbiological laboratory and the development of sera and vaccines; and the establishment of a quarantine station at the port of Callao.

## SALVADOR.

STOCK BRANDING.—A decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 4, 1923, to the effect that within two years from May 1, 1923, all cattle brands in the Republic must be changed to the plan known as "Rational system of progressive numbers for stock marks or brands."

Legal museum.—A legal museum is to be formed in the library of the School of Jurisprudence and Social Sciences as an aid to its courses. The museum will contain documents, as far as possible originals, on different legal questions in civil and criminal courts.

Public Instruction financial office for the Department of Public Instruction as a section of the general treasury, subject also to the Ministry of Public Instruction. The revenues from various specified sources are to be collected and expended by the financial office, after authorization by the Ministry of Public Education, for the erection of schoolhouses, the purchase of school supplies, and in general for the promotion of public instruction in all its branches. The decree provides that contracts for schoolhouse construction are to be let by public bid.

FIRE INSURANCE.—A decree of May 16, 1923, provided that the city of San Salvador be empowered to offer fire insurance at the

rate of 2 per cent in danger zones and 1 per cent in other places, the Republic guaranteeing a credit of 500,000 colones. Foreign companies which still wish to operate in the country at the same rate as above must each place a guaranty fund of not less than 500,000 colones in one of the banks of the capital or acquire real property of equal value in the country. They will also be taxed a sufficient amount to maintain the fire company and other fire protection in the capital.

AMENDMENT TO MINING CODE.—On May 11, 1923, a decree was issued which inserts in article 12 of the Mining Code the words "of nitrates and salts of potassium"; and which changes article 13 to the following: "The mineral products of the nature of earth, such as siliceous stone, building stone, sand, clay, magnesium deposits, limestone and lime deposits of all kinds, and chloride of sodium belong to the owner of the land in which they are found." These substances were not before defined in the law.

Wireless telegraphy and wireless telegraphy.—A decree was issued on May 1, 1923, regulating the use of wireless telegraphy and telephony in Salvador. The Government reserves the exclusive right to maintain the necessary public stations in both services, but will grant concessions to individuals to operate within the prescribed regulations stations for scientific purposes or for pleasure. The full decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 12, 1923.



## BRAZIL-ITALY.

Convention on immigration and labor.—On May 26, 1923, the President signed the decree sanctioning the convention just named, which was signed in Rome on October 8, 1921, and ratifications of which were exchanged in the same city on March 7, 1923. The convention reserves the power to draw up a treaty on immigration and labor and for equal rights for the citizens of both countries in matters pertaining to industrial accident laws, as well as methods for promoting immigration and the treatment of immigrant laborers. (Gazeta da Bolsa, June 4, 1923.)

577 24—23—Bull. 3——3

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Opium convention ratified.—On April 26, 1923, the Provisional President of the Republic ratified the opium convention, signed at The Hague January 23, 1912. (Gaceta Oficial, May 19, 1923.)

## GUATEMALA-FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION RATIFIED.—The commercial convention signed by plenipotentiaries of France and Guatemala on July 28, 1922, in Guatemala City, was ratified by the President of Guatemala on April 30, 1923, after passage by the legislature on April 27. It was published in full in the *Guatemalteco* of May 7, 1923, and became effective on May 8, 1923.

# NICARAGUA-CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN conference.—The general treaty of peace and amity, the conventions for the establishment of an international Central American tribunal; the unification of protective laws for workmen and laborers; the limitation of armaments; the establishment of permanent Central American commissions; extradition; the preparation of projects of electoral legislation; the establishment of stations for agricultural experiments and animal industries; the reciprocal exchange of Central American students; and the practice of the liberal professions; and a declaration by the delegations of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica that the Spanish text of the treaties and conventions concluded in the conference of Central American affairs is the only official text, all signed by the plenipotentiaries of the five Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and the convention for the establishment of free trade signed by the plenipotentiaries of the four Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, have been ratified by the President of the Republic, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The first three were promulgated on March 15 and the others on March 16, 1923. (La Gaceta, April 25 and 30, May 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, and 22, 1923.) A protocol affecting the convention relative to the establishment of an International Central American Tribunal and a protocol concluded between the United States of America and the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica relative to the same tribunal were published in La Gaceta May 23, 1923.



#### ARGENTINA.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB GIRLS.—On May 25 the National Institute for Deaf and Dumb Girls in Buenos Aires held a celebration in honor of the national holiday and of the visit of Sr. Oscar Scarone, director of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb of Montevideo. Officials of the Department of Public Instruction were present, as well as the Uruguayan Minister, Sr. Daniel Muñoz. The first part of the program included the presentation of a medal by the Uruguayan educator to the principal of the Argentine school, Señora de Madrazo, commemorating the establishment along similar lines of a school for the deaf and dumb in Uruguay, this presentation being a tribute to the educational work of Señora de Madrazo for the deaf and dumb in Uruguay. Later, diplomas were given to girl graduates, who upon entering the institution had not the power of speech, but after 8 years had learned to talk and were trained in some useful occupation.

## CHILE.

TECHNICAL EVENING SCHOOL.—The students of civil engineering and mining of the University of Chile maintain an evening school for Santiago workers in which the following courses are taught: Electricity, industrial chemistry, automobiles, construction, machinery, linear drawing, arithmetic, algebra, accounting, resistance of materials, and mechanics.

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF A NORMAL SCHOOL.—On June 15 the José Abelardo Núñez Normal School of Santiago celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of its founding. Its first principal was the celebrated Argentine educator, Sarmiento, then enjoying the hospitality of Chile. The present principal is Sr. Maximiliano Salas Marchant, who has worthily carried on the traditions of the school.

President of National Student Federation.—On June 17 of this year Sr. Sergio Amunátegui was elected president of the National Student Federation.

## COSTA RICA.

Scholarships for Foreign Service School of Georgetown University.—The *Gaceta Oficial*, of May 24, 1923, publishes information concerning scholarships in the School of Foreign Service in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The courses cover

world trade, maritime transportation, political science and economy, international law, the diplomatic service, and the consular service.

As was announced in the Bulletin, the University offers a fouryear scholarship to a student from each of the Latin American Republics.

## ECUADOR.

School Map.—The school map of Ecuador prepared by Sr. Tufiño, which is being printed in Germany, according to late reports is already in press. This promises to be one of the best Ecuadorian school maps, owing to the careful tracing of the mountain ranges and hydrography of the country. The size will be 184 by 240 centimeters.

## MEXICO.

REGIONAL SCHOOL, SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACAN.—This school, already in operation for some time, will be officially inaugurated in September by Sr. Ramón P. de Negri, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Both children and adults work in the morning at practical agricultural tasks for which the teachers received instruction in the winter courses. (See page 237 of this issue.)

Improved methods of making pottery are also taught, objects of this kind finding a ready sale among the tourists visiting the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan. Afternoons are devoted to the study of elementary subjects, including the history of the region from the earliest times, thus making the students acquainted with their own historical background.

Mexican school drawing discussed in United States.—Sr. Adolfo Best Maugard, chief of the school drawing bureau of the Department of Education, has been invited by the University of California to speak on the teaching of drawing in Mexican schools, especially in its relation to popular art. He also addressed the National Education Association of the United States at its meeting in June.

FEDERAL AID TO STATES.—According to a report by Sr. Torres Rivas, chief of the school division of the Federal Department of Education, the sum of 2,826,437 persons was assigned in this year's budget of the department to the maintenance of schools in the various States, but in some cases the amount allowed was increased. The number of schools thus maintained is 1,537.

A large number of outline courses of study for children and adults has been distributed among teachers.

The purpose of the normal schools has been altered so that it is now stated as follows: Normal schools should prepare teachers sound in body, sufficiently educated to teach, and with the ability necessary to make agricultural and industrial occupations the pivot of their instruction.

## PANAMA.

Second-class normal school for interior.—Decree No. 22, of May 22, establishes an extra course in the public school of Aguadulce, comprising the studies of the first year of the normal school course. Previously those young people in the Provinces who wished to take up advanced studies had to come to the city of Panama to do so, but the school in Aguadulce will be easily accessible to residents of three Provinces.

SIX MONTHS' FOREIGN STUDY FOR TEACHERS.—By Decree No. 24, 1923, teachers of the national schools are permitted to have six months' foreign study in their special subjects. They will be absent from their schools only three months, for which their salary will be paid as usual, as the rest of the time coincides with the vacation period. Teachers are to be advised one year in advance of their opportunity to go, so that they may make proper preparation. The Government has not provided funds for these study periods other than the advance of four months' salary as traveling expenses, to be repaid later in small deductions from their salary.

#### PARAGUAY.

Classes in Guaraní.—On June 1, 1923, the Gymnasio Paraguayo opened classes in Guaraní, established under the auspices of the Association of Guaraní Culture, recently founded. Members of the association, as well as others interested in the Guaraní Indian language, may attend the classes. The association plans to form a library of works in the Guaraní language and to hold regular meetings to plan for a literary competition in which prizes will be offered for the best Guaraní works.

DEATH OF DON CLETO ROMERO.—On June 24, 1923, Don Cleto Romero, a well-known and beloved Paraguayan educator, died. He passed 30 years as professor of trigonometry and geometry in the National College, and in the latter years, as director of the school, he still continued to lecture to his classes. He filled the post of director of the office of engineers with honor, was the author of several books, and made the map of Paraguay now used in all the public schools of the country.

# PERU.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS.—Congress has approved a decree on the designation of students who will be educated at the expense of the Government in foreign countries, and the requirements which the aspirants must fulfill. The full text of this decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* for May 16, 1923.

Peruvian-Argentine reciprocity.—According to a resolution dictated by the National Council of Education, a school in Lima will be named "Argentine Republic School No. 438," and photographs of Manco Capac, Brigadier Pumacahua, Francisco Antonio de Zena, José Olaya, Marshal Ramón Castilla, Miguel Grau, and Francisco Bolognese, presented to the Peruvian Republic school in Ruenos Aires, to reciprocate the tribute paid by Argentina, which has named some of her schools after the Hispanic American countries.

Grant of land to University of San Marcos.—By law 467 a grant of land, measuring 218,240 square meters, on Leguía Avenue,

Lima, has been made to the University of San Marcos.

Houses for teachers.—The President of the Association of Teachers of Secondary Instruction has announced that the Government offers to build suitable detached houses on Mejía Avenue, in one of the best residential sections in Lima, to be sold to the teachers of the secondary schools on the installment plan.

## URUGUAY.

Practical course in radiography.—In the early part of June the director of the radiography section of the School of Medicine in Montevideo opened a course of weekly lectures on the following subjects: Radiography of the cranium, interpretation of X-ray plates, diagnosis by means of radiographs of affections of the cranium, and diagnosis by radiographs of diseases of the ear.

LIBRARY CONNECTED WITH THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—In this library, which is connected with the secondary schools of Montevideo and contains more books for study and consultation than any other library in the Republic, 28,099 books were read or consulted during May, 1923, 14,984 of which were read at the library and 13,115 circulated. This library has recently received 3,000 new volumes on scientific, technical, and other subjects.

TEACHERS' LIBRARY.—The circulating section and reading room were attended during 1922 by the following readers and students: 4,208 men, 5,994 women, 3,029 teachers, and 7,173 students, 14,089 books having been read or consulted; and the children's department was visited by 4,232 boys and 96 girls who read or consulted 4,337 volumes.

# VENEZUELA.

EDUCATION.—In the education section of the recent report presented by the Minister of Instruction to Congress, he states that the Government has endeavored not only to promote education and open a wide field to scientific study by providing the Central University with competent professors and modern equipment, but to give great impetus to physical culture, which he believes will prove beneficial

to the progress of the country. He states, furthermore, that special attention will be given to branches of study connected with the exploitation of the country's natural resources and agriculture, cattle raising, and mining, and recommends the establishment of good institutions for that purpose, the Federal Government having already taken steps preliminary to building an agricultural school in Caracas.



ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS BENEFIT SOCIETY.—A group of Italian residents of Argentina has formed an association to aid Italian immigrants in medical, legal, professional, and other ways. The society received from the Government a grant of land in Buenos Aires on which to erect a building to house their offices and impoverished persons whom they repatriate. The corner stone of the building was laid in July and the edifice will be completed in two years.

# BOLIVIA.

School charity fund.—The principal of the private school for girls in the Sopocachi section of La Paz has started a voluntary monthly collection among the pupils for the purpose of collecting funds to help care for the foundlings in charge of the Child Welfare Society, the first remittance having been made in April of this year.

Help for poor students.—The principals of the schools and colleges of Cochabamba have been authorized by the rector to organize societies to assist poor students who have not the necessary funds to finish their course. For this purpose voluntary collections will be made among the pupils.

### BRAZIL.

BABY SHOW.—Under the auspices of the Institute for the Protection of Infancy in Ribeirão Preto, in the State of São Paulo, due to the efforts of the director of the institution, a baby show was held on May 13 in which prizes were given to the best developed and most healthy babies.

Yellow fever disappearing in Brazil.—In the month of May Dr. George H. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was a visitor in Rio de Janeiro where, as guest of honor of the Current

Events Club, he spoke of the campaign against yellow fever. He first traced the early stages of the battle before and after the discovery of the mosquito as the agent of transmission. He went on to say that the curve on the yellow-fever chart which showed the reduction in Rio de Janeiro of the disease from 1,000 cases to none, due to the efforts of Oswaldo Cruz, is one of the marvels in the history of public health work. The Brazilian Government has now decided to wipe out the last vestiges of the disease in Northern Brazil and he has no doubt of its entire success, in view of its accomplishments in Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

#### CHILE.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The report of the Santiago reform school for boys states that in the five years since it has been established 11,149 boys have passed through its hands. In 1922 the farm connected with the school produced products which were sold for 10,563 pesos, in addition to those used in the school, which were valued at 4,875 pesos.

Santiago Polyclinic.—Two years ago a women's society for the protection of workers established a clinic, which since that time has given much-appreciated medical and surgical care to workers and their families, under the supervision of specialists in surgery, affections of the eye, diseases of women and children, and other experts. Many hypodermic injections are given to patients needing such treatment. The number of patients visiting the clinic yearly is approximately 2,000.

Workers' housing at a naval base.—El Mercurio of Santiago reported in June that it was expected that the plans of Captain Acevedo, commandant of the naval base at Talcahuano, for workers' housing at that base would shortly become law, after some slight modifications of the bill as originally passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The plans include 238 houses, 2 schools, a building for the cooperative store, one for theatrical performances, lectures, and a library, water, lighting and sewer systems, roads and gardens.

School dental clinic.—Supported by the voluntary contributions of professors, instructors, and students in the Dental School of Santiago, a dental clinic for children was opened on June 23 and named in memory of Arturo Sierra, long an honored professor in that school.

Delegates to International Conference.—The Government of Chile sent as delegates to the Second American International Conference of Mutual Benefit Societies and Social Welfare, which met in Rio de Janeiro in July, Sr. M. L. Rocuant, Sr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, Chief of the Labor Bureau and professor of Social Economy in the University of Chile, and Sr. Oscar Parrao, chief of the mutual

benefit and social welfare section of that bureau and secretary general of the Social Labor Congress. The delegates were especially commissioned by the Minister of Industry to study social problems and their treatment in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Women's Antituberculosis Association.—This association, of which Sra. Ana Swinburn de Jordán, its founder, is president, is now more than 20 years old. Its purpose is not only to afford proper treatment to tuberculous patients in its two dispensaries and to care for them at home, but also to educate the public in regard to the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Doctor Villagra is giving a series of popular lectures to this end.

#### COLOMBIA.

LABORERS' SOCIETY.—There has been organized, recently, in Bogotá a laborers' society (Círculo de Obreros), the object of which is to improve the economic, intellectual, and moral conditions of the laboring class. The society is organized in four sections, one section composed of workingmen, another of working women, the other two sections consisting of supporting members, both men and women. Each of these divisions is under the control of a board of directors. The following data are taken from the director's report:

Among the benefits the society has procured for its members is a savings account, where small deposits as low as 5 cents are received. With the funds thus collected and the donations of the supporting members, the society has purchased a large tract of land where it has built 96 houses, each one consisting of 3 rooms, hall and kitchen, with a garden 20 meters long. These homes rent for 2 pesos a month.

At the cooperative stores articles and provisions can be purchased at cost price.

There is also a mutual aid fund for sickness, in which the laborer makes a deposit of 5 cents a week, receiving during an illness 30 cents per day for a period of 3 months.

On the death of a member, a fund is raised to cover the funeral expenses, each member contributing 10 cents.

An employment bureau is maintained to help the men obtain work.

The society takes an active interest in developing education amongst young people, and has established several schools, both day and evening. School restaurants have been provided where, for 2 cents a day, the children are served breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Night classes are held for young men, and they are encouraged to improve themselves intellectually, both by study and by conversation with well-educated persons.

One of the fundamental things for improving conditions among the laboring class is educating and instructing the women along proper lines. With this purpose in view, girls over 14 years are taught domestic science, farming, dairy work, and poultry raising, as well as book work.

Moreover, there are classes in music and declamation, drill for the children's battalion, lectures on Sundays for adults, a circulating library, and a bulletin published by the society.

Ladies interested in welfare work hold receptions in their homes on Sundays for young men and women, so they may become acquainted under proper conditions. Through the "caja dotal," or marriage fund, young couples desiring to marry are provided with the necessary means to enable them to start housekeeping.

SAN VICENTE HOSPITAL IN MEDELLÍN.—A well planned hospital is under construction in the city of Medellin, with accommodations for 500 patients. The total cost of the buildings, which will occupy an area of 130,000 meters, is estimated at 1,000,000 pesos.

NATIONAL RED CROSS CLINIC.—A series of lectures is being developed at the clinic in Bogotá. One on child welfare is delivered every Wednesday. On Fridays a course in nursing is given, having a regular attendance of 12 pupils, who are taught general anatomy and physiology. They are also being instructed in first aid to the injured and in the performance of minor operations, such as a nurse might be called upon to perform. In the near future these voluntary nurses will compose the first center of nurses of the Colombian Red Cross. Lectures for men are given on Saturday of every week.

## COSTA RICA.

Homage to Clara Barton.—On June 2, 1923, the Costa Rican Red Cross held a civic celebration in San José in honor of the memory of Clara Barton, a founder of the American Red Cross and president of that society from 1881 to 1905. The exercises were attended by the President of the Republic, cabinet ministers and other officials, delegations from the sanitary brigade of the Red Cross, the Junior Red Cross, and various schools. The ceremonies included the playing of the national anthem, the marking of the Clara Barton tree addresses, and the singing of the Red Cross hymn.

## CUBA.

CHILD HYGIENE INSTITUTE.—The inauguration of the Child Hygiene Institute, which was established for the purpose of giving free medical treatment and instruction in modern methods of the care of women and children took place at the end of June in Santiago de Cuba.

Psychiatric clinic for women.—The modern building intended for the San José Psychiatric Clinic for women is nearing completion. It is near La Esperanza sanatorium in Habana.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

REFORM SCHOOL.—The judicial authorities in Santo Domingo plan to establish a reform school for minors in one of the buildings of the national penitentiary of Nigua.

Home for the aged.—In Santiago the Asilo San Rafael, a home for old people of both sexes, has been opened, with accommodations for 20 women and 10 men. The funds necessary to maintain this asylum will be obtained through collections made by the ladies who compose the board.

REGULATIONS FORBIDDING BEGGING IN THE STREETS.—The Municipality of Santiago has issued regulations by which begging is forbidden within the city limits. Persons desiring help should register at the health office as beggars, and such persons will be obliged to remain secluded in the asylum to be opened by the health department. This asylum will be maintained by contributions from charity associations.

## ECUADOR.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—The training school for nurses, founded in Guayaquil by the society "José Joaquín de Olmedo," was opened on June 1 under the direction of Dr. Juan B. Arzube Cordero. The tuition is free, and at the end of the course, which is both practical and theoretical, the society will award diplomas.

ECUADORIAN RED CROSS.—On April 10, 1923, the international committee of the Red Cross gave official recognition to the Ecuadorian Red Cross, founded November 14, 1910, as a new member of the international organization. The Quito Chapter proposes to open a dispensary, which will have in connection with it a corps of visiting nurses, to aid poor families and teach them hygienic living. The training course for nurses, already started by Dr. Isidro Ayora, will be under the direction of a registered trained nurse from the United States. Many society ladies of Quito have enrolled in these courses to receive the practical and theoretical training for nurses. The members of the society which maintains the child health center have also expressed their desire to take this training in cooperation with the Red Cross.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.—Of the 150 lepers in the Lazaretto at Pifo who have been treated by Dr. Gualberto Arcos with chaulmoogra oil, 40 are said to have been cured; after certain bacteriological examinations, if all signs of the Hansen microbe have disappeared, they will be dismissed from the hospital. Dr. Arcos has published several reports on this subject.

Sports.—A marathon race has been run in Quito for the first time, this difficult feat being accomplished by Alberto J. Jaramillo, a young Ecuadorian. There is said to be no record of this distance, 42.750 kilometers, ever having been run at so great an altitude as Quito's, 2,800 meters above sea level.

#### GUATEMALA.

PRESIDENT OF UPPER HEALTH COUNCIL.—Dr. José Azurdia, who has returned to Guatemala after 15 years' stay in England, has been appointed president of the upper health council.

#### MEXICO.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS.—In spite of the fact that up to June 16 there had been no case of yellow fever in Mexico this year, the Department of Public Health is continuing its preventive measures with unabated zeal. Three Mexican physicians are studying yellow fever microbiology under Dr. Noguchi of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

A course for sanitary inspectors was given in Vera Cruz in June, under Dr. E. T. Baughn, chief of port sanitary service, Sr. Manuel Macías, one of the veterans in the fight against yellow fever, and Sr. Gabriel Garzón Sosa, who studied in the public health school of Johns Hopkins University.

The Upper Council of Public Health has launched an intensive campaign against cancer, a disease which the council states is causing an increasing number of deaths in Mexico.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has promised its cooperation in a campaign against hookworm, having sent an expert to make a preliminary survey on which the later work will be based.

Prison conference—At the invitation of Sr. Celestino Gasca, Governor of the Federal District, representatives of the States and other interested persons were invited to convene in Mexico City from August 25 to 31 for a discussion of the prison system. The committee on arrangements was as follows: Sr. Lic. Medellín Astos, chairman, Dr. José Torres Torija, Sr. Lic. Teófilo Olea y Leyva, Col. Teodoro E. Villegas, and Prof. David Pablo Boder.

Sociological society.—At its first meeting in Mexico City on June 26, the Mexican Sociological Society elected the following officers: Honorary president, Sr. René Worms; president, Sr. Lic. Antonio Caso, professor of philosophy in the National University; first vice president, Sr. Emilio Rabasa; second vice president, Sr. Ezequiel A. Chávez; and secretary general, Sr. Lic. Luis Chico y Goerne.

Pan American League for the Advancement of Women.—The first convention of the Mexican section of the league was held in May, with an enthusiastic attendance from all parts of the Republic. According to the reports of the delegates, 75 per cent of Mexican women support or contribute to the support of their homes. Sr. Ramón P. de Negri, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said to some of the delegates who called upon him:

The sentiment of social elevation and human progress belongs to woman equally with man. Therefore sympathetic approval is due the women who in our time (still overcast with the shadows of tremendous spiritual and economic slavery) have launched such a movement as this convention of women, opening new breaches

through which the woman of the future, free from present impediments, may make her way \* \* \*. After all, human beings have a right to liberty.

(The Bulletin hopes to give later a more extended notice of this conference.)

## PANAMA.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.—This organization, which is the national branch of the Pan American League for the Advancement of Women, is working for general social welfare, its most immediate aims being to furnish 500 hungry school children with breakfast; to be represented on the board of motion-picture censors; and through its special commission, to urge upon the Government the establishment of a juvenile court.

The Association has proposed the calling of a women's conference in Panama City on October 12, 1923, to promote closer relations among the women of the American continents.

## PARAGUAY.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION SENDS DR. STRODE.—During the latter part of June, 1923, Dr. George Strode, bacteriologist of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived in Asunción to direct the antihookworm campaign throughout Paraguay.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.—Upon the suggestion of the president of the central committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross, the Junior Red Cross was founded in the latter part of June with the cooperation of the school authorities. The new institution will teach children health habits, the ideal of peace, a better understanding of the duties of solidarity, mutual aid and respect between young people in Paraguay and in other nations.

Concepción Red Cross.—A group of ranch-owners, merchants, women, and girls of Concepción donated a sum of money to the Red Cross for its use.

### URUGUAY.

URUGUAYAN RED CROSS.—The Red Cross Central Committee has approved the foundation of the Rocha branch, which was opened on June 1, 1923.

## VENEZUELA.

GENERAL RED CROSS CLINIC.—The activities of the general venereal clinic in Caracas, from the date of its establishment about three and one-half years ago, up to April 30 included the treatment of 10,846 patients and application of 7,124 injections of different kinds.



#### ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE INDEPENDENCE DAY.—National Independence Day, May 25, was celebrated all over the country and in the Argentine diplomatic posts or wherever Argentinians are found abroad, with great enthusiasm. The program followed in Buenos Aires included a parade reviewed by the President, school exercises, illumination of the city at night, a Te Deum sung in the church and attended by the Congress, and many other manifestations of patriotism. This was the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of Argentine Independence.

## BOLIVIA.

Repair of sidewalks.—By order of the municipality of La Paz all property owners in the city are obliged to repair the sidewalks in front of their respective houses.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—The Government proposes to open an aviation school in Cochabamba.

New Weekly.—"New Era" is the name of a new weekly illustrated magazine, published in La Paz. The first number appeared last May.

NEW MEMBER OF LA PAZ GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Dr. Alberto de Villegas has been received as an active member of the Geographic Society of La Paz. Doctor Villegas also belongs to the Society of Americanists of Paris, being the only Bolivian member of that institution.

# BRAZIL.

Embassy in Japan.—By a decree of April 30, 1923, President Bernardes elevated the Brazilian legation in Japan to the rank of embassy.

# COSTA RICA.

Benavente.—Sr. Jacinto Benavente, the famous Spanish dramatist and author, arrived in Costa Rica with his theatrical company the latter part of June, and was most cordially received.

#### CUBA.

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY.—On June 14, 1923, a public reception was held at the National Academy of History 306

in Habana, in honor of Don Joaquín Llaverías y Martínez, director of the national archives and noted historian, who was elected member of the academy.

## ECUADOR.

VISIT OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.—In May of the present year Rear Admiral Cole, United States Navy, arrived in Guayaquil aboard the cruiser *Birmingham* on a visit. Rear Admiral Cole and the officers of the *Birmingham* received many attentions from the governor of the province and were entertained both in Guayaquil and Quito by the American colony.

TECHNICAL COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PICHINCHA.—The Minister of Public Instruction has named a commission to make a geological, meteorological, and topographical study of the volcano of Mount Pichincha.

#### GUATEMALA.

Carnegie Institution expedition in Guatemala.—An expedition from the Carnegie Institution, which left New Orleans in February, 1923, for certain Maya cities in the Department of Petén, Guatemala, returned late in May. It was the purpose of the expedition to determine accurately the geographic positions by latitude and longitude and the altitudes of these cities. The scientists have also mapped the Peninsula of Tayasal and the surrounding lake region and have determined magnetic variations at various points. The personnel of the expedition consisted of Mr. Oliver Ricketson, jr., Mr. W. A. Love of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the institution, and Mr. Jerome O. Kilmartin of the United States Geological Survey. Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, in charge of the field work of the institution in Middle American archeology, has also been in Guatemala, though working in another section of the country.

## MEXICO.

CENTENARY OF NATIONAL MUSEUM.—The National Museum is preparing to celebrate on March 18, 1925, the centenary of its foundation by Don Guadalupe Victoria, first President of the Republic.

DEATH OF GENERAL TERRAZAS.—Gen. Luis Terrazas, three times Governor of the State of Chihuahua, who was said to be at one time owner of more than half the land in the State, died June 15, 1923, at the age of 95 years.

## PANAMA.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN TROPICAL AMERICA.—Professor Hitchcock of the Institute for Research in Tropical America recently spent several days in Panama to investigate places of interest to

scientists, as the institute considers that the conditions are unusually favorable for the development of biological research in Panama. One is the island of Barro Colorado in Gatún Lake, recently set aside by the Canal Zone Governor for scientific purposes. It is covered with forest and contains about 3,000 acres, rising to an altitude of 537 feet. It is 1½ miles from the station of Frijoles on the Panama Railroad. The institute is desirous of building a field station here for visiting scientists.

A tract of land on the bay near the Gorgas Memorial Institute has recently been set aside for a marine biological laboratory by President Porras.

## PERU.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JUAN DE DIOS SALAZAR Y ÓYARZÁBAL.—On May 31, Dr. J. de Dios Salazar y Oyarzábal, deputy from Huancané and envoy extraordinary to the centennial celebration in Brazil, was buried in Lima with all the honors due a minister of state.



# REPORTS RECEIVED TO JULY 1, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1923.	
Argentine import duty on leather gloves	May 4	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Cereal prices, week ending May 3, 1923.  Destination of Argentina's principal exports from Jan. 1 to May	May 11 May 14	Do. Do.
3, 1923. Presidential message to Congress on May 7, 1923. Reduction of Buenos Aires tramway fares.	do	Do. Do.
Six new lighting plants in Cordoba	May 15	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL.		
Estimate of 1923-24 Brazilian sugar crop	May 15	Thos. H. Bevan, consul at
Movements of vessels and freight at Recife, week ending May 16, 1923.	May 18	C. R. Cameron, consul at
Opening date of the International Mutual Welfare Congress post- poned until July 15, 1923.	May 20	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Report on general conditions	May 22	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at
Declared exports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States during the first four months of 1923.	May 23	A. Gaulin.
Report on mineral deposits and industries (manganese)	May 24	Do.
CHILE.		
Clothing factory for Antofagasta	May 1	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Antofagasta.
Exports from Antofagasta during April, 1923.  Commerce of Tarapaea for April, 1923.	May 2 May 7	Do. Richard P. Butrick, vice con-
Imports at Antofagasta during Apr.l, 1923. Summary of Chilean imports and exports for calendar year 1922.	May 8 May 15	sul at Iquique. Ben C. Matthews. C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.

# Reports received to July 1, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COLOMBIA.  Increase in Colombian import tariff	1923. May 5 May 9 May 10 June 5	Maurice L. Stafford consu at Barranquilla. Leroy R. Sawyer, consul at Cartagena. Do. Maurice L. Stafford.
COSTA RICA.		
April report on commerce and industr'es	May 7	Henry S. Waterman, consulat San José.
Pineapples in Costa Rıca	May 10	John James Meily, consul a Port Limon.
Market for photographic supplies.  Tax on foreign bills of exchange.	May 28 June 5	Henry S. Waterman.
CUBA.		
Cuban market for athletic goods	May 29	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consugeneral at Habana:
Market for windmills	June 6	Charles Forman, consul as Nueva Gerona.
Report on commerce and industries for May, 1923	June 7	Wm. A. Smale, vice consul a Mantanzas.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		A. L. Carlotte C.
Annual report on the commerce and industries for the year 1922.	Mar. 14	Charles Bridgham Hosmer consul at Santo Domingo.
Agitation for American Chamber of Commerce in the Republic. Prospective development of the Republic's fisheries	May 19 May 28	Do. Do.
ECUADOR.		
General economic review of Ecuador during 1922	May 9	Frederick W. Goding, consugeneral at Guayaquil.
March report on commerce and industries.  Porto Bolivar-Loja Railroad.	May 14 May 18	Do. Do.
GUATEMALA.		
April, 1923, report on commerce and industries	May 18	Arthur C. Frost, consul a
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year 1922	May 25	Guatemala City. Do.
NICARAGUA.		
Development of pine area in Nicaragua	May 30	William W. Heard, consul at
Exports of bananas from Nicaragua	May 31	Bluefields. Do.
PANAMA.		
Compilation of tables showing imports and exports for 1922	May 1	George Orr, consul at Pan-
Excerpts from the April report on commerce and industries	May 10	ama City. Do.
SALVADOR.		
New municipal market in San Salvador	May 10	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
Reforming article 318 of the commercial code  VENEZUELA.	May 31	Do.
Exportation of coffee and cacao through the port of La Guaira for	May 15	Thomas W. Voetter, consul
1922. Coffee shipments from Maracaibo for April and May, 1923	June 5	at Caracas.  John O. Sanders, consultat  Maracaibo.



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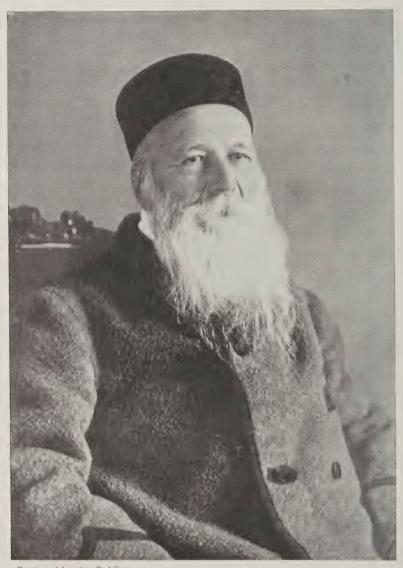
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#### THE RED CROSS IN THE AMERICAS.

The League of Red Cross Societies: Origin, Activities, and Purposes  By Sir Claude H. Hill, Director General, the League of Red Cross Societies.	323
Interamerican Conference of Red Cross Societies	331
A Vision Realized	341
The American Red Cross To-day.  Compiled by members of the American Red Cross staff, Washington, D. C.	343
High Peaks in the History of the American Red Cross.  By Sarah Elizabeth Pickett, editorial staff of the publicity service, American Red Cross.	353
The Junior Red Cross To-day.  By W. S. Gard, staff of American Junior Red Cross, Washington D. C.	375
The Red Cross in Hispano-America.	381

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Courtesy of American Red Cross.

 ${\tt JEAN\ HENRI\ DUNANT}.$  The original founder of the Geneva Red Cross Society.



VOL. LVII.

OCTOBER, 1923.

NO. 4

## THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES :.

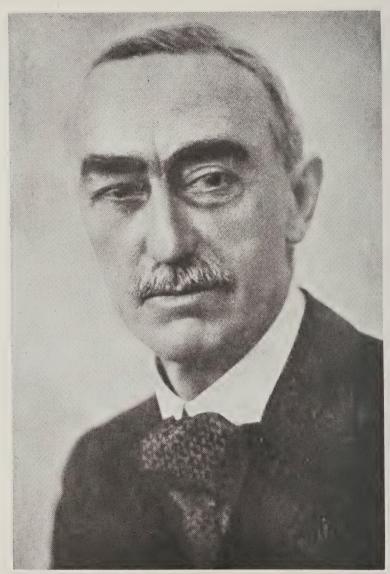
ORIGIN, ACTIVITIES, AND PURPOSE.

#### By Sir Claude H. Hill,

Director General, The League of Red Cross Societies.

LMOST from the beginning of Red Cross history, when national societies were organized to carry out the purposes to which governments and peoples bound themselves in signing the Geneva Convention of 1864, there has been discussion of the possibility of creating an international federation of these societies. The Geneva committee, which was formed in 1863 at the instigation of Henry Dunant and has been a self-perpetuating organization of citizens of Geneva since that date, has continued to act as custodian of the principles of the Red Cross, and of the treaties which have been signed for the purpose of rendering war more humane. The first of these treaties, the Geneva Convention of 1864, owed its existence to the initiative of Dunant and his colleagues. The international Red Cross conferences, of which 10 have met in the past 58 years, have been summoned by this committee and it is recognized as the authority to adjudicate upon the statutes of newly created national societies and to facilitate their humanitarian work in time of war.

The proposal to federate the national organizations for more effective cooperation was brought up incidentally on several occasions; but it was not until the great development of Red Cross work had resulted from the war of 1914–1918 that definite action was taken. In 1919,



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

 ${\bf SIR} \ \ {\bf CLAUDE} \ \ {\bf HILL}.$  President of the International League of Red Cross Societies.

on the initiative of Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, the Red Cross societies of the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan founded the League of Red Cross Societies. The purpose of the league, which to-day comprises 46 national Red Cross societies, is to maintain in time of peace the enthusiasm and devotion displayed during the war by the national Red Cross societies in the relief of human suffering, and to utilize this great force for the purposes stated in article 2 of the articles of association of the league, as follows:

(1) To encourage and promote in every country in the world the establishment and development of a duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organization having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world, and to secure the cooperation of such organizations for these purposes.

(2) To promote the welfare of mankind by furnishing a medium for bringing within the reach of all the peoples the benefits to be derived from present known facts and new contributions to science and medical knowledge and their application.

(3) To furnish a medium for coordinating relief work in case of great national or international calamities.

The league had been in existence for three years, during which experiments and investigations of every kind were pursued by its secretariat, before the general council at its second meeting in March, 1922, was able to formulate a specific program in conformity with these general purposes. The general council then directed the attention of the national Red Cross societies to "the pressing need which exists at the present time to create among all classes an intelligent demand for better health conditions and an increasing knowledge of the means of securing them"; and recommended to them "the adoption of peace-time programs aimed specially at meeting this need through the development, with the cooperation of the league's secretariat, of popular health instruction, public health nursing, and Junior Red Cross organization; the latter constituting in the judgment of the council a specially valuable means of securing the education of the coming generation in health matters, as part of its general purpose of instilling into children at the most impressionable age the spirit of service which lies at the basis of the Red Cross ideal."

The resolution from which the foregoing extracts are quoted represents the considered and unanimous judgment of the Red Cross societies belonging to the league as to the lines upon which the Red Cross can at the present time render the most useful service to humanity.

The control of the affairs of the league is vested in a general council and a board of governors. The general council meets at least once every two years, and consists of not more than five delegates from each national Red Cross society belonging to the league. Each Red

Cross society's delegation has one vote at the general council. All Red Cross societies duly recognized by the international committee of Geneva are eligible for membership in the league. The board of governors, which meets at least once every year, consists of representatives of each of the five founder societies, ten nominees of societies designated by the general council, and the director general and secretary general of the league. The board elects its own chairman. The director general is the chief executive officer of the league, and is nominated by the board of governors. The secretary general is appointed by the director general. The secretariat, of which the director general is the head, comprises a staff of about 50 persons of various nationalities. Besides the offices of the director general, secretary general, and treasurer general, with the necessary clerical assistance, it includes an organization branch consisting of divisions of organization, publications and health, and special divisions of nursing; Junior Red Cross, child welfare, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases. The secretariat, which was originally established at Geneva, was transferred to Paris in 1922 in accordance with the decision of the general council at its meeting in March of that year, Paris affording a more convenient center for extensive international activities. The expenses of the activities of the secretariat are met by contributions from the national Red Cross societies belonging to the league. Up to the present time, the greater part of these expenses has been borne by the American Red Cross, which in 1919 voted a substantial sum to constitute a guaranty fund during the first years of the league's existence. Duly audited accounts are published annually.

The prime function of the secretariat is to assist national Red Cross societies to develop their organization and membership, and the peace-time activities best calculated to improve health, prevent disease, and mitigate suffering in their respective countries, by means not at variance with their several national traditions, and in cooperation so far as possible with governmental and other agencies. The secretariat has established close cooperative relationship with the health section of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, and other bodies such as the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Union for Combating Tuberculosis, and the Association Internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance. It has been instrumental in stimulating the formation of International Union for Combating Venereal Diseases, and conducts the secretariat work of that organization. Relations with the international committee in Geneva are maintained by the intermediary of a joint council constituted in April, 1921, in which members of the committee and of the league's secretariat meet periodically to determine the policy to be followed



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

MISS CLARA BARTON.

Founder and first president of the American Red Cross, now deceased. (From a portrait made about 1875.)

in regard to questions of interest to both bodies, and to avoid duplication of work. The joint council gives special attention to disasters the magnitude of which demands international relief measures.

The secretariat maintains contact with national Red Cross societies by means of correspondence and by constant visits of members of the league staff to national societies and of officers of these societies to the secretariat of the league. In addition to the biennial meetings of the general council, group conferences are periodically organized by the secretariat to secure an exchange of views and experiences between representatives of national societies with similar geographical and economic problems, and social conditions.

The First Oriental Conference was held in Bangkok in November, 1922, and was attended by representatives of nine member societies and several international organizations, such as the League of Nations and the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Representatives of nine societies of eastern Europe met in conference in Warsaw in April, 1923. Both these conferences passed resolutions approving the program of work of the league and charged the secretariat with definite mandates to aid individual member societies to develop their health activities. The conference to be held at Buenos Aires will be the third of these regional meetings.

The secretariat publishes a monthly review in English, French, and Spanish, entitled *The World's Health*, with a total circulation of 17,000 copies, and also issues to member societies and to such persons as are directly interested a monthly information circular in the same three languages containing detailed notes regarding its own activities and those of member societies. With this circular are included each month one or two popular articles on health subjects, which are available for reproduction by Red Cross societies in their own publications or in the press. Articles published by the league secretariat have been quoted or reproduced in other publications more than 8,000 times.

During 1920–21 the *International Journal of Public Health* was published by the secretariat in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, but the publication of this organ had to be discontinued for reasons of economy.

In addition to its periodical publications the secretariat prepares and issues special pamphlets when requested to do so by any member society or when a specific need arises. Eight such pamphlets, some of them in nine languages, have so far appeared.

A small library of standard works dealing with Red Cross questions, public health, and related topics has been assembled in the offices of the secretariat, which also maintains collections of health propaganda material of all kinds—cinematograph films (about 100), posters,

pamphlets (1,500 in 17 different languages), etc. These collections are at the disposal of national Red Cross societies belonging to the league.

The league has been directly instrumental in securing the organization or recognition of national Red Cross societies in 11 countries where no recognized independent Red Cross societies previously existed. Membership of 10 societies has been increased, and direct assistance has been given by the secretariat to 25 in formulating and launching their peace-time program. Almost all national Red Cross societies have now assumed responsibility for extensive activities in the public health field in time of peace. In almost every case these activities are of a specifically educational character, aimed at affording to the masses of the people the opportunity of appreciating the advantages of hygienic habits, of teaching them what hygiene is, and of preparing them to use the hygienic equipment already at their disposal and to demand more. The division of health has given special attention to the question of mobile health propaganda units. One such unit, launched in Czechoslovakia in 1921, enabled 400 lectures to be given to a total of 160,000 persons. This demonstration led to the establishment of two such units on a permanent basis by the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross. A similar unit was set up in Poland in 1922 and reached an even larger public; in this case the American Red Cross, the Polish Red Cross, and the league secretariat all cooperated in the work. The nursing division of the secretariat has organized an international course in London for teachers of public health nursing, at which 49 nurses from 31 different countries have been or are being trained in nursing and public health work; in at least six of these countries public health nursing was previously unknown.

The division of venereal diseases organized in 1921 three conferences at which experts from eastern, western, and northern European countries respectively were enabled to exchange views and formulate principles of antivenereal work. The tuberculosis division has now become the secretariat of the International Union for Combating Tuberculosis. The child welfare division in collaboration with the Lady Muriel Paget Missions in eastern Europe has given a stimulus to child welfare work in Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and particularly in Czechoslovakia and Rumania. In these and other eastern European countries the league secretariat cooperated in the child welfare program carried on by the American Red Cross Commission in Europe until the withdrawal of the latter in 1922. Twenty-five Red Cross societies, with the assistance of the Junior Red Cross division of the league's secretariat, have organized, or are now organizing, junior sections for the purpose "of inculcating in the school children of their several countries the ideal of peace and the practice of service, especially in relation to the care of their own health and that of others, the understanding and acceptance of human and civic responsibility, and the cultivation of a spirit of friendly helpfulness toward other children in all countries."

The purposes of the League of Red Cross societies are incontestably worth attaining. If the results already secured appear to give reasonable promise of future success, the essential means to this end is the enrollment under the banner of the Red Cross of all those who want a healthier and a better world, and are prepared to devote time, money, or service to this purpose. The power of the great educational movement, for which the League of Red Cross societies is working, represents the sum total of the strength of national Red Cross societies, and the strength of national Red Cross societies depends upon the support which local Red Cross sections can command. A Red Cross society can attain its maximum effectiveness only when every citizen is a member of the local section of his national Red Cross society, taking an enlightened interest in the humanitarian purposes for which the Red Cross exists, and ready to give personal service in the cause of their realization.



### INTERAMERICAN CON-FERENCE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES :: :: ::

BUENOS AIRES, NOVEMBER 25 TO DECEMBER 6, 1923.

HE IDEA of Red Cross regional conferences under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies continues triumphantly on its way. The first conference of this kind was held at Bangkok, Siam, attended by representatives from seven national societies in the Far East. An eastern European regional conference has just closed at Warsaw, Poland. The third regional conference will be of the Red Cross societies of the Western Hemisphere, to open at Buenos Aires on November 25, 1923. Twelve countries have already decided to participate. The American National Red Cross will be represented by Judge John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Central Committee, Col. Ernest P. Bicknell, vice-chairman in charge of the Foreign Operations of that body, and Arthur W. Dunn, National Director, Junior Red Cross.

It is believed that after problems have been discussed on broad lines by the general council of the league regional conferences for the discussion and study of details of local application, by groups of neighboring countries with the same geographic and economic interests, will be extremely profitable. Such conferences facilitate the exchange of ideas between national Red Cross societies having similar problems, and give the secretariat of the league useful guidance as to the best methods of acting as intermediary and as a central organ of information and organization. Further than this, these regional conferences establish personal relations between neighboring countries and go far toward the establishment of a practical fellowship in Red Cross work. From present indications, the coming conference at Buenos Aires will start a new day for Red Cross in Latin America.

The program is as follows:

#### PLACE AND DATE.

The First Pan American Red Cross Conference, which is to be organized by the league in conformity with resolution 9 of the general council (held in Geneva, March, 1922), will be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, November, 25, 1923.



Photos by H. G. Olds, Buenos Aires.

THE CAPITOL, BUENOS AIRES.

This splendid structure is built somewhat on the style of the Capitol at Washington, and fronts on the Plaza Congreso. In the foreground is shown the artistic monument which was erected to commemorate the meeting of the First Congress after the declaration of independence, in 1810, and that of the Congress of Tucuman in 1816.



EAST FRONT OF "LA CASA ROSADA" OR THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE BUENOS AIRES. The "White House" of Argentina.

#### DELEGATES.

All Red Cross societies on the American Continent are invited to take part in this First Pan American Red Cross Conference. Each society may name three official delegates, at least one of whom should be familiar with questions of public health.

The national Red Cross societies may also invite, if they choose, additional delegates to represent at the conference the health authorities of their countries and the governmental and private institutions carrying on work of a character similar to that of the Red Cross. Invitations will also be sent by the secretariat of the league to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Pan American Union, the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as to certain Red Cross societies of other countries and to other institutions interested in the problems which will be discussed. Delegates of these organizations will be unofficial.

The League of Red Cross Societies will be represented probably by a member of the board of governors, a member of the medical advisory board, and by the director general, or his representative, accompanied by one or two members of the secretariat.

Each of the Red Cross societies which will take part in the conference is requested to prepare a report resuming all its activities and its experience in public health work, in organization problems, and in the administration of relief. It is very desirable that 100 copies of each report should be sent to the secretariat of the league at least three months before the date fixed for the conference.

Reports prepared by the secretariat of the league will be sent to the delegates at least three months in advance of the date set for the meeting.

The opening session of the conference will be held on November 25 and the closing on December 6.

The conference will probably be divided into two commissions, one for the study of questions of Red Cross organization and the other for the examination of health problems.

The official languages will be Spanish and English. The proceedings and documents of the conference will be published in both languages. Delegates who desire to use Portuguese or other languages can present their reports in those languages and in speaking can make use of their own language if they so desire.

#### PROGRAM.

- (1) Organization problems of national Red Cross societies: Methods for increasing the number of members and the national societies' resources.
  - (2) The rôle of national Red Cross societies in relation to:
    - (a) Governmental authorities.
    - (b) The official health services.
    - (c) Governmental and private institutions having philanthropic or health objectives.
- (3) The adaptation to American conditions of the decisions voted by the second general council of the league with regard to:
  - (a) Public health nursing.
  - (b) Child welfare.
  - (c) Popular health instruction.
  - (d) The Junior Red Cross.
  - (4) The rôle of the Red Cross in the campaign against:
    - (a) Venereal diseases.
    - (b) Malaria.
    - (c) Hookworm disease.
    - (d) Yellow fever.
    - (e) Tuberculosis.
    - (f) Any other ailments peculiar to the continent.

In the consideration of these questions will be discussed the possibility of coordinated action to exterminate the diseases and plagues common to all the countries of the American Continent.

- (5) The possibility of establishing in America a Pan American Red Cross Federation and an office of the league having as its purpose the facilitating of the interchange of information and experience between the American societies, the coordination of the efforts of the national societies in case of disasters, etc. This question includes consideration of the location of any such league office, the exact definition of its functions, and the organization of the proposed federation.
- (6) Subjects proposed by the national Red Cross societies or by the delegates.

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THE FAMOUS PLAZA DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES.

The Plaza de Mayo is historically the oldest and most interesting of the many beautiful parks of the city. It has an area of 17,446 square meters (187,718 square feet) laid out in gardens filled with trees, shrubs, and semitropical plants, and is further ornamented with statues and monuments. Among the important buildings grouped about it are the "Casa Rosada" or dovernment Palace, the Cathedral, the Banco de la Nación, and the Municipal Building. It forms one terminus of the great Avenida de Mayo, the other being at the Plaza Congreso.



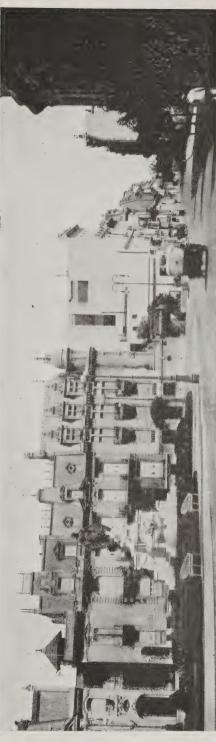


Photo by H. G. Olds, Buenos Aires.

VIEWS OF BUENOS AIRES.

Upper: The Plaza San Martin, located in the northeastern section of the city, is one of the most popular small parks. Its chief ornamental feature is a fine statue of Gen. San Martin, shown in the left center. Lower: The Avenida Alvear, a splendid boulevard which leads out to Palermo, the suburb in which are located the botanical and zoological gardens. The Avenida is lined on both sides by handsome residences and is the fashionable driven ay of the city.







SECTIONS OF THE GREAT DOCKS AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

Upper: South Dock, looking down the rows of ships on either side loading and unloading cargo. Center: The "grain battery" from which thousands of tons of wheat and other grains are shipped annually to foreign markets. Lower: Scene from the deck of a departing ocean liner.



ONE OF THE MANY MODERN HOTELS IN BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aircs is well supplied with hotels, many of them having all the luxurious appointments and efficient service of the best hostelries of the United States and Europe. Rates in the first-class hotels are about the same as those of similar places in New York, while cheaper accommodations may be found in many that are less pretentious.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

HENRY P. DAVISON.

Former chairman of the War Council, American Red Cross, and the first chairman of the Governing Board, League of Red Cross Societies, now deceased. To his vision and initiative this great Red Cross federation is due.

### A VISION REALIZED

N MAY 6, 1922, three years almost to a day after the foundation of the League of Red Cross Societies, Henry P. Davison, to whose vision and initiative this great Red Cross federation is due, died at the early age of 55.

Mr. Davison, however, lived to see the first stage toward the realization of his vision brought to a conclusion, and to learn that the Red Cross societies of the world had rallied to his conception of constituting themselves into a great permanent force working continuously in peace and war for the alleviation of human suffering.

The recommendations of the general council of the League of Red Cross Societies pointed toward the adoption by these societies of peace-time programs, aimed at increasing the resources actually and potentially at their disposal, and maintaining the interest and support of the public, so that they might not only contribute effectually to the alleviation of human suffering in normal times, but also be better equipped thereby to fulfill the fundamental duty incumbent upon them in time of war. The chief means recommended to this end by the council were the development of Red Cross organizations upon democratic lines, the development of junior membership, the organization of popular health instruction upon an extensive scale, and the institution and improvement of public health nursing services.

It will not be possible, until a certain time has elapsed, to judge of the success of the efforts made by the different Red Cross societies to carry the program thus formulated into practical effect. It is significant that new Red Cross societies are being formed, not only in the new states which owe their formation or their resurrection to the Great War, but also in countries which until now had held aloof from the Red Cross fraternity. Many of these new societies have as their first object the undertaking of activities in line with the recommendations of the general council of the league, above mentioned.

It is also of happy augury that a general desire has manifested itself on the part of a number of societies to hold regional conferences to discuss Red Cross peace-time activities, adapting these to their respective geographical, economic, and social conditions. The first of these was held in Bangkok, Siam, in November, 1922; the second at Warsaw in April, 1923, and the third will open at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on November 25, 1923.

Cooperation and coordination are ideals which Red Cross societies have always sought to attain, and these regional conferences constitute a most important step toward this attainment.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

Formerly General Counsel of the U. S. Shipping Board, Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson's administration, and appointed by President Harding as chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee, which important position Judge Payne holds without salary, devoting his entire time to Red Cross work.

# THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO-DAY :: ::

thousand members in 1914, grew in an incredibly short period after the United States entered the World War into a society of 20,000,000 members able to raise in less than two weeks a sum of \$170,000,000. It is not the purpose of this article to tell the story of the war activities of this society, but to show how its forces have been rallied to meet present needs. The activities of the Red Cross to-day include work for disabled ex-service men and their families, service to the Regular Army and Navy, disaster relief, first aid, life-saving, enrollment of nurses, public health nursing, home hygiene and care of the sick, nutrition service, and the Junior Red Cross.

#### WORK FOR DISABLED VETERANS.

The American Red Cross spent nationally and through its chapters, for disabled veterans and their families, from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1923, more than \$163,000,000. In all its work the priority of the needs of these veterans and their families is always recognized. For the Regular Army and Navy the Red Cross acts in accord with the military and naval authorities, as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy.

#### THE NURSING SERVICE.

During the war the Red Cross recruited 19,877 trained nurses to stand behind the men who fought in France and those who suffered in hospitals at home. To-day it maintains a reserve nursing corps of nearly 40,000 trained nurses, available in emergency to the Army, Navy, United States Public Health Service, and Veterans' Bureau. The nursing service is the source of the nurse supply for such Red Cross activities as assisting in disasters, epidemic control, chapter public health nursing, and the instruction of home hygiene and care of the sick classes.

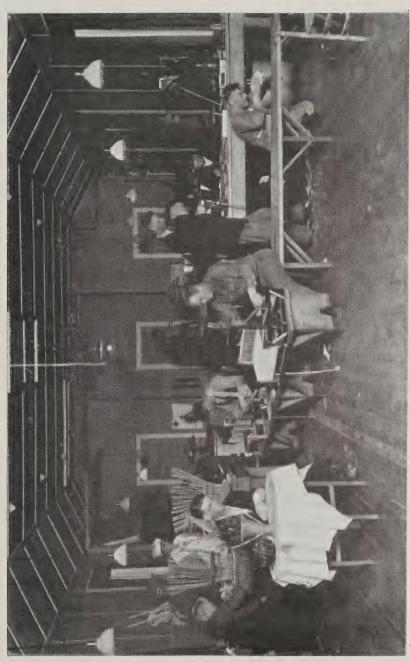
#### HEALTH PROGRAM INDORSED BY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Of paramount importance in the carrying out of its peace-time health program is the seal of approval which has been given the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compiled by members of the American Red Cross staff, Washington, D. C.



RED CROSS CONVALESCENT HOUSE, NAVAL HOSPITAL, BREMERTON, STATE OF WASHINGTON. The convalescent wounded are shown in the recreation hall engaged in reading, conversation, and quiet games.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

CONVALESCENT WOUNDED LEARNING USEFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Basketry, leather work, clay modeling, knitting, toy making, etc., are taught by the American Red Cross section devoted to this work.

Red Cross by eminent American physicians, surgeons, and health experts. These experts, who form the Red Cross health advisory committee, have suggested a plan whereby the American Red Cross may help to raise the health standards of the Nation.

Expansion of the Red Cross to include in its permanent membership from 10 to 20 per cent of the population is recommended by the committee, which included Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore; Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, noted surgeon and medical writer; Dr. Fred B. Lund, of Boston, practicing surgeon; Dr. George Morris Piersol, of Philadelphia, editor American Journal of Medical Science; Dr. John H. J. Upham, Columbus, Ohio, member of the house of delegates, American Medical Association; and Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale University. The late Dr. Herman M. Biggs, of New York, State health commissioner and director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, also served on the committee.

In addition to urging a stronger program of health education, the committee expressed strong approval of the following existing Red Cross services:

- 1. The organization of classes in home hygiene and care of the sick.
- 2. Organization of classes in nutrition.
- 3. Organization of classes in first aid and life-saving.
- 4. The health phases of the Junior Red Cross program, such as (a) the development of personal health habits; (b) participation in a school health program; (c) participation in community health programs.
- 5. The enrollment of properly qualified nurses under the nursing service.
- 6. The organized development of public health nursing in rural and semirural districts.
- 7. Assistance in the development and standardization of public-health nurses through loans, scholarships, etc.
- 8. The development of machinery for the coordination at one central point of the work of various local health agencies.
- 9. Cooperation on a national scale with such organizations as the National Health Council, for the purpose of furthering the coordination of voluntary public health activities.

## THE PUBLIC-HEALTH NURSE.

One of the chief contributions that the American Red Cross has made to the American people is the public-health nurse. She is working to-day in every State in the Union, preaching a gospel of disease prevention and good health for everyone. Under the direc-



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

ASSISTANCE TO IMMIGRANTS.

A canteen worker in the Immigration Service giving fresh milk to a little Portuguese immigrant girl. The engraving shows the type of immigrant who is assisted by the Red Cross on their arrival in the United States.



Photograph by American Red Cross.

## HOME HYGIENE SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

A demonstration in a parochial school of nursing procedure and in giving the baby his bath. A Red Cross nurse instructor supervises the work.



Photograph by American Red Cross.

## "HOW TO EAT TO KEEP WELL."

A class in nutrition work in the Chicago Chapter. This instruction is adapted to four types: Children, girls in business, in industry, and housewives. The Nutrition Service of the Red Cross also sends a visiting dietitian into poor families to plan the diet for both sick and well.

tion of the chapters, 1,075 of these nurses are at work in communities where there are no other health agencies. During a recent three-month period, public-health nurses made 339,881 home visits, inspected 603,606 public-school children, and made 38,799 visits to schools.

## HOME HYGIENE AND CARE OF THE SICK.

In its fight against disease the Red Cross has found no more potent weapon than its courses in home hygiene and care of the sick. In the crowded high schools for girls, in the schools for the blind, among the Piute women on the Pyramid Rock Reservation in Nevada—wherever the need arises these classes have been formed. Since 1914, 304,427 certificates have been issued to women and girls completing the course—42,656 of them during the past year.

## NUTRITION SERVICE.

The nutrition service of the Red Cross is being developed in response to the general awakening to the need for more intelligent application of the principles of nutrition in everyday life. Physicians' examinations have shown that about 20 per cent of the school children of the country are below normal weight for height and age. To aid in correcting this situation the nutrition service has developed three chapter activities—nutrition classes for undernourished children, hot luncheons for schools, and a course in food selection for mothers. During the year 1921–22 approximately 1,800 nutrition classes were conducted, with an enrollment of 105,000. The classes included groups of children, mothers, grade teachers, social workers, women and girls in industry and business. During that period 21,000 home visits were made by chapter nutrition workers.

## DISASTER RELIEF.

Since 1881 the American Red Cross has administered more than \$20,000,000 in disaster relief; and last year in 72 disasters in the United States and abroad \$1,441,486 were expended.

In last year's Red Cross work, too, fell the relief of nearly 1,000,000 refugees thrown into Greece by the debacle in Asia Minor. This operation cost \$2,610,000.

## FIRST AID AND LIFE-SAVING.

Because accidents kill more people in one year in the United States than cancer, the Red Cross has placed first aid and life-saving high in its ideal of service. Prepared to meet the emergency, the trained graduate of a Red Cross course has often been able to prevent deformity and even death by knowing what to do before the doctor



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS LIFE-SAVING CORPS, COAST GUARD DIVISION NO. 1, JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER.

Resuscitation drill in cases of drowning.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID TO BOY SCOUT OFFICERS,

comes. Railroad systems, manufacturing and industrial corporations, realizing the value of first aid, have, through the cooperation of the Red Cross, made it a part of the training of their employees. Since this service was begun, 175,000 persons have completed the first-aid course; of these 5,000 completed it last year.

To reduce the loss of life by drowning, the American Red Cross has enrolled 29,274 trained volunteer life-savers, of whom 10,643 are men, 6,875 women, and 11,756 from the ranks of the Junior American Red Cross.

## JUNIOR AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The children have played a large part in the history of the American Red Cross. Banded together to share in the tremendous work of the World War, they are now nearly 5,000,000 strong, with almost 24,000 school auxiliaries. Through instruction in the beauty and sacredness of unselfish service, these children are being prepared for a healthy and enlightened citizenship. Over a million of these are enrolled in the Philippine Islands.

61008—23—Bull, 4——3



Drawn by A. M. Upjohn. Copyright by American Red Cross,



Drawn by Miss A. M. Upjohn.

"I COME TO SERVE."

One of the four effective posters used by the American Red Cross in its 1923 campaign for members.

# HIGH PEAKS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS :: :: :: ::

## By SARAH ELIZABETH PICKETT,

Editorial staff of the publicity service, American Red Cross.

RENCHED in amber sunlight the year around, with picturesque hill villages silhouetted against the blue Mediterranean sky and cities set on crescent beaches upon which idly lap the waters of the bluer Mediterranean Sea, lies the island of Sicily. Across the Straits of Messina is the Italian Province of Calabria. For centuries their natural beauty has made both places play spots of the world, yet the nature which gave them this beauty visited on them the greatest cataclysm of modern times.

On December 28, 1908, violent tremors seized the earth and waters about the Straits of Messina. In a few hours the cities of Messina, in Sicily, and Reggio, in Calabria, were shaken into ruins. Fifty towns and communes on both sides of the straits were destroyed, some by earthquake, others by tidal waves which rushed tumultuously up the shores. In the Messina disaster, as the Sicilian and Calabrian catastrophe was popularly termed, it was estimated that 200,000 persons were killed. The majority of these were struck by falling timbers and masonry and were buried, many of them still living, under the crumbling buildings. Over a million others were rendered homeless. Terrorized by the cities crashing over their heads and the earth reeling under their feet, some fled to distant towns. Others stayed where misfortune had first stricken them down.

In Messina and Reggio the inhabitants seemed shocked out of all ability or ambition to start life anew. With limply folded hands and an almost oriental acceptance of their fate, they sat in refugee camps established on the beaches or stood patiently in bread lines or went poking about among the twisted ruins of their homes or curiously watched the Italian soldiers dig out a mutilated body and carry it to the quays where other bodies lay covered and waiting burial at sea. The routine of business and pleasure was paralyzed, military police ruled the cities, there was no food to be had except in bread lines, and over the ruins hung the stench of the unburied dead.

To victims of the Italian disaster came sympathy and help from citizens of many nations. The Congress of the United States immediately appropriated \$800,000 for Messina sufferers, and through the American Red Cross the American people contributed \$985,300 more which was also expended in disaster relief. Four days after the earthquake the American Red Cross cabled to the Italian Red Cross the first installment of a gift totaling \$350,000. It was felt that the Italian Red Cross, with its personnel already operating on the scene of the disaster, could spend its money more swiftly and efficiently than could American Red Cross officials in Washington, D. C.

The next phase of American relief in Messina consisted in loading three ships with American supplies and dispatching them at once to



Photograph by American Red Cross.

AN AMERICAN RED CROSS REFUGEE CAMP.

For use in time of national or regional disaster.

the straits. Two of these, the *Celtic* and the *Culgoa*, were ships of the United States Navy and carried supplies which had been purchased by expending \$300,000 of the United States congressional fund. The third ship, the *Bayern*, flew the Red Cross flag in addition to the Stars and Stripes. It had been chartered on January 4 at Genoa by a group of American diplomats and citizens then resident in Rome. This group later resolved itself into the American Relief Committee, with the then American ambassador to Italy as chairman, and to it for appropriate disbursal was intrusted the majority of American Red Cross funds for Italian sufferers.

Within 60 hours the *Bayern* sailed for Messina. Relief work was well organized there, so the Italian authorities sent her up and down

the Calabrian and Sicilian shores to distribute aid to the destitute and starving refugees then living as best they could in small towns. By the time the supplies on the *Bayern* had been exhausted, the period of emergency relief had passed, so the American Relief Committee turned its attention to permanent rehabilitation.

A pressing need existed for small houses in which the refugees might live while they reconstructed their shattered fortunes. Five hundred thousand dollars of the United States congressional appropriation and a considerable portion of the American Red Cross funds remained for disbursal. Building materials for small cottages were purchased in the United States with the congressional fund, were sent to Italy, and there used to erect two settlements on plateaus above Reggio and Messina. Each settlement was known as the American village and consisted of about 1.200 cottages. In both villages the American Red Cross supplied materials and erected 200 more cottages, each with a small Red Cross above the door, and used its relief funds to pay Italian carpenters to build these and all the United States Government houses. The American Red Cross also employed American carpenters and sent them to Italy to show the Italian workmen how to utilize to the best advantage the American-cut materials. In a second refugee city outside Messina, the Villagio Regina Elena, the American Red Cross built 100 more cottages and a small model hospital.

A last expression of American sympathy was made to Italy through a gift by the American Red Cross of 1,528,500 lire for the endowment of an orphanage. This institution was located at Palmi, near Reggio, and provided agricultural training for 100 boys whose parents had been killed in the earthquake.

To have been able to conduct such extensive relief work among disaster sufferers of another nation shows that by 1908 the Red Cross ideal, and especially American Red Cross organization, had become firmly intrenched in the confidence of the Government and people of the United States. Living as they do in a land where many disasters occur yearly, the American people had long since learned from bitter experience how devastating an ordeal it is to have loved ones killed and homes wiped out of existence in a few moments' time. Only the sympathy and help of neighbors and friends can ease this hurt to some degree, so naturally the Red Cross movement, which is this ideal of helpfulness enlarged to national and international proportions, would find many adherents in the United States.

Not until 18 years after the birth of the Red Cross movement, however, did the United States organize its own American Red Cross society. When the diplomatic convention sat in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864, out of which grew the modern institution of the Red Cross, the United States was too torn by civil strife to send an official delegate to represent it there. Moreover, through the United States Sanitary Commission, which had sprung out of a mass meeting held on April 28, 1864, in New York City, many northerners were already carrying on an efficient system of relief to sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War. The sanitary commission marked the first step taken by the United States toward a unification under a single organization of volunteer war relief, but this was only a step, for during the Civil War many American women, and among them Miss Clara Barton, went spontaneously onto the battlefields and conducted various types of relief.

To the diplomatic convention at Geneva the United States sent, nevertheless, two "unofficial" delegates, George G. Fogg, then Ameri-



Photograph by American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AT WORK AMONG THE RUINS AND VICTIMS OF A TORNADO

can minister to Switzerland, and Charles S. P. Bowles, European agent of the sanitary commission. Mr. Bowles's presence was particularly fortunate. He had brought with him photographs and reports of the sanitary commission and with them was able to prove that this organization had long since met and overcome difficulties which then daunted some of the delegates.

When the convention adjourned, Mr. Bowles submitted a report embodying the aims and text of the Treaty of Geneva to the United States Secretary of State, but no action was taken on it. The American Government and people were weary of war and all that pertained thereto.

In 1870 Miss Barton went abroad for travel, and in Geneva met the founders of the Red Cross movement. They urged her to try and interest the United States Government to give its adhesion to the Treaty of Geneva, so that an American Red Cross society might be organized. This she did, and in July, 1881, the "American Association of the Red Cross," with Miss Barton as president, was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. On March 1. 1882, President Arthur signed the Treaty of Geneva, the United States Senate some days later confirmed it, and the United States at last took its place among the 31 nations then signatory.

Even before the treaty had been signed, however, Miss Barton had in 1881 begun relief operations under the Red Cross flag for victims of forest fires in the State of Michigan. During the next 18 years the principal efforts of the American association were in the field of

disaster relief, both in the United States and overseas.

In 1900 the American Association of the Red Cross was reincorporated as the American National Red Cross by an act of the United States Congress, and again in 1905 another congressional charter was granted it. This new charter of 1905, which is the act of law under which the society now functions, requires a yearly audit of American Red Cross accounts by the United States War Department and provides for Federal supervision of the society through official representation on the American Red Cross governing committee. An example of this relationship may be seen in the way in which the President of the United States acts as president, ex officio, of the American Red Cross. This connection with the United States Government gives the society the highest national sanction and protects it also from overdevelopment and extravagance.

The charter of 1905 defines as follows the purposes of the American Red Cross: First, "to render volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the Treaty of Geneva"; second, "to act in matters of voluntary relief as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy"; and, third, "to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief and to apply the same to mitigate the sufferings caused by petilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities and to devise and carry

on means of preventing the same."

Hardly two months had elapsed after the American Red Cross had received its new charter and begun to set up the form of national and local chapter organization which it provided, than occurred one of the most severe of American disasters, the San Francisco fire. Compared with that of the Messina disaster, the loss of life was insignificant, for only 498 persons were killed, but 200,000 others were rendered homeless. To help feed and clothe these unfortunates and assist them to rebuild their homes and places of business, the American Red Cross expended \$3,087,469, which American citizens contributed to aid their countrymen in San Francisco. This relief took the form of refugee camps in the city's parks, of clothing depots, of hospitals for the injured and sick, of infirmaries for the destitute aged, and of grants of \$500 to heads of families, provided they themselves raised a similar amount and built a house with the total.

From this work on the western coast the American Red Cross turned its attention to a neighbor across the Pacific. In the Huai district of China the erratic Yangtze River has from time to time for ages past overflowed its basin, inundated the rice fields, and destroyed



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS GRAIN SUPPLIES.

In Chinese famine relief of 1920.

the crops, with the result that many thousands of the Chinese lower classes have perished miserably from starvation. Such a catastrophe occurred in 1907, so the American Red Cross began famine relief operations there, and during the next four years expended \$579,402 to put food into the mouths of the starving Chinese. Long before it had closed its emergency feeding program there, the society appreciated, however, that preventive as well as palliative measures should be initiated in China to try and check this appalling loss of human life.

In 1914 the society realized its ambition to initiate a flood-prevention project in the Huai district. At its instigation and expense, and through the cooperation of the Governments of China and the United

States, a commission of American engineers, among them the United States Army officer who had built the Gatun lock of the Panama Canal. was sent to China to make a survey of the engineering works which might be built to keep the Yangtze River within its basin. This commission reported that such a project would be possible and drew up plans involving an expenditure of \$45,000,000, a sum beyond the resources of the American Red Cross. The Americans were assured, however, that the Chinese Government will undertake this project in the future. If it is carried through, the American Red Cross may feel proud of the part which it has been privileged to take, by sponsoring the engineering commission and meeting the expenses of the survev. in helping liberate thousands vet unborn from the age-long tyranny of the Yangtze.

From havoc caused by floods in China, American Red Cross attention was next called to havoc caused by floods in the Ohio River Valley of the United States. Beginning during the last week of March, 1913, flood waters of the Ohio River and its tributaries rushed across manufacturing cities, towns, and farm lands of southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky and for four days swept away buildings and crops, cut off telegraph, railroad, light, and water connections, drowned 600 persons, and rendered 320,000 temporarily homeless. The United States Geological Survey estimated that \$200,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed. When the waters receded, the entire fertile valley of the Ohio River seemed one mass of torn streets and fields littered with the débris of bridges, railroads, buildings, and the carcasses of dead animals. Over everything was spread a layer of disease-breeding mud.

Into this forlorn region came experienced American Red Cross relief workers and nurses from Washington, D. C., and hundreds of chapter volunteers. With drenched skirts tucked into rubber boots, the nurses went picking their way serenely through the wrecked streets, seeking out and sending the sick to improvised hospitals, inspecting broken plumbing, and doing a thousand and one things which come to hand in such emergencies. Other relief workers set up in schools and churches enormous refugee centers and there fed and clothed many hundreds who had been washed out of house and home. When the emergency stage of relief had passed, the Red Cross committees helped restore flood-damaged buildings and pensioned widows and orphans. In such work the society expended \$2,472,287. This sum included an appropriation of \$250,000 from the Legislature of the State of Ohio which was intrusted to the Red Cross for disbursal. Only \$100,000 of this was needed after the Red Cross had expended the funds contributed for Ohio flood relief, so the remainder was returned to the Ohio State treasury.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

### A FLOODED FARM IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

A part of the devastated region during the extensive floods of March, 1913, when inundations covered large areas in four States.



Photograph by American Red Cross.

## AIDING PORTO RICO FIRE VICTIMS.

One of the feeding stations set up by the Porto Rico Red Cross Chapter during one of the worst fires that ever visited the capital of that island.

In this brief account of American Red Cross national and international relief in time of disaster, mention has been made of only two types, fire and flood, of the disasters which yearly harass the United States. Storms, tornadoes, and forest fires occur, it would seem, with the same inevitability as the march of the seasons. These disasters are caused by climatic and geographical conditions. In addition there are disasters due to the modern systems of industry, transportation, and housing. In the fiscal year 1922-23, the American Red Cross expended in the United States \$1.441.486.36 to relieve victims of 26 floods, 19 storms or tornadoes, 15 fires, 4 epidemics, 2 theater collapses, 2 shipwrecks (one of these a dirigible balloon), 1 bridge collapse, 1 railroad accident, and 1 mine explosion.

Among industrial accidents, fires and explosions in mines are the most frequent. A tragic example of this type was the Cherry Mine disaster. On November 13, 1909, six weeks previous to the Messina catastrophe, fire broke out in the St. Paul coal mine in Cherry, Ill. Cherry is a small village, and in the gas-filled and flaming mine were imprisoned one-half the entire male population, 256 miners. Around the two shafts gathered the silent, grief-numbed families, hoping against reason that the heroic efforts of chemists and rescue parties might save their loved ones. After two weeks of effort the flames had gained headway, so it was felt that the only way to extinguish the fire would be to put solid concrete caps over both shafts. This was done on Thanksgiving Day and, at last with all hope killed, the wives and children of the doomed men returned to their poverty-stricken homes.

They went accompanied, however, with the sympathy and aid of many large-hearted Americans. This aid took the form of \$316,426.15, which was contributed for their relief. A central committee, the Cherry relief committee, was formed and consisted of representatives from seven American welfare organizations, with the national director of the American Red Cross as chairman. Twenty-four hours after the fire had started in the mine, this committee took charge of all relief work in Cherry village, and during the following winter continued to give food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, if necessary, to the miners' families. Finally the committee set in operation a system of pensions which were paid to widows with small children until these children reached the legal age to take wage-earning employment.

Such, in brief, are some of the ways in which the American Red Cross has rendered aid to American and world sufferers in time of earthquake, fire, flood, famine, tornadoes, and industrial accidents. In connection with earthquakes and with the one exception of Messina, South and Central America have been the severest sufferers. In seven earthquakes of magnitude the American Red Cross has expended \$277,989 in relief in Central and South America—in Valparaiso in 1906; in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1907; in Costa Rica in 1910; in Salvador and in Guatemala in 1917; in Porto Rico in 1918; and in Chile in 1922. The greatest of these disasters was the destruction of Guatemala City which was almost entirely destroyed by earthquakes beginning December 25 and lasting intermittently for two weeks. Great loss of property resulted, so the American Red Cross sent relief supplies of food, clothing, and vaccines, aggregating a value of \$166,122, to its southern neighbor.

Here may well be interpolated a word regarding the method of reporting American Red Cross activities in terms of dollars and



RUINS OF BUILDINGS IN GUATEMALA CITY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1917.

cents. To say that the society expended so many hundred thousand dollars in disaster relief is an inadequate and colorless way to suggest the quantities of foodstuffs and the hundreds of garments and other relief supplies which were purchased and sent to stricken countries or the tender care of American Red Cross nurses or the tact of American diplomats which are often the agents of the American Red Cross. However, it would be exceedingly tedious reading were statistics given in every instance, so a simple statement of the amount of money expended has been given because the buying power of an American dollar is known to all.

Although the American Red Cross has expended since 1881 over \$20,000,000 to relieve the sufferings of disaster victims in the United States and other parts of the world, this phase of its service is insig-

nificant compared with the society's accomplishment during the European war. All the heritage of the past and, indeed, the promise of future development met in the service which American generosity enabled the organization to render to the United States and allied armies and to civilian sufferers during this the greatest war in history.

On September 14, 1914, the good ship Red Cross, gleaming white and banded with scarlet, with the Red Cross flaming on her funnels, weighed anchor in New York Harbor and sailed for Europe. Her decks were crowded with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons and her hold filled with medical supplies. These nurses and surgeons were grouped into units, two of which were assigned to each of the belligerents with the exception of Italy. In those days when the United States was a neutral, the American Red Cross had offered its aid to all the warring nations and all had accepted it but Italy. She needed only supplies. As an expression of American sympathy, the units served for a year in the countries to which they had been assigned, England, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Serbia, and were then called home because of lack of funds and the ominous war clouds threatening the United States.

Two months before the United States cast its lot with the Allies, an event occurred which greatly facilitated future American Red Cross development. From its former cramped quarters in Washington, D. C., the national headquarters organization of the American Red Cross moved into the handsome memorial building which it now occupies. This building is one of that chain of beautiful edifices facing, on Seventeenth Street, the ellipse of the White House, beginning with the Corcoran Gallery of Art and terminating in the Pan American Building. In its new quarters the society found space in which to develop many activities, both at home and abroad.

The history of this memorial goes back to the service and sacrifice of a volunteer nurse, Arabella Barlow, who went onto the battle-fields during the Civil War to nurse her soldier-husband, Gen. Francis Barlow. Three times General Barlow was wounded and three times his intrepid bride appeared and saved his life by her tender care Unfortunately she contracted typhus and died in 1864, but in the mind of her husband her gallantry and devotion lived as a symbol of the like service of all women in the Civil War. Shortly before his own death, in 1896, General Barlow predicted to a comrade in arms, Capt. James A. Scrymser, that some day a grateful Nation would erect a splendid monument to the memory of these heroic women.

Remembering his friend's prophecy, Captain Scrymser, in 1911, took steps to bring it into actuality. Through his efforts and those of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, a bill was introduced in 1912 in the United States Congress to appropriate \$400,000 for a site and building, provided that private citizens contribute an additional sum of not less than \$300,000. Captain Scrymser himself gave the first \$100,000,



Photograph by American Red Cross.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C. In this beautiful edifice are the principal offices of the Red Cross.

and \$300,000 more were donated by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and the Rockefeller Foundation. In October, 1913. the bill was passed and the erection of the building started. Four vears later the American Red Cross moved into this its permanent home. On a marble tablet the following dedication is graven in letters of gold: "A memorial built by the Government of the United States and patriotic citizens to the women of the North and the women of the South by a now united country. That their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may be perpetuated, this memorial is dedicated to the service of the American Red Cross."

On April 7, 1917, the United States declared war on the Central Powers and civilians rallied to the Red Cross flag as did American men to the call to arms. Twenty million adults and eleven million children joined the society, chiefly through 3,724 chapters and their 17,186 branches which sprang into vigorous life immediately following the declaration of war. Records show that 8,000,000 of these members labored in Red Cross workrooms, or served on committees for raising funds, or toiled in canteens, or were on duty in various capacities in military camps in the United States and France, or aided civilian sufferers "in all the heretofore hidden places where humanity was miserable because of war." In addition to their service, the American people during 20 months gave \$400.000.000 to the American Red Cross.

"To render volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war" is the initial and outstanding duty of the society. Hence, during the European conflict the Red Cross fitted its service into the very fabric of the United States Army Medical Corps and supplied comforts and luxuries as needed to the wounded and sick. What it did for the Army it did also for the Navy, with the result that the sick or wounded American soldier or sailor probably received the best care given any soldier or sailor in any war. Certainly this care offers sharp contrast to the treatment American soldiers received during the Civil War, when the wounded sometimes lay for a day on the field where they had fallen, when hospitals were usually the nearest farmhouse, and when contagious diseases caused twice as many deaths among the northern troops as did wounds.

Outstanding needs of the wounded and sick soldier are for a comfortable bed in an environment conducive to recovery; for skilled medical and nursing care; for adequate surgical dressings and supplies; for suitable food and for some recreational facilities. these things the American Red Cross helped to supply.

The first necessity, that of a comfortable bed, is given the wounded man in a base hospital. In the organization and equipment of 54 base hospitals for the United States Army and 5 for the Navy, the



Courtesy of the American Red Cross.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE DURING THE WORLD WAR.

American Red Cross accomplished the greatest single piece of preparedness in the history of medicine or war. Each of these units consisted of a staff of 265 persons and of equipment for a 1,000-bed hospital. This equipment cost \$75,000 for each unit, or \$3,000,000 for them all. After these hospitals had been organized and equipped they were turned over, personnel and baggage, to the War Department and assimilated into the United States Army. When the United States declared war 25 of these hospitals were ready for immediate service and were sent at once to France. The others followed in short order. On July 18, 1918, the turning point of the European war and the beginning of heavy American casualties, the American Expeditionary Forces were maintaining in England and France 45 base hospitals. Thirty-nine of these were base hospitals organized and equipped by the American Red Cross.

A second need of the wounded man is for expert medical and nursing care. The first he receives from a United States Army doctor; but as regards nursing, here the American Red Cross renders perhaps its most vital and personal service to the wounded, for the American Red Cross nursing service is the official reserve of the United States Army and Navy Nurse Corps. All American Red Cross nurses are professionally trained, and in time of peace are enrolled for future duty in time of war or disaster. Thus when the United States Army or Navy needs nurses, it calls on the Red Cross to supply them. American Red Cross nurses are then assigned as reserve personnel to the United States Army and Navy Nurse Corps for active duty. During the European war two out of every three Navv nurses and four out of every five Army nurses were American Red Cross nurses. Needless to say, these intrepid women went everywhere that the American soldier went, even to Archangel, Russia, within the Arctic Circle, and nursed the sick and wounded.

A third vital need of the wounded man is for surgical dressings and hospital garments. During the European war American women and children in Red Cress chapter workrooms made 371,000,000 relief articles, such as dressings, garments, knitted articles, and comfort kits, which were sent to camps in the United States and overseas and were everywhere used.

A fourth necessity of the wounded man is for refreshment and a friendly greeting to cheer him on his way from trench to convalescence. This was supplied him through the American Red Cross canteen corps. In evacuation hospitals behind the front line he was fed with milk or coffee or soup or cocoa by some tired-eved but cheerful canteen girl, and often this hot nourishment revived the ebbing

61008--23-Bull. 4---4

strength and saved the life of many a man too sick to have taken other kinds of food. On the journey from the evacuation hospital to the base, a trip made in ambulances and on hospital trains, again the wounded found the canteen women waiting at every stop. When a man is fighting dirt, flies, nauseous smells, constant jolting, and mortal pain, a cup of cold water or a dish of ice cream will cheer him up wonderfully, especially if he receives it from the hand of an American girl whose voice and eyes tell him she understands.

When the wounded soldier finally arrived in a base hospital, he



Photograph by American Red Cross.

FEEDING A DESPERATELY WOUNDED SOLDIER.

First aid back of the firing line given by the Red Cross.

found there in addition to nurses several types of American Red Cross workers to aid and cheer him. If he was well enough to hobble about the camp, he usually spent his days at the American Red Cross recreation hut or tent, where he could write letters, read, play games, watch motion pictures, or talk to the Red Cross ladies. If he were too sick, however, to leave his bed, other Red Cross ladies visited him in the wards. "Our duties," wrote one of these, "were to give to the patients the many comforts and luxuries the Red Cross supplied; to write letters home for the men; to cheer and inspire the crippled to face with courage the task of going home maimed; to try and help

those who knew they were never going home to get over their horror of dying in a foreign land; and to get flowers, attend funerals, and write these last pitiful details to the boy's family."

Not only to the wounded and sick soldier but to the well did the American Red Cross extend its compassionate aid during the European war. One phase of this help took the form of social service to the families of soldiers. When a man in a military camp received word through letters that his family back home were in trouble, he went to the Red Cross social service worker assigned to each camp and told

his difficulties. The social service worker, in turn, brought the matter to the attention of the proper Red Cross chapter back home and the chapter officials rendered the necessary aid. Between April, 1917, and March, 1919, the family of 1 out of every 8 American soldiers received Red Cross assistance in troubles as varied as are the causes of human worry.

A second phase of the society's service to able-bodied men was to establish communication between them and their families waiting anxiously at home for word of them. In the case of soldiers missing in action or taken prisoner, this service was appreciated beyond the power of words to describe. As regards prisoners' relief, which is a traditional duty of Red Cross societies, the American Red Cross



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

"TELL 'EM I'M GETTING WELL."

A member of the Red Cross Home Communication Service writing a home letter for a wounded soldier.

early in 1917 sent a commission to Berne, Switzerland, and through it sent weekly supplies of clothing and a 20-pound packet of food to 3,604 American prisoners held in 72 enemy camps.

During the European war only 1 out of every 20 American soldiers was killed or wounded, taken sick, or captured. To these 19 others who came out uninjured and free, the sight of a Red Cross will bring back a vivid memory of some brightly lighted Red Cross canteen to which he stumbled in the wind and rain. During the European war 700 such canteens were maintained in the United States and 130 others in France.

In the United States were the railroad canteens. In these establishments every American soldier, sailor, or marine was eight times



A LINE-OF-COMMUNICATION CANTEEN IN FRANCE ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DURING THE GREAT WAR

served free of charge Red Cross refreshment. Fifty thousand American women gratuitously gave their time and labor to prepare and serve this food. In France were American Red Cross base canteens, line-of-communication canteens, front-line canteens, and outposts in the trenches. The famous tent city at Paris, where 1,500 American soldiers on leave were daily given a night's lodging and food free of charge, is typical of the base canteens. The line-of-communication canteens were located at railroad stations in French cities linking the base sectors with the front, and in them the American women served alike allied soldiers and fleeing refugees. Front-line canteens were located at important intersecting military highways, and there the Red Cross fed the wounded on their way to the rear and passing troops going in and coming out of the trenches. Similar to this type was the outpost, which was developed often in a camouflaged stable or dugout immediately behind the lines. No American women served in these outposts, because they were too often shelled to permit women's presence there. Also, the outpost men took newspapers, tobacco, and chocolate to the men in the trenches, a place where women were never permitted to go.

To give in a paragraph an adequate picture of American Red Cross relief work among civilian war sufferers in Europe and Asia during the last five years is an impossibility. Suffice it to say that in France alone the society expended over \$14,000,000 to care for sick French children, to feed, clothe, and shelter French refugees, and to nurse those stricken by that war-born disease more feared than death, tuberculosis. In Belgium, Italy, Russia, Poland, the Balkan States, Constantinople, Palestine, and Siberia the society spent over \$27,000,000 more, but no mere statement of the thousands aided or the tons of supplies distributed will picture this vast endeavor. Perhaps on many a French and Belgian, Italian and Slavic hearth-stone in days to come a story may be told of how the American people through their American Red Cross came over from across the seas to help in an hour of need, and such a story, if it is ever told, will give the best picture of this activity and the one most pleasing to Americans.

Such, in brief, are some of the ways in which the American Red Cross has striven to alleviate suffering caused by disaster and war.

When, on September, 1923, one of the most disastrous earthquakes of history shook Japan, when tidal waves rushed up her shores, and when fire swept the streets of her populous cities, causing a toll of 1,356,749 dead, injured, and missing, President Coolidge designated the American Red Cross as the agency through which the American people should express their sympathy to these more than a million sufferers. Because of its nearly 50 years' experience in

emergency work of just this sort, and because of the confidence in which the American people holds the society, the Red Cross was the logical agency for such designation.

On the day on which the first fragmentary news of the disaster came to Washington, D. C., the American Red Cross offered its aid to the Japanese ambassador. Within a few hours officials of the national organization were at work. Immediately the national headquarters organization transmitted to division offices and the division offices to chapter executive committees the quotas which intimate knowledge of local conditions gave the national and division



Photograph by American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CANTEEN IN WAR-TIME SERVICE.

Serving food to soldiers on the way to and from the trenches.

officers reason to believe that each chapter would be able and glad to raise. The chapter officials then called in their local workers and they sprang into action with the precision and confidence of these who bring to the task ahead knowledge and experience. Within 11 days following the calamity, through the united efforts of national, division, and chapter efforts, nearly \$6,000,000 had been contributed through the American Red Cross by the American people.

As rapidly as the funds were contributed, and even before, they were transmitted to national headquarters, tremendous quantities of relief articles were under way for Japan. Seven Red Cross relief

ships, carrying thousands of tons of food, clothing, building materials, hospital supplies, blankets, and tarpaulins, were cleared from Seattle and San Francisco between September 6–13; another ship sailed on September 16, and still another on September 25. In addition, \$100,000 was transmitted to the Japanese Red Cross, \$32,500 was sent to the United States State Department to be used to assist Americans then in Japan, and \$1,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the Japanese Imperial Emergency Relief Bureau. By September 12, \$3,768,500 had been expended by the American Red Cross in Japanese relief and the remainder of the funds were utilized for other forms of emergency relief and permanent rehabilitation.

Born as it was over 70 years ago, in the misery of the neglected wounded in war, the Red Cross ideal is now one of the strongest and most universally accepted forces of American social life. In adult and junior membership, the American Red Cross has the largest number of annual members of any Red Cross society or welfare organization in the world, and these millions of women, men, and children hold themselves constantly in readiness to answer at any time the Red Cross summons to altruistic service. "When once we have heard the call of the Red Cross," wrote one of its nurses, "we ever wait and listen, ready to come again when needed."



## AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS

## UNDER ONE FLAG FOR WORLD SERVICE





Drawn by Miss A. M. Upjohn.

"UNDER ONE FLAG FOR WORLD SERVICE."

One of the four posters used by the American Red Cross in its 1923 Roll Call.

## THE JUNIOR RED CROSS TO-DAY :: :: :: ::

## By W. S. GARD,

Staff of American Junior Red Cross.

HE Red Cross is making two conspicuous contributions to human progress through its junior organization. The first of these consists in placing at the disposal of the educational systems of the various countries a practical means of implanting in the younger generation a conception of service as the most essential factor in social and civic life. It is confidently believed that the Junior Red Cross will increase the spirit of the Good Samaritan, of which there is great need. But it will do more than this for, in cooperation with the schools, it is demonstrating to boys and girls that a continuous exchange of service, and habitual cooperation in service for the common good, is the key to effective community life and to good citizenship under normal, everyday conditions, and a preventive of those social ills which the Red Cross seeks to assuage.

The second conspicuous contribution of the Red Cross to human progress through its junior organization consists in providing the opportunity and the means whereby the children of the world may come to know one another, to understand one another, to sympathize with one another, and to serve one another. Within the last five years the Red Cross societies of some 25 countries have established or have taken the initial steps to establish Junior Red Cross organizations. Hundreds of schools in the United States, enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, are to-day in active correspondence with schools in at least 15 European countries and in a number of countries in other parts of the world. Schools in the several countries of Europe are also exchanging correspondence among themselves.

This correspondence is no mere idle exchange of personal letters. A very large bulk of it consists of educative materials in wide variety, prepared under the supervision of teachers and used by them to give interest and vitality to the various subjects of instruction—descriptions of industries and industrial processes, of home life, of school work, together with pictures and other things explanatory of the life of the countries which the children represent. Teachers and pupils alike find this exchange of the utmost interest and value in connection with language work, history, geography, and many other subjects of the curriculum.

Although it has been said that "the United States is the country in which the Junior Red Cross first attracted world-wide attention," the idea of mobilizing the school children in humanitarian work, under the banner of the Red Cross, did not originate in the United States. Information received from the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva indicates that before that cataclysmic upheaval of nations and peoples, the World War of 1914–1918, attempts had been made in Sweden, France, and Spain to form children's branches of the



JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK.

Eighth grade pupils of a school in Washington, D. C., engaged in preparing their quota of the 100,000 Christmas boxes to be filled by American Juniors and sent to children of Vienna and Budapest. These boxes contain toys and small articles made by the children, such as mittens, handkerchiefs, wash-cloths, as well as candy, lead pencils, strings of beads, etc. In many cases soap, toothbrush, and tooth paste were included. Each box contains a postal card addressed to the school that sent it which is to be mailed back as an acknowledgment by the recipient.

Red Cross, while in Canada, as early as 1914, the Quebec section of the Canadian Red Cross started enrolling girls and boys to assist the adult members in war-relief work.

Several educators broached the subject of an American Junior Red Cross to the American National Red Cross shortly after the entry of the United States into the World War in 1917, with the result that a committee was appointed to draft a plan for a junior organization. This committee, headed by Dr. Henry N. McCracken, president of Vassar College, submitted a report which was adopted

by the war council of the Red Cross in September, 1917. The plan, briefly stated, provided for the formation of school auxiliaries of Red Cross chapters, upon payment by the school as a whole of an amount equal to 25 cents per pupil, every pupil under this arrangement becoming a junior member for the school year. Between Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday of the following year (February 12 to 22, 1918) a special campaign for junior enrollment was carried on, resulting in the marshalling of approximately 8,000,000 school children as juniors. This unprecedented army of children



Photograph by American Red Cross.

JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

These boys made and packed for the use of war refugees 50 tables, 25 boxes for shipping Red Cross supplies, 200 dozen surgical splints, and 50 dozen coaptation splints.

at once set to work producing articles of various kinds for use in war-relief work, "school funds", as the revenue from junior memberships was called, being used in part to buy raw materials for this purpose.

By the spring of 1919, schools which had been formally enrolled in the Junior Red Cross on a basis of 25 cents per pupil showed a membership of 11,418,385 in what may be called continental United States. This number represents 51.49 per cent of the entire school population, and does not include an enrollment of 300,000 American juniors in island or insular territories, and in American colonies in foreign lands.

Four States—Arizona, California, Delaware, and Nevada—enrolled their school populations 100 per cent. The report of the 20 months' activities of the Red Cross war council shows that juniors are to be credited with approximately 10 per cent of the value of the entire Red Cross production during the war period.

Over 15,000,000 relief articles, valued at more than \$10,000,000,

were produced by American juniors during this period.

A great effort was put forth at the close of the war to prevent the disintegration of the Junior Red Cross organization in the United



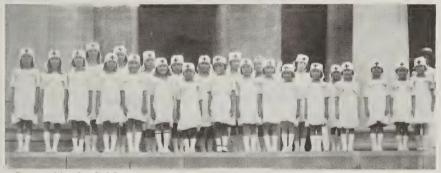
JUNIOR RED CROSS, HAWAII.
School children in parade during the Great War.

States. Progressive teachers saw in the Junior Red Cross a training school for a broader citizenship than had been taught before—citizenship with a world perspective. They desired to preserve this new instrument of service—this newly discovered asset of tremendous value—for the dual purpose of helping others and of keeping alive for the constructive purposes of peace the beautiful spirit of cooperation and unselfishness which developed during the war. It was recognized that by means of an illustrated magazine dealing with the junior idea from a world-wide point of view, through international school correspondence, an exchange of portfolios and handwork between children of different nations, and in other ways, the Junior Red Cross could serve to vitalize practically the entire school curriculum.

It could motivate especially such studies as civics, history, geography, art, and language, and thus prove a positive aid to education, rather than be additional work superimposed upon the heavy routine duties of the teaching profession. Better health—a sound mind in a sound body—was another basic value to be derived from a wisely directed junior policy.

The American Junior Red Cross to-day fixes the school as the unit of membership, an application for enrollment constituting a declaration that the school will undertake the following (quoted from an official circular):

1. To promote a local service program which shall have the approval of the executive and Junior Red Cross committee of the (Red Cross) chapter. In organizing such a program, the worthiness and need of the projects, their educational value, and their adaptability to the curriculum and equipment of the school must be considered.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS JUNIORS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

- 2. To participate in the foreign program of the American Junior Red Cross by contributing to the national children's fund through which the work abroad is financed, taking part in international correspondence, or otherwise promoting friendship and mutual understanding among the children of all nations.
- 3. To subscribe to the Junior Red Cross News, in order that the pupils may have intimate knowledge of the world-wide aims of the American Junior Red Cross and may receive information concerning the domestic and foreign accomplishments of this organization to which they belong. \* \* \* While one copy for each room is sufficient to enroll the school, it is desirable to have extra copies for class work.

Within the school auxiliary, individual membership is provided for pupils in one of the three following ways:

- 1. By performing a significant service for the school, community, or chapter, the teacher or a committee of pupils to be the judge of services rendered.
- 2. By taking definite part in school enterprises by which the junior Red Cross service fund is raised.
- 3. By making a contribution to the Junior Red Cross service fund from money earned by personal services or saved through personal sacrifice,

The desire is emphasized that pupils should feel that the enrollment of the school in the Junior Red Cross is their affair, and that they should have an active part in the preliminary steps leading to it.

There is no part of the education given in modern schools that is of more importance to society and state than that which has to do with social and civic relations. From the very nature of such education and the use to be made of it, it must include both instruction and practice, and a very large part of these must be in the field of the daily life of the children. By applying intelligently in their daily lives the principles of civic life, children will, when grown to manhood and womanhood, be better able to apply these principles in the larger and more complex relations of adult life and citizenship.

To-day, some 25 countries have Junior Red Cross organizations, or plans made for them, and at least 9 countries have Junior Red Cross magazines spreading ideals and habits of service and good will among many millions of school children.



Drawn by A. M. Upjohn. Copyright by American Red Cross.

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American Red Cross Conference which will be held in Buenos Aires from November 25 to December 6, 1923, the American Red Cross, at its annual conference in Washington, D. C., last October, at the invitation of Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, devoted a special session to consider how best to effect closer relations between the national Red Cross societies of the Americas.

At this session, which was held in the Pan American Union with Chief Justice Emilio del Toro, of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, presiding, a number of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American countries took part, so that a very helpful interchange of information and opinions resulted. A number of interesting papers were delivered, extracts from which will be found, at intervals, in the series of informative national reports which follow. From Doctor Rowe's address of welcome the following paragraphs are briefly cited:

I deem it a very real privilege to extend to you a warm welcome on behalf of the Pan American Union.

In a sense, to-day's meeting is a step toward that great gathering of the Red Cross societies of the American Continent to be held at Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, in November of next year. There is real inspiration in the thought of the periodical coming together of the peoples of the Americas in order to exchange views and to plan concerted action for the relief of suffering and the betterment of the conditions of life.

It is most fitting that the group meeting of the Red Cross dealing with Pan American relations should be held in this building, dedicated as it is to the idea of service and to the great purpose of closer international understanding and cooperation. The principles which underlie all your work are also the guiding principles of the Pan American Union. . .

Slowly and by gradual accretions, the work of this great international organization has been expanded until to-day it stands for international service in every field of thought and endeavor. The great humanitarian organization which you represent has, therefore, the same large purposes in view as those which dominate the activities of the Pan American Union. We, in this organization, utilize every possible opportunity to bring the peoples of the Americas into closer

relations with one another and to emphasize the spirit of mutual service. . .

The cardinal purpose of this organization is to place at the disposal of all the Republics of the American Continent the results of the most advanced thought and effort in all matters relating to public health and sanitation. This is done in part through the publication of a monthly bulletin, and in part through an extensive correspondence with the sanitary authorities—national, state, and local—in all sections of the American Continent.

In all the manifold activities of the Pan American Union, I assure you that we are anxious to establish the closest cooperative relationship with the American Red Cross and with the League of Red Cross societies. In bidding you welcome, therefore, I desire, ladies and gentlemen, to place all the facilities of the Pan American Union at your disposal.

## I. ARGENTINA.

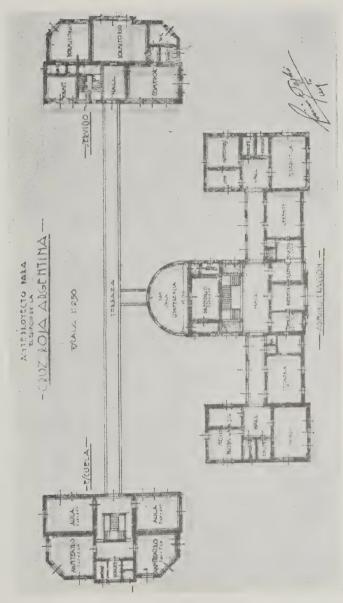
# By Dr. RAÚL ORTEGA BELGRANO,

President of the General Council of the Argentine Red Cross.

(It should be noted that the Bulletin is indebted to Sr. A. R. Larrosa, General Delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies to Latin America, for much of the data and many of the photographs appearing in this issue which were collected by him during his recent special mission to a number of the Spanish American countries, and without which this brief and in many points incomplete symposium of the Red Cross Societies of America Hispana could never have been presented at this time. The Bulletin takes this opportunity of expressing publicly its deep appreciation of Mr. Larrosa's cooperation which has been invaluable in the preparation of this special issue of the Bulletin.)

With the passing of the years the Red Cross, through its beneficent work for mankind, has kindled an ever more brilliant light toward which the eyes of humanity are irresistibly drawn. Under its beams new battalions are constantly being added to the army which, although international in character, is nevertheless the most homogenous in the world—an army which is achieving the most splendid results in the triumph of the common good over individual interest. Victory has been attained without threats, without penalties; the watchword and objective of this army is "Peace," and its only weapon the example of well-doing.

The objective of the Red Cross legions is the twofold peace of body and of spirit; hence its battle ground is the vast field of suffering, present and to come. The Red Cross vanquishes present suffering and prevents its propagation in the future; it educates mankind, strengthens and defends it from the ills to which it is heir, and brings it healing. To achieve victory the Red Cross needs not to overturn alters nor tear down flags or political emblems, because no man is



THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARGENTINE RED CROSS. The ground-floor plan.

its enemy—it comes always with forgiveness on its tongue. It encounters no resistance in its onward movement, for to the Red Cross the earth, like the firmament above, has no frontiers.

Argentina is one of the sisterhood of nations which thus envisages the mission of the Red Cross. Our social problems of a health nature are many, and for their solution we constantly turn to this beneficent institution. We are still only at the beginning of our work, but with high enthusiasm and unflagging zeal we have formed a well-developed organization. A brief outline of its activities follows:

Schools have been founded for training men and women nurses who have gone out to render valuable service. This work will be expanded to include the education and preparation of the visiting nurse, that messenger of welfare to the people.

The atmosphere of the growing Junior Red Cross is conducive to the strengthening of the body and the wise direction of the spirit.

By means of lecture courses the public is instructed and guided, to the end that every man shall become the guardian of his own health and that of his family.

Posters and pamphlets distributed in barracks, schools, labor-union halls and public places, continue our work of prophylaxis and cure.

Our ambulance service, which is at the disposition alike of members and public, enables us to help in taking patients to the hospitals. Wherever large crowds assemble, as, for instance, at international football games, our ambulances are on hand to attend any victim of accident.

With the friendly desire of cooperating in the usefulness of other institutions we have offered to lend our equipment for camp use. Under our tents there have lived in the summer months undernourished children, others enjoying their school holidays, and office workers on vacation.

The unfortunate in other countries have been given not only our sincere sympathy but our practical aid, which has been extended beyond the bounds of our own continent, even to the Russian steppes.

We have carried on investigations in the interior districts of our country for the purpose of cooperating in the campaign for the eradication of malaria.

Through the columns of our Review we present practical and informative articles to our readers, thus diffusing Red Cross principles and ideals.

Lastly, some time during the present year we shall lay the corner stone of our building, which is to be the sanctuary, shelter, and school of both spirit and body. An athletic field will occupy the rest of the property of 3 hectares, which latter will perhaps be increased. From

this center should emanate influences productive of widespread benefit.

Humanity is athirst for peace, but in the face of the interests and passions by which men are swayed and distracted, the only effective guide and supreme judge is an institution like the Red Cross which, asking nothing, gives everything, restoring order without violence or penalties. Thus through the rule of science adminis-

tered with kindness and wisdom will mankind be healed of its ills.

#### ORGANIZATION.

In the general assembly of the Argentine Red Cross, convoked in 1920, the statutes of this organization were entirely reformed, the revised statutes, which were approved by the National Government in February 2, 1921, becoming effective about the middle of that same year. It should be added that this revision was due to the necessity of making autonomous the various women's committees which had come into existence, and of making them responsible to a central committee of women, thus stimulating Argentine women in general to take a more adequate part in the work of the National Red Cross. In this way the Argentine Red Cross came to be composed of three principal entities whose activities are clearly defined in the statutes and in the by-laws which followed hard upon the revision sanctioned by the Government.

These entities are: The central council of men, composed of 18



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

#### DR. JOAQUIN LLAMBÍAS.

President of the Supreme Council, National Red Cross of Argentina. In addition to his connection with the City Hospital of Buenos Aires and his private practice of medicine, Dr. Llambias has taken a notable part in public life. He was appointed mayor of Buenos Aires in 1917. He is a member of the Argentine Medical Society, of which he was at one time president.

members elected in the men's annual assembly for periods of three years, a third of which are elected annually: the central committee of women elected similarly: and the supreme council composed of 9 members, appointed by the central committees of men and women which, in joint assembly, elect the president, either from the council itself or from the simple membership of the Argentine Red Cross.

All the committees and subcommittees, both of men and mixed, throughout the Republic are responsible to the men's central committee, which has charge of everything relating to the social work of the Red Cross. The men's central committee is both a deliberative and an executive body, which holds fortnightly meetings, is responsible for the administration of the Red Cross, is custodian of the social work funds, and controls and directs the activities of the national units under its jurisdiction.

The duties of the central committee of women are similar to those of the central committee of men, all the schools of nursing established by the Red Cross and everything relating thereto being under its jurisdiction.

The supreme council is the entity which directs the work of the Red Cross and superintends both central committees and their activities. It has charge also of international relations with the sister Red Cross associations and with the council at Geneva, which duties are discharged through its president and secretary. It also represents the Red Cross in its relations with the public, national and provincial authorities, and authorizes the emission of the credentials which for any reason the Red Cross may expedite.

Greater autonomy has also been conceded to the committees and subcommittees by the revised statutes, in that their contribution to the general council has been considerably reduced, thus facilitating a greater development and progress in their respective local branches.

The supreme council of the Argentine Red Cross is composed as follows:

President: Dr. Joaquín Llambías. Assistant treasurer: Dr. Ernesto Madero. Vice president: Dr. Raúl Ortega Belgrano. Secretary: Sr. Pedro P. Lalanne.

Treasurer: Dr. Sylla Monsegur.

The general council of men is composed of the following persons:

President: Dr. Raúl Ortega Belgrano.

First vice president: Dr. Ernesto Madero.

Second vice president: Dr. Alejandro

Olivero.

Director general of supplies: Dr. José

Inspector general: Dr. Roberto M. Dodds.

Cashier: Sr. Santiago B. Cruz.

Treasurer: Dr. Sylla Monsegur.

Assistant secretary: Sr. Pedro P. Lalanne.

Corresponding secretary: Sr. Antonio R.

Director general of supplies: Dr. José
Marcos Pérez.

The central committee of women is composed of the following ladies: 1

President: Sra. Guillermina de O. C. de Tesorera: Sra. Julia Zumarán de Olmedo. Wilde. Assistant treasurer: Sra. María T. Quinfirst vice president: Sra. Adela Napp de tana de Pearson.

Zúñiga.

Lumb. Secretary: Sra. Elena Green de Lanús.

Second vice president: Sra. Lucrecia G. de Ramos Mejía.

#### FINANCES.

The assets for social work amount in value to 200,000 pesos, consisting in real estate, health and sanitary supplies, furniture and implements. The expenditures during the year 1920–21, which reached the sum of 30,000 pesos, were entirely covered by members' fees, official subventions and the product of festivals organized with that end in view.

The regular membership fee is 1 peso, monthly, there being a total of 2,500 members in the Republic. Numerous devices and plans are put into practice by the supreme council with the object of increasing Red Cross membership, a very difficult task in Argentina, because of the extremely cosmopolitan character of its population, the foreign-born generally joining the Red Cross Society of their respective fatherlands. At present a nation-wide campaign is under way in a determined effort to bring the membership of the Argentine Red Cross to a point more nearly commensurate with the continental and world status of this great Nation.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

There are in the capital a number of free clinics and dispensaries conducted and maintained by the National Red Cross, including first-aid stations. Similar service

<sup>1</sup> From the latest data available in Pan American Union.

is also maintained in Rosario, Santos Lugares, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Mar del Plata, and other cities, some of which include day and night ambulance service, with adequate staffs operating through a wide radius:

The Red Cross also maintains in the capital a number of Child Welfare centers where practical instruction is given in the care and feeding of children.

One of the most successful activities of the Red Cross, to date, is its schools for nurses, 20 of which are in operation in the capital alone, and all of which are administered by the central committee of women. These schools have a 2-year course of study, upon the completion of which a diploma, which is recognized by the health authorities throughout the country, is granted by the supreme council, members of which sit on the examining boards. Special mention should be made of the model school of nurses under the efficient direction of Dr. R. M. Dodds, which is not only the most largely attended but offers the most complete preparation.

The Argentine Red Cross recently established, on ground owned by the Society, a gymnasium for children of both sexes, which has been extremely successful, and which is merely the first of a number to be opened in the poorer sections of the capital.

#### HEALTH INSTRUCTION.

The Argentine Red Cross may feel justly proud of its achievements in the direction of public health instruction. It has published and distributed thousands of pamphlets and posters throughout the country directing attention to the dangers of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, malaria, grippe, and smallpox and giving instruction in preventive and curative measures looking toward the elimination of these scourges. Bimonthly conferences have also been given in the principal schools of the capital on these subjects, the lecturers including some of the most distinguished members of the Argentina medical profession, in particular, Doctors Belgrano, Cabred, and Zwanck.

#### GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

In time of national disaster the Argentine Red Cross has never been found wanting. In the terrible earthquake in Mendoza in 1921, in which many lives were lost and many more were left starving and homeless, the Red Cross was prompt to succor with clothing, food, and shelter provided in a camp arranged for the purpose, in which medical and surgical treatment were furnished until contact could be made with the nearest hospitals.

During the extensive floods in the Province of Santiago del Estero various towns were cut off from food and shelter for a period of 20 days. Here, also, the Red Cross was promptly on hand with field tents, clothing, food, medical supplies, service, and transportation where needed, with the result that hundreds of people, including entire families, were saved and rehabilitated. In the widespread epidemic in San Juan, the Red Cross cooperated with the authorities to the extent of establishing a pavilion of 50 beds, the nursing service of which was entirely in the hands of the San Juan Red Cross committee of women who volunteered for this very special service.

The Juvenile Red Cross has recently been founded and an intense campaign is now being carried on to make it a nation-wide institution, a campaign which will not halt, it is hoped, until every school in the Nation is enrolled.

Finally, in international matters, the record of the Argentine Red Cross is too well known to need special mention here, and to-day, as ever, it stands ready to make its contribution to the extreme limit of its resources.

### II. BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Red Cross is of recent organization. Although founded in 1917, the period of its development dates from 1920. At the present time it consists of a central committee, with headquarters in La Paz, and two branches, one in Oruro and the other in Potosí.

The central committee of La Paz is made up as follows: Director, D. Juan M. Balcázar; president, Miss Mercedes Frias; secretary, Miss María Teresa Granier; treasurer, Miss Ofelia Lizón. The president of the committee of Oruro is Mrs. Ana Soux de Calvo, while the committee of Potosí has for its president Srta. Raquel Gasteau.

The by-laws of the Bolivian Red Cross, which establish the functions of the governing board and the several sections which make up the society, were approved by the Government of Bolivia in May, 1917, and have not been amended up to the present time.

The membership is not large. Notwithstanding the propaganda carried on with a view to awakening the interest of the country in the organization, much remains to be done. The membership of the chapter in La Paz comprises 110 members, while those in Oruro and Potosí have something like 50 members each. It is to be observed, however, that these numbers refer to active members, that is, members who are in constant attendance at the meetings, and that other contributing, honorary, and collateral members, of a passive nature, exist in each of these localities.

In order to develop the society, increase its membership, etc., recourse is had to all possible means, first among which is an effort to enlist the interest of the Government and secure its cooperation. It is expected that next year measures will be taken to procure the compulsory enrollment of all the students and pupils of the normal schools, and the obligation on the part of the pupils, after leaving these schools, to promote the development of the organization in the school communities to which they may be assigned. In this manner the Bolivian Red Cross will soon acquire thousands and thousands of members.

Owing to the short period of its existence, the society does not own any permanent funds. All the necessary funds for carrying on the work are collected incidentally through subscriptions, raffles, fairs, public functions, etc. The national budget, however, provides for a subsidy of 3,000 bolivianos per annum, which for the year 1922 was raised to 5,000 bolivianos. In view of the economic situation of the country it is not possible to foresee any great increase in the receipts of the society in the near future.

The active members of the Bolivian Red Cross have undertaken to contribute a personal quota of 1 boliviano (about \$0.50), payable monthly, with the understanding that this amount may be increased when the member so desires.

The central committee of La Paz maintains a public consultation office, with trained nurses and student nurses, this work being particularly valuable from the point of view of practical education.

The public consultation office, which is a part of the Public Health Service, supplements the school for nurses founded in 1917 by the Bolivian Red Cross, under Government authority, by training Red Cross nurses. In 1919, the first 15 nurses were graduated from this school; at the beginning of 1922 fifteen more concluded the course. The duration of the course is two years, the work being carried on with great regularity both on academic and practical lines, special emphasis being laid on the latter. The classes are free and are conducted by the director. In addition to the service they render, they are a means of propaganda for the Red Cross and afford popular instruction in hygiene.

Up to the present the school for nurses is the chief objective of the Bolivian Red Cross. In 1922 the school for stretcher bearers was to be established. Meanwhile the trained Red Cross nurses will undertake, individually, the teaching of hygiene in educational establishments.

The director of the Bolivian Red Cross has published an educational work entitled *The Bolivian Red Cross*, which has been sent, as occasion offered, to the League of Red Cross Societies. This publication, which is the first and only publication by the Bolivian Red Cross, has been favorably reviewed by the press and the medical profession. Other propaganda for the Red Cross is carried on in the daily press.

The most notable achievement of the Bolivian Red Cross has been the work of its Chapter in La Paz in the military drilling camp, where a service has been established, as complete as possible, for the benefit of the army encampment, during the month of October of the present year. Having in mind the war conditions of the Bolivian army, the Red Cross has also established an auxiliary service thereto, in La Paz, which is near the drilling camp, the permanent military hospital taking charge of the same under the supervision of a medical staff. It has also undertaken the care of the field hospital at Tareja, a railway station very near the firing line. Furthermore it has undertaken two new activities: "The Mail Service," which serves as a link between the families of the officers and men in the field and the latter, and "The soldier's wardrobe," which has prepared the necessary clothing for the men in the field during the maneuvers. In short, the Bolivian Red Cross has taken advantage of the military maneuvers to familiarize itself with Health Service in time of war, in accordance with the developments of the European War. The results have been sufficient to impress the public, to interest the personnel of the army, and to procure the cooperation of the public authorities.

The Bolivian Red Cross takes the liberty of suggesting to the next International Conference of Red Cross Societies that the Red Cross Societies take advantage of the annual military manuevers of their respective countries, with a view to effective preparation in time of war.

Within recent months the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva has, it is understood, recognized the Bolivian Red Cross, thus adding still another valued member to the international family of Red Cross societies.

It should be stated, in closing, that at the Washington Pan American session of the American Red Cross of October, 1922, Sr. Don Adolfo Ballivián, then minister of Bolivia to the United States, interested himself, personally, to the end that Bolivia should be represented by a competent delegate in that conference. And it was at his suggestion that the delegate for Bolivia had the honor to submit to that session the following resolution:

That the American Red Cross, in convention assembled, take immediate steps to confer with the Bolivian Red Cross, through His Excellency, Señor Don Adolfo Ballivián, the Bolivian minister in Washington, as to the desirability of organizing a Bolivian Junior Red Cross among the children attending the public and secondary schools of that Republic, through the good offices of the Bolivian Minister of Instruction, Señor Don Felipe Guzmán, and the five national normal schools dependent on that ministry, particularly the three devoted to the training of teachers for the rural schools.

# III. BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Red Cross was founded on the 5th of December, 1908. It was declared an institution of national scope by decree No. 2380, of December 31, 1910, of the Federal Government; was subsequently affiliated with the *Comité International* of the Red Cross of Geneva, and is now incorporated with the League of the Red Cross Societies.

During the first years of its existence the Brazilian Red Cross devoted its efforts entirely to the propaganda of the general organization, to which Brazil subscribed on April 30, 1906, and its by-laws were framed on the basis of the Geneva convention. Nevertheless, during the revolutionary movements which took place in Brazil, and in several cases of epidemics and catastrophes, the Brazilian Red Cross rendered aid to the victims through the provision of funds or articles of prime necessity. The Red Cross also founded the school for nurses in 1914. During all this time the Brazilian Red Cross had no home of its own, being dependent upon the Geographical Society of Rio Janeiro, until it finally obtained a grant from the Federal Government of a plot of land on the esplanade of the Morro do Senado, with a total area of 69,661 square feet, and there constructed a provisional pavilion for the headquarters of the society. In this pavilion was also conducted

the school for nurses, made up of two courses, one for voluntary nurses and the other for professionals. In the course for voluntary nurses diplomas were granted to 250 women and girls during the period of the Great War.

At present the only nursing course being carried on is that for professional hospital nurses. Since its foundation this course has prepared six classes of professional nurses, who have completed in each case the practical course of aid to the sick in the free medico-surgical dispensary established by the Red Cross in the pavilion of its provisional headquarters.

The Brazilian Red Cross inaugurated the service of home nursing through its graduate nurses, thus satisfying a number of requests



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

FAÇADE OF THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRAZILIAN RED CROSS-NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

that had been made for these professionals. It may be added that this school for nurses is the oldest of its kind in Brazil

In 1920 a series of popular lectures was organized for the purpose of educating the public on the subject of visiting nurses.

On the 5th of October, 1918, the cornerstone of the great national headquarters of the Brazilian Red Cross was laid in the center of the large plot of ground already mentioned, belonging to the organization.

The construction of this building would have been terminated before now but for the necessity of increasing the dimensions, which necessitated alterations in the original plan. Owing to this circumstance and to the fact that the funds of the society are not very abun-

dant, the completion of the work has been retarded, but it is already possible to realize that, when once finished, this building will be a most imposing and magnificent edifice.

The following activities will be carried on in the Brazilian Red

Cross national headquarters:

(a) The school for nurses with the corresponding dependencies of the medico-surgical dispensary, such as consulting rooms, examination rooms, classrooms, rooms for practical work, operating rooms, dressing rooms for the nurses, etc.



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

GENERAL A. FERREIRA DO AMARAL.

President of the Brazilian Red Cross. Doctor Ferreira do Amaral is an honorary member of the National Academy of Medicine, Chief of the Military Health Service, and a member benemerito of the Brazilian Red Cross.

- (b) The national offices of the Red Cross, secretary's office, library, reception hall, museum, archives, woman's division, department of tuberculosis, prophylaxis, etc.
- (c) Infirmaries, rooms for patients after operations, private rooms, a surgical section with full equipment of instruments, and rooms for aseptic and septic operations.
- (d) Living quarters for interne female students and nurses, with the necessary accommodations for their comfort.

In addition to the above, there will be installed on the ground floor a laboratory of physiotherapy and X-ray examinations, as well as a first-aid station provided with automobile equipment and personnel for emergency cases.

The Red Cross has already sent one of its nurses, Senhora Rosa Rabello, to take the international course for nurses organized by the League of Red Cross Societies. Madame Rabello took the course of 1922–23, and the organization is now about to send another one of its nurses for the course of 1923–24.

In accordance with the peace program of the League of Red Cross Societies, a department of tuberculosis prophylaxis was organized under the name of "National Crusade Against Tuberculosis" and another for antivenereal education.

The National Crusade Against Tuberculosis, which enjoys entire freedom with regard to its mode of operation, is a source of real pride to the Brazilian Red Cross. Established on the 11th of November, 1921, it has already rendered noteworthy services to needy tuberculosis patients, distributing among them and their families quantities of wearing apparel and food. The president of the crusade is the distinguished Brazilian gentlewoman, Senhora Olyntho Magalhães.

The Red Cross has established several branches throughout the Bra-

zilian territory, but these regional chapters do not always succeed in maintaining themselves for any great length of time nor do they always prosper as well as might be expected. At present we are able to mention among the successful branches those situated in Sao Paulo, equipped with a hospital for children, a school for nurses in Santos, and a service of venereal prophylaxis in Minas Geraes (Lavras); in the State of Rio Janeiro (Petropolis), a child welfare service; in the State of Paraná (Curityba), a medico-surgical dispensary; in Rio Grande do Sul, established recently; and in Pernambuco; this last one presenting a very promising outlook owing



MADAME HELOIZA LOUREIRO LEAL.

President of the Women's Section of the Brazilian Red Cross,

to the fact that it is headed by a distinguished member of the governing board of the Brazilian Red Cross, Dr. Amaury de Medeiros, who is the present director of the public health in that State.

The Brazilian Red Cross does not possess so far a maintenance fund in proportion to the service which it renders; nevertheless the land with the building now in construction is worth about 3,500 centos, or, let us say, \$350,000 at the present rate of exchange.

The cost of conducting the work and of carrying on the construction of the building is being met through donations, subsidies, annuities of members, and legacies. The organization expects to increase its funds through the construction on a part of its land of dwelling houses to be leased to private parties and, later on, through the purchase of Government bonds. The greater part of its funds are at present employed in the completion of the National Headquarters.

The medico-surgical service for the poor is one of the most important works of the Brazilian Red Cross, this branch of the work having developed greatly since the inauguration of the

dispensary.

During the Great War, when Brazil entered on the side of the Allies, the Brazilian Red Cross immediately offered its services to the Departments of War and Navy, which provided a representative who facilitated the necessary information regarding the particular coop-



Courtesy of American Red Cross

RED CROSS, PARA, BRAZIL.

Booth in kermess devoted to the raising of funds.

eration which the Red Cross might be called upon to render. As, however, no troops were sent to Europe, the personnel of the Red Cross was not mobilized but remained in expectation, ready to start at a moment's notice. Even so, a great quantity of dressings and clothing were sent with the naval contingent which left Brazil to act with the English and Americans.

During the epidemic of influenza in 1918 the Brazilian Red Cross rendered invaluable services to the population, transforming all its dependencies into infirmaries and distributing medicines to more than 50,000 persons.

At the time of the overflow of the San Francisco River, in Minas Geraes and Bahia, the Red Cross forwarded the sufferers clothing, food, and medicines in charge of a commission under the direction of its first secretary, Dr. Estellita Lins. To defray the expense of this

work the Red Cross opened a public subscription. The Red Cross also sent a large quantity of food and clothing to the victims of the prolonged drought of the northeast, through its representative in the State of Ceará, Baron de Studart.

The Brazilian Red Cross publishes a monthly review containing the reports of its work, and has printed not only memorial stamps but handbills and posters for the purposes of carrying on the propaganda of the National Crusade Against Tuberculosis.

The members are classified as follows: Founders, paying, life, benefactors, benemerits, and honorary. The membership of the Brazilian Red Cross is still comparatively small, but the board is studying a plan for its increase, which it hopes to put into operation at the time of the inauguration of the new building. The inauguration is expected to take place with all the ceremony worthy of the great fact which it will represent in the annals of the Brazilian Red Cross. For this purpose the board has entered into an understanding with Sr. J. Larrossa, the representative of the League of Red Cross Societies, with the view of securing the presence at the ceremony of delegations from all the National Red Crosses, in honor of the International Red Cross.

The present board of directors of the Brazilian Red Cross is composed as follows:

MEN'S GOVERNING BOARD.

President: General Dr. Antonio Ferreira do Amaral.

First vice president: Commander Carlos Pereira Leal.

Second vice president: Count de Affonso Celso.

Third vice president: Senator Alfredo Ellis. Fourth vice president: Justice Dr. Ataulpho Napoles do Paiva.

Fifth vice president: Dr. Alberto de Faria.

Secretary general: Dr. Getulio dos Santos. First secretary: Dr. Estellita Lins.

Second secretary: Dr. Amaury de Medeiros. Third secretary: Dr. Carlos Eugenio Guimarães.

First treasurer: José Moreno Barbosa. Second treasurer: Sr. Luis Moreno.

ATTORNEYS.

Marshal Antonio Faustino. Gen. Alfredo Abrantes. Prof. A. A. Azevedo Sodré.

WOMEN'S GOVERNING BOARD.

President: Dona Heloiza Loureiro Leal.

First vice president: Dona Bernardina Azeredo.

Second vice president: Dona Alice da Purciúncula Calmon du Pin e Almeida.

First secretary: Countess de Souza Dantas.

Second secretary: Dona Idalia de Araujo Porto-alegre. First treasurer: Senhora Nair Azeredo Teixeira.

Second treasurer: Senhora Izabel Chermont.

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE DISPENSARY OF THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Dr. Antonio Ferreira do Amaral.

Dr. Getulio dos Santos.

Prof. Dr. Alvaro Ozorio de Almeida.

Dr. Amaury de Medeiros.

Dr. Carlos Eugenio Guimaràes.

Dr Estellita Lina.

Dr. Arthur Luiz Augusto de Alcantara.

Dr. Abdon Elov Lins.

Dr. Raul Farme d'Amoed.

Dr. Oscar de Castro Loureiro.

Dr. Gabriel de Andrade.

# IV. CHILE.

The first organization of the Red Cross in Chile was effected in 1879 at the time of the War of the Pacific. The same year the Government gave its adherence to the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864. However, when the war ended in 1881, the Red Cross, which as then organized was of a purely military nature, passed out of existence.

In 1903 there was formed in Punta Arenas, the capital of Magellan Territory, in the extreme southern part of Chile, a charitable society which extended its sphere of action to include first aid in public assistance. This society gradually developed into the Red Cross of Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world.

Aiding public charity in Magellan Territory, lending a helping hand in time of public calamity, and otherwise actively engaging in service for others, the Punta Arenas Red Cross not only grew and flourished but was instrumental in founding other chapters, including those in Valparaiso, Tocopilla, and Antofagasta in 1910; in Osorno in 1912; the women's chapter in Punta Arenas in 1912; and the women's chapter in Puerto Natales in 1916.

In 1914, at the time of the outbreak of the World War, the women's section of the Red Cross of Chile was founded in Santiago. By 1922 it had more than 3,000 members and was carrying on a well-equipped modern dispensary.

The altruistic purposes and the increasing importance of these societies convinced the Government of the importance of creating a directive body. Consequently, in accordance with the Geneva Convention of July 6, 1906, ratified in Berne March 3, 1909, the Chilean Government on July 14, 1920, issued a decree giving its official recognition to the Chilean Red Cross and creating the central committee, with power to organize and direct the various societies already existing in the country, organize new chapters, and represent the Red Cross before the Geneva Committee.

Besides serving as an auxiliary to the Army sanitary service in time of war, the Chilean Red Cross has thrown itself eagerly into social welfare and public health work. Every chapter maintains a dispensary, clinic, and vaccination service. Maternity and child health centers, obstetrical service, milk stations, protection to the child at home and at school, prevention and cure of social diseases, alcoholism, and tuberculosis, and the civic, hygienic, and moral education

of the individual—such is the peace-time program of the Chilean Red Cross.

An interesting chapter is that at Parral, which will be mentioned again in connection with the membership campaign. Dr. J. Luis Santalices L. is the founder of the chapter, which has organized a brigade of workingmen in the city, Red Cross sections in most of the estates in the department, cadet corps in all the public schools, first-aid service, educational and recreational lectures in its own theater,

and a section for child welfare. The Parral Charity Commission, impressed (as it might well be) with the notable accomplishments of the Red Cross chapter, presented to it a house and garden, valued at 30,000 pesos, and is now giving it an annual income of 7,000 pesos.

Of importance among the Chilean Red Cross efforts to promote the cause of public health must be counted its invitation to the Patronato de la Infancia, the Chilean Social Hygiene League, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Anti-Alcoholism League, and the Sociedad Protectora de la Infancia to unite in formulating a comprehensive program for the protection and improvement of the nation's health. The action of the Mixed



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

SEÑOR DON MARCIAL MARTÍNEZ DE FERRARI

President of the Central Committee of the Chilean Red Cross. Former minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of Chile in Switzerland and in Uruguay. Dr. Martínez de Ferrari is vice president of the Scientific Society of Chile and director of the Chilean Social Hygiene League.

Public Health Commission, which was an outgrowth of this invitation, will be awaited with great interest.

To supplement the number of nurses so well prepared in the University of Chile, many Red Cross chapters have established courses in nursing, directed by physicians who give their services voluntarily. It is expected that graduates of these courses will greatly aid in extending the beneficent work of the Red Cross among those most in need of nursing care and instruction in health matters.

Before the first national campaign for new members called a public health crusade, a crusade which took place between Christmas, 1921, and New Year's, 1922, which was ably directed by Doctor Ferrer, the secretary general, there were 26 Red Cross chapters; early in 1923 the number had increased to 69, from Punta Arenas and Concepción north to Copiapó, Iquique and Antofagasta, surely a remarkable record of more than 150 per cent increase. Circulars were distributed by the thousand throughout the country; civil, military, ecclesiastic, educational and labor officials, the press, and the motion-picture theaters cooperating to make the campaign a success. Posters were also liberally used. More than 6,000 members were obtained in the capital alone, but the prize offered by the central committee was won by the Parral chapter, which enrolled 6,000 members in a city of 10,000 population, in addition to 4,000 in the department outside the city. The total number of members enrolled in the whole country



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE CHILEAN RED CROSS.

was more than 22,000, without counting 15 cities, which had not fully reported.

From another source, namely, the schools of the Republic, will soon come additional thousands of Red Cross members banded together in the Junior Red Cross of Chile, authorized by a decree issued by President Alessandri last June for boys and girls between the ages of 11 and 17. The Chilean Red Cross attributes great importance to this enrollment of youth under the banner of service and friendship, and is fortunate in having the ardent support of the Ministry of Public Instruction. A beginning was made some time ago, and it is expected that the growth in the number of junior chapters will be gratifyingly rapid.

The Chilean Red Cross publishes its own magazine, The Public Health Review of the Chilean Red Cross (Revista de Salud Pública de la

Cruz Roja Chilena), an attractive, well-illustrated bimonthly publication full of articles and news of national and international interest. The first number was issued in July, 1922. Its chief purpose is to keep before the public the purposes of the Red Cross, to publish articles on hygiene, prevention of epidemics, first aid, and similar subjects, and to give an account of the achievements of each chapter, thus generally supporting and furthering Red Cross work.

The central committee of the Chilean Red Cross is composed of the

following officers and members of national prominence:

President: Señor Marcial Martínez de Ferrari, ex-minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of Chile in Switzerland and in Uruguay; vice president of the Scientific Society of Chile; director of the Chilean Social Hygiene League.

Secretary General: DOCTOR P. L. FERRER, chief of the Sanitary Division of the Ministry of the Interior; member of the Superior Hygiene Council and of the Superior Council of Public Charities; life director of the Chilean Social Hygiene League and of the League Against Tuberculosis.

 $\it Treasurer: Señor Manuel Herrera, ex-Cabinet Minister and ex-Representative in the National Congress.$ 

Directors: Doctor Luis Abalos, director of the Army Health Service, member of the Superior Hygiene Council, life director of the Chilean Social Hygiene League; DOCTOR CARLOS ALTAMIRANO, member of the Superior Hygiene Council, director of the Public Disinfecting Station of Santiago; Doctor Manuel J. Barrenechea, ex-Representative in the National Congress, ex-professor of ophthalmology, and of the Ophthalmologic Clinic, member of the Superior Council on Hygiene, director of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; Don Luis A. Castillo, vice admiral of the Navy; Mon-SEÑOR RAFAEL EDWARDS, bishop of Dodona, vicar-general of the Army, assistant bishop of the archbishopric of Santiago, treasurer of the Chilean Social Hygiene League, director of the League against Alcoholism; Doctor Luis Ducci Kallens, secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, professor of medical science in the School of Medicine, director of the Medical Society of Chile; Señor Manuel Foster Recabarren, lawyer, ex-minister of War and Navy, ex-Representative in the National Congress, president of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul; Señor Antonio Huneeus G., president of the Red Cross Committee of Santiago Province, ex-delegate of the Chilean Red Cross to the Tenth International Conference at Geneva, ex-Representative and Senator of the Republic, ex-Cabinet Minister, ex-professor of the faculty of laws and political science of the University of Chile, delegate of Chile to the League of Nations; Señor Roberto Huneeus G., ex-minister of War, ex-Representative in the National Congress, and professor of constitutional law in the University of Chile; Doctor VICTOR KÖRNER, member of the faculty of medicine, ex-professor of gynecology and of the gynecological clinic in the School of Medicine, ex-president of the Medical Society of Chile; Doctor Eduardo Moore, professor in the clinic of the school of Medicine, member of the Superior Hygiene Council, director of the National Museum; Señor José Maza, lawyer, Representative in the National Congress; General of Division Don Sofanor Parra, ex-adviser of state; Doctor Lucas Sierra, professor of surgical clinics, second vice-president of the Chilean Social Hygiene League, ex-president of the Medical Society of Chile, ex-member of Superior Hygiene Council; Doctor MANUEL TORRES BOONEN, surgeon general of the second division of the Army, delegate of the Red Cross chapters of the second division to the central committee, surgeon of the Hospital del Salvador; Doctor Luis Vargas Salcedo, professor in the School of Medicine, executive secretary of the Superior Council of Public Charities, director

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of the Medical Society of Chile: Señor Aquiles Vergara Vicuña, Representative in the National Congress: Señor Enrique Zañartu Prieto, Senator of the Republic, ex-Minister of State in the Department of the Interior and Industries, and the Department of Public Works and Railroads, president of the Chilean Social Hygiene League, director of the White Cross Society for the Protection of Women.

## V. COLOMBIA.

Under the noble device of *Neutrality and Charity* the Colombian National Red Cross Society was definitely organized on July 30, 1915.

The original movement for the founding of this altruistic institution was of several years' standing, for the Colombian Government on June 7, 1906, signed the Geneva Convention of that year. It was not until January, 1913, however, that the Second National Medical Congress, assembled in the city of Medellín, unanimously passed the following motion:

The members of the Second National Medical Congress, recognizing the necessity of establishing in this country a society for voluntary sanitary assistance to aid the victims of calamities in time of peace, and to care for the wounded and sick of the Army in time of war, ask the honorable Congress to organize a Red Cross Society in Colombia, naming for this purpose a committee of three members resident in Bogotá to study the statutes of the International Red Cross and to prepare suitable statutes for a Colombian Red Cross.

This proposal was welcomed with great enthusiasm by everyone interested in the realization of work of a humanitarian character, Congress appointing the National Academy of Medicine to take charge of the organization of the Red Cross.

After several preliminary meetings, attended by high officers of the army and prominent representatives of the chief organizations of the capital, the committee on organization of the Red Cross was appointed and July 30, 1915, as mentioned above, was set for the inauguration of the society. This function was attended by the Minister of Public Instruction as representative of the President of the Republic, the Apostolic Delegate, and many distinguished members of society.

On February 22, 1916, and November 6, 1920, the Minister of Government issued the respective decrees which gave official recognition to the Colombian Red Cross and made it a juridic entity. By an executive decree of March 10, 1922, it was recognized as auxiliary to the sanitary service of the army, an indispensable requirement for its recognition by the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva—a recognition which was granted March 23, 1922. Later in the same year the Colombian Red Cross was admitted to the League of Red Cross Societies.

The Colombian Red Cross has its legal domicile in Bogotá, capital of the Republic, and its activities extend to all parts of the nation. At present there are several other chapters in the chief provincial cities. The Red Cross welcomes as members both Colombians and foreignborn without distinction of sex, creed, or political opinion, its membership being divided into three categories: (a) Honorary members, named by the Central Committee; (b) supporting members, persons or societies which make gifts to the organization; and (c) active members, who pay a minimum annual membership fee.

The administration of the Colombian Red Cross is vested in a Central Committee. There is also a Women's Section, which has rendered valuable service, contributing in the most devoted manner to the advancement of Red Cross work, another demonstration of the fact that men and women should work side by side in all worthy causes.

The council of the Colombian Red Cross is composed of the following members:

Honorary presidents: The President of the Republic, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina; the Archbishop of Colombia, Sr. Bernardo Herrera Restrepo.

Delegate to the international committee: Dr. Francisco Urrutia.

 $National\ committee:\ President,\ Dr.\ Hipólito\ Machado;\ Vice\ president,\ Sr.\ Joaquín\ Samper\ Brush.$ 

Women's committee: President, Sra. Teresa Tanco de Herrera; Vice president, Sra. Emilia Herrera de Semper.

Since its foundation the Colombian Red Cross has faithfully fulfilled all the urgent national tasks which have been assigned to it, aiding the unfortunate and taking up the important service of child welfare in its broadest sense, including that of guiding the sympathies of children blessed with happy homes.

For the latter purpose the Children's Red Cross and Young People's Red Cross were recently formed. The former proposes to awaken in children an interest in social problems within their understanding, and to bring them into contact with the needs of unfortunate children. This movement started with visits made by private school children to orphan asylums and children's shelters, for the purpose of carrying to their small inmates clothing, toys, and sweets, and of playing with these children, thus establishing a true spirit of democratic friendliness. The purpose of the Young People's Red Cross is to direct the activities of youth into channels of social importance, to raise the moral level of student life, to organize athletic sports in public and private schools, and to help the poorer members in every possible way.

The Red Cross has also established a health center in Bogotá, where medical attention is given to both children and adults and instruction in hygiene is disseminated. Vaccinations are performed, hypodermic injections given, babies are weighed and their mothers advised as to the best methods of infant care and feeding.

Such are, in outline, some of the activities of the Colombian Red Cross. It is greatly to be regretted that lack of space prevents a more extensive account of the beneficent activities of this admirable society.

## VI. COSTA RICA.

The Costa Rican Red Cross, an active and growing society, was founded November 4, 1917, its statutes having been approved by the President of the Republic and promulgated February 16, 1918. The society was reorganized in 1921, and the statutes were amended in January, 1923.

The national committee is composed of two honorary presidents: the President and the first ecclesiastical dignitary of the Republic, a president, vice president, treasurer, attorney, secretary, assistant secretary, and five directors. The women's committee is appointed annually by the national committee. Local committees are composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, attorney, and four directors.

The members are divided into three classes—benefactors, active and honorary members. The minimum monthly dues of active members are 0.50 colon (about 25 cents); benefactors, honorary members, and members of the city sanitary brigade on active service are exempt from the payment of dues.

Honors may be bestowed as follows: Red Cross gold medal; silver medal of merit; diploma awarded by the central committee; citation in the orders for the day to be published in the Red Cross Bulletin or the daily press, the name of the member receiving such a citation and an account of his meritorious action to be inscribed in the Book of Honor of the Costa Rican Red Cross.

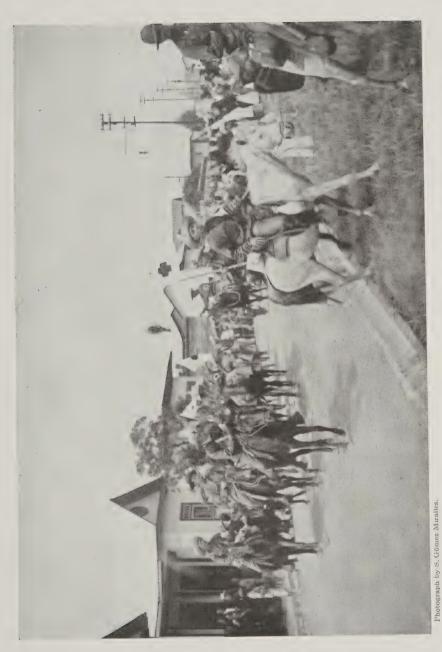
The Government of Costa Rica has given the Red Cross the use of four rooms in one of the government buildings in the business district of San José. These rooms have recently been equipped so as to provide offices, a lecture room, a first-aid station, and a storeroom.

A sanitary brigade of about 30 persons has been organized which receives regular instruction in giving first aid and in caring for the sick and injured. This brigade is subject to call in case of emergency, and during the year 1922 went to outlying districts to assist during an epidemic of typhoid fever.

A first-aid station is maintained at Red Cross headquarters with a competent nurse in charge day and night. Four physicians, a dentist, and an oculist, give their services without charge to those who apply to the Red Cross for medical aid. Five hundred and sixty-eight emergency cases were handled during the year 1922.

The police ambulance in San José is in charge of the Red Cross. Free medicines and free prescriptions are furnished by the Red Cross to those who are unable to pay for these items.

A Junior Red Cross was organized in August, 1922, and practically all of the school children in Costa Rica are enlisted in this organization.



COSTA RICAN RED CROSS OFF FOR THE FRONT, MARCH, 1921.

From June to December, 1922, the Red Cross conducted an anti-fly campaign.

On September 15, 1922, it organized and staged a "Health pageant," participated in by all of the school children of San José, the proceeds of which were given to the "Colonias Veraniegas," a summer camp for sick children.

During the year 1922 the following special contributions were made by the Red Cross; Russian food fund, 3,795.65 colones; Salvadoran flood fund, 460.00 colones; Costa Rican earthquake fund, 852.75 colones; and Costa Rican benevolent organizations, 727.55.

The Red Cross is equipped with medicines, clothing, tents, bedding, stretchers, furniture, sanitary supplies, and surgical instruments, valued at about 5,000.00 colones. It has a reserve fund of 11,834.00 colones which can be used only in case of emergencies. The expenditures during the year 1922 amounted to 19,006.64 colones.

In March, 1922, the Costa Rican Red Cross was admitted to membership in the League of Red Cross Societies.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The present membership of the Costa Rican Red Cross is about 325.

#### OFFICERS.

President: Roberto Brenes G.
Vice President: Dr. Solón Núñez F.
Secretary: Ernesto Quirós A.

Assistant Secretary: Gamaliel Noreiga. Treasurer: Diego Povedano A.

Attorney: Dr. Francisco Cordero Q.

Director: Julio Diaz G.
Director: Alfredo Sasso R.
Director: Roberto Smyth.
Director: Roberto Quesada J.
Director: Sergio Carballo R.

## WOMENS' COMMITTEE.

Doña María de Ruiz. Doña Oliva de Núñez. Doña Lía de Quirós. Doña María Rosa de Díaz. Doña Joaquina de Castro. Doña Florinda de Wilson. Doña Adriana de Velásquez.

#### VII. CUBA.

## ORGANIZATION.

By virtue of a resolution, issued July 7, 1907, by the Provisional Governor of Cuba, the Republic of Cuba subscribed to the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1864, being recognized from that date as one of the signatory powers of that convention. But in view of the fact that the convention of 1864 was superseded by the protocol of July 6, 1906, the Cuban Government, on March 17, 1908, declared that, "the Republic of Cuba subscribes to the new Geneva Convention," by which official decree Cuba became part of the Red Cross sisterhood.

The Cuban National Red Cross includes four classes of membership: Founders, supporting, honorary, and active members.

Founders are those persons, native or foreign born, who were instrumental in the creation and development of the society, and who took part in the work of organization from the very beginning, or those contributing not less than one peso monthly for a period of ten years, or a total sum of 120 pesos. Founder Life Members will not be called upon for further contributions.

Supporting members are those persons, native or foreign born, who donate 220 pesos, or those who pay 10 pesos monthly for two years, or 1 peso monthly for an indefinite period.

Honorary members are all those, native or foreign born, who because of some philanthropic or meritorious work in behalf of the society are deemed worthy of this title.

Active members are those who enroll in the society to render service in the field in time of war or public disaster and during epidemics in peace time. The requirements for these members are as follows:

(1) To be over 18 years of age; (2) to be of good reputation; (3) at no time to have suffered imprisonment or be guilty of political crimes; (4) possess a good education; (5) to be engaged in some reputable profession or business; (6) to comply with the rules and regulations of the society; (7) to take the Red Cross oath, binding for two years, with the privilege of renewal for two more years.

At the head of this society, in the national capital, is the supreme assembly, which is the national supreme committee and center of the Cuban Red Cross. This assembly is composed of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary general, vice-secretary, a treasurer, vice-treasurer, an accountant, vice-accountant, a director-in-chief, a consulting attorney, and eight voting members.

An executive committee, composed of the president, vice presidents, the secretary general, the treasurer, accountant, and the director in chief, is in charge of the management, organization and administration of the society.

In the capital of every Province there is a committee, responsible to the executive committee, with jurisdiction over any municipal committees that may be created within that Province.

The provincial committees include a president, appointed by the executive committee at the request of the respective provincial committee, two vice-presidents, a director, secretary, treasurer, accountant, and five members. Each of the offices of secretary, treasurer, and accountant have their corresponding assistants.

All municipal committees are responsible to the respective provincial committees. A municipal committee may be created in any township upon authorization by the respective provincial committee, said committee to be composed of a president, named

by the provisional committee in accordance with the wishes of the new committee, two vice-presidents, a secretary, accountant, treasurer, director, and four members. All these offices have their assistants, and more than one director can be appointed.

It is the duty of the executive committee to organize in the capital of every province, municipality, and rural district a committee of women. All women and young girls, residents of the respective localities, are eligible as members of this committee.

In localities containing 10 Red Cross members a ladies' committee may be created, but the president of such committee will be appointed, when municipal, by the provincial committee, and when provincial, by the executive committee. The president of the ladies' central committee of Habana is appointed by the executive committee, which appointment must be approved by the President of the Republic through the Ministry of War and Navy.

To enable the Red Cross to render efficient service in time of war or public disaster, an active force is organized, composed of detachments, groups, and a grand legion, each group composed of members who, in accordance with the regulations of the society, voluntarily engage for service in the field during a period of two years, with option of renewal for two more years.

The honor of having founded the Cuban National Red Cross Society belongs to Dr. Eugenio Sánchez de Fuentes y Peláez and to the group of persons who cooperated with him toward its development, the actual officials of the supreme assembly and executive committee and the ladies' central committee of the Cuban National Red Cross Society being as follows:

Honorary presidents: His Excellency the President of the Republic and the Vice President.

President: Gen. Miguel Varona del Castillo.

First vice-president: Dr. Carlos Alzugaray.

Second vice-president: Dr. Rafael María Ángulo.

Third vice-president: Dr. Alberto de Carricarte y Velásquez.

Secretary general: Dr. Eugenio Sánchez de Fuentes y Pelaez.

Assistant secretary: Dr. Francisco Sánchez Curbelo.

Accountant: Dr. Ramón A. de la Puerta y Rodríguez.

Assistant accountant: Dr. Frank A. Betancourt y Díaz.

Treasurer: Señor Julio Blanco Herrera.

Assistant treasurer: Dr. Horacio Ferrer y Díaz.

Director in chief: Dr. Juan B. Nuñez Pérez.

Consulting attorney: Dr. Joaquín M. Betancourt.

LADIES' CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President: Señora Mariana Seva de Menocal.

Vice president: Señora María Menocal.

Second vice-president: Señora Blanche Z. de Baralt.

Secretary general: Señorita Julia Martínez y Martínez.

Assistant secretary: Señorita Clemencia Arango.

#### FUNDS.

The revenues upon which the Cuban National Red Cross depends are of two classes—ordinary and extraordinary.

Under the ordinary funds are classed income from capital invested by the society, fees for the emission of titles and diplomas, proceeds from the sale of the society's publications, subscriptions to the Official Bulletin and advertisements in same, membership dues and voluntary, permanent subscriptions, and subsidies granted by the Government toward the support of the society. In accordance with the resolution of the executive committee, dated January 26, 1911, the amount of donations that may determine the award of honorary privileges in the society vary between 10 and 500 pesos.

Extraordinary revenue is that obtained from raffles, benefits, collections and entertainments arranged by the society, also donations

and legacies.

Donations and legacies will invariably be used for the purpose or object for which they were given, and other funds according to the judgment of the executive committee.

The monthly receipts are apportioned as follows: 75 per cent of the total to the provincial and municipal committees that collect them, and the remaining 25 per cent to the central committee.

# ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.

The National Red Cross Society of Cuba has since its foundation rendered numerous and important services to the nation in times of distress, as in the terrible cyclone that swept the capital and some of the Provinces in 1909–1910, and the aid extended to the eastern section of the island in 1912. With the same philanthropic spirit the society sent funds to Europe during the protracted Balkan war. At the time of the bubonic plague epidemic, the Cuban Red Cross cooperated with the secretary of sanitation and charities in caring for the sick at the isolation camps in Triscornia. But the greatest work of this society was during the World War, when the ladies' central committee through popular subscription raised the sum of \$528,212.57, which enabled the society to send eleven shipments of medical supplies and food to Europe. These shipments represented an expenditure of nearly \$100,000. In addition, the Cuban Red Cross has made the following donations:

International committee of the Red Cross, Geneva	\$500.00
Women's Club of Habana	\$100.00
International committee of the Red Cross, Geneva	\$1,000.00
Supplies for the soldiers at the front	\$1,537.75
Soldier's relief fund	\$5,000.00
Society of the Red Crescent	\$500,00
League of the Red Cross Societies for Eastern Europe(Fr.)	25, 000. 00
Espluches Orphanage of Paris(Fr.)	600, 000. 00
Donations to the Joffre Institute(Fr.)	500, 000, 00

From the foregoing account, it is evident that the Cuban National Red Cross Society may well feel that it is fulfilling its purpose, manifesting the noble sentiments of brotherly love and love of country.

VIII. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

So far as the available statistics show, no National Dominican Red Cross has ever been formed. It should be stated, however, that during 1922 Santo Domingo contributed several thousand dollars to the Spanish Red Cross for the relief of the wounded in the war in Morocco.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The only existing Red Cross work is that under the American Red Cross which, in both its military and civilian aspects, has been functioning splendidly ever since the American occupation. Among its present plans are: A chain of schools for the teaching of home hygiene and care of the sick; the organization of a Junior Red Cross in the public schools; aid to various hospitals and charitable organizations; and temporary aid to destitute families; all of which it is hoped will eventually become part of a Dominican National Red Cross. It may be added that of a total membership of 6,000 under the American Red Cross, somewhat over half at present are Dominicans.

At the preliminary group meeting in Washington, last October, His Excellency, Emilio C. Joubert, minister from the Dominican Republic, in his excellent address expressed his great personal desire and that of his countrymen for the establishment of a National Red Cross, with all the humanitarian and social activities which that would imply.

# IX. ECUADOR.

The Ecuadorian Red Cross, which has been recognized by the international committee of the Red Cross and is an active member of the League of Red Cross Societies, was founded in 1910, the Government approving it the same year and granting it an annual subvention, fixed by the 1922 Congress at 8,000 sucres. In 1920 an executive decree placed the Red Cross under the jurisdiction of the central charity committee, but a decree issued by the President of the Republic on November 7, 1922, recognized the Ecuadorian Red Cross as an independent society, an auxiliary of the Army sanitary service, and as the only Red Cross organization in Ecuador. Prepared, therefore, to take its place on a parity with the other national Red Cross societies of the world, the new Ecuadorian Red Cross was inaugurated on December 27, 1922.

In its statutes, previously approved by executive decree on November 25, 1922, there are many interesting provisions, among them the statement of its purpose. After expressing the desire of the Red Cross to be useful in time of war and in national or international calamities, the statutes state that its object is to awaken national consciousness in health matters; to contribute to social betterment, by working for child welfare, especially by means of child health centers attended by visiting nurses; by promoting the establishment of the Junior Red Cross in the schools and combating insanitary housing, alcoholism, addiction to narcotics, and other social evils; and by becoming a social force supporting the ideals of peace, confidence, and solidarity, both nationally and internationally.

Moreover, the statutes contain this admirable paragraph:

The Ecuadorian Red Cross will endeavor to bring about a general voluntary association of all national philanthropic societies, in order to secure concentrated effort and to avoid waste of time, strength, and money.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to record that progress is already being made toward the achievement of the high standards which the Ecuadorian Red Cross has set for itself. Last May a class in nursing, formed of ladies of Quito, was opened under the expert instruction of Dr. Isidro Ayora, who intended to continue it for three months until a registered nurse from the United States should arrive to take the class. Gratifying, too, especially in the light of the expressed desire of the Red Cross for cooperation in social welfare, is the fact that the members of the society maintaining milk stations in Quito were preparing to avail themselves of the opportunities of this course, and to utilize the knowledge thus gained in

their particular field. The Quito dispensary, whose early opening was announced in May, will not only give medical assistance but will also lead in social hygiene propaganda and in the practical work of improving housing conditions. Circulars and pamphlets on personal hygiene and lessons in sanitation are being given wide distribution among all classes of people.

The first emergency which the newly reorganized Red Cross was called upon to meet occurred in February, when the Government asked it to take charge of the relief to the victims of an earthquake in the Machachi, Tambillo, and Alóag districts. Although there was no loss of life, many houses were wrecked, with consequent suffering and distress. It is needless to say that the Red Cross was worthy of the confidence reposed in it.

The plan of organization of the Ecuadorian Red Cross, as laid down by the new statutes, may be briefly summarized, not the least noteworthy feature being the representation given to women. The general assembly, consisting of all the members, will meet annually in Quito, and will nominate three persons for the presidency, the choice to be made by the President of the Republic. The assembly itself will elect the two vice-presidents and the secretary general. who must be a physician; these, like the president, will serve four years. These officers, with representatives of the provincial and of the women's committees, together with other members elected by the central committee, to the total number of 35, will compose the central committee. There will also be three regional committees: One for Pichincha, identical with the central committee; another for the coastal region; and a third for the Provinces of Azuav, Loja, and Cañar. Provision is also made for provincial committees, which will, it is hoped, form organizations in the various towns and townships under their jurisdiction. Each of these provincial committees is particularly charged to organize a women's section, whose special duty it shall be to carry out the Red Cross program relative to child welfare, schools of nursing, and visiting nurses.

Señor Luis Robalino Dávila has been honored by being named president of the Ecuadorian Red Cross. The complete list of the central committee, as constituted early this year, follows:

President: Sr. Luis Robalino Dávila.

Vice Presidents: Sr. Vicente Urrutia O. and General Ángel I. Chiriboga.

Legal attorney: Dr. Francisco Chiriboga B.

Secretary General: Dr. Gualberto Arcos.

Assistant Secretary: Sr. Julio H. Endara.

Executive committee: Sr. Luis Robalino Dávila, Dr. Isidro Ayora, Dr. Carlos A. Miño, Dr. Gualberto Arcos, Sr. Jorge Moreno.

Members: Sr. Temístocles Terán, director general of charities; Dr. Carlos Alberto Arteta, dean of the faculty of medicine of the university; Dr. Aurelio Mosquera, of

the faculty of medicine of the university; Dr. Pablo A. Suárez, professor of hygiene of the Central University; Dr. Luis A. Ribadeneira, of the faculty of medicine; Dr. V. Carbone, of the Italian military mission; Dr. Carlos A. Bermeo, ex-consul of Ecuador in New Orleans; Dr. Manuel María Sánchez, rector of the National Institute Mejía; Dr. José María Suárez, director of studies in the Province of Pichincha; Gen. Rafael Almeida Suárez, chief of the general staff of the Army; Gen. Pirzio Biroli, chief of the Italian military mission in Ecuador; Sr. Modesto Sánchez Carbo, manager of the Quito branch of the Banco Comercial y Agrícola; Sr. Pacífico Chiriboga G., of the National Society of Agriculture; Sr. Alberto Mena C., manager of the National Tramways Co.; Mr. B. O. Ellis, manager of the Quito Electric Light & Power Co.; Dr. Alejandro Villavicencio Ponce, of the National Society of Agriculture; Sr. Luis M. Molina, of the Workmen's Federation of Ecuador, president of the Artistic and Industrial Society of Pichincha; Sr. José Rafael Bustamante, secretary of the National Society of Agriculture, and Sr. Pablo E. Albornoz, president of the Club of Medical Students.

In the Pan American session of the American Red Cross held in Washington last October, Mrs. Bolívar J. Lloyd, a distinguished daughter of Ecuador appointed by Sr. Don Rafael Elizalde, minister of Ecuador in the United States, to represent their common country, among other significant remarks made the following:

The Red Cross Society of Ecuador maintains an open door, keeps open house, as you say in the United States. . . .

If the Red Cross Society of the United States has a definite concrete program of constructive work and organization to present to the Ecuadorian society, I am sure such a program would be given serious and thoughtful consideration. Notwith-standing the authority which the Ecuadorian Red Cross has to deal direct with the Red Cross societies of other countries I would suggest that preliminary negotiations should have the sanction of our minister plenipotentiary. Señor Elizalde is a man whom the Ecuadorian people trust implicitly. He is intensely interested in all things humanitarian and you could not make a mistake in enlisting his sympathetic help and guidance in seeking to establish effective cooperation in this great work.

## X. GUATEMALA.

From official information received, it is learned that the National Red Cross of Guatemala was organized in January of the current year and that it was officially recognized by the Government on February 16. The officers and directors of the Guatemalan Red Cross are as follows:

President: Daniel Rodríguez.
First vice-president: Emilio Goicolea.
Second vice-president: José A. Medrano.
Secretary general: Dr. Rafael Mauricio.
First assistant secretary: Dr. M. J. López.

Second assistant secretary: Dr. Guillermo Sánchez.

Resorero: Manuel Zebadúa. Cashier: Filadelfo Cóbar.

The new society was solemnly inaugurated in the Hall of Honor of the National University on April 22, before a numerous and distinguished audience which included His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the members of his cabinet and those of the Faculty of Medicine. With such distinguished patrons as these and under

the direction of the national board just mentioned, great things may be expected of this latest addition to the American Sisterhood of Red Cross Societies.

## XI. HAITI.

It may be said, with regard to Haiti, that a very strong chapter of the American Red Cross has been functioning in Port Au Prince ever since the American occupation of that Republic. Schools for nurses are being established from which native nurses are being graduated who will themselves, it is hoped, become the principal instruments in establishing the greatly needed national association. A good free dispensary service has also been established in the capital which, in time, will be extended to other parts of the country. The instruction in hygiene, personal and public, now given in the primary schools should lead before long to the establishment of a Haitian Junior Red Cross.

# XII. HONDURAS.

According to the data at hand Honduras has not, to date, organized a National Red Cross association, notwithstanding the fact that many of the elements requisite for such a society not only already exist but have been in operation for many years.

In the group session held by the American Red Cross in the Pan American Union in October, 1922, His Excellency, Sr. R. Camilo Díaz, Secretary of the Legation of Honduras, expressed himself as follows:

With respect to the establishment of the Juvenile Red Cross in Honduras permit me to say on behalf of the school children of my country that this meritorious cause, so well championed by the American Red Cross, may count in advance upon their most complete cooperation. And I may add that at no distant date this cooperation will become manifest, the more so when it is remembered that the Juvenile Red Cross has as its principal objective the welfare of humanity as a whole, by creating in the hearts of the children a true conception of that fraternal love which will eventually unite the peoples of the world into one great family, thus eliminating war, to the everlasting benefit of the human race.

## XIII. MEXICO.

The preliminary work toward establishing the Mexican Red Cross, began in 1909, when a group of philanthropic citizens, inspired by the humanitarian ideals of this great world institution, met together in Mexico City for that purpose. The disastrous floods in Monterrey in August of that year provided an immediate opportunity to test the functioning power of the newly organized national society.

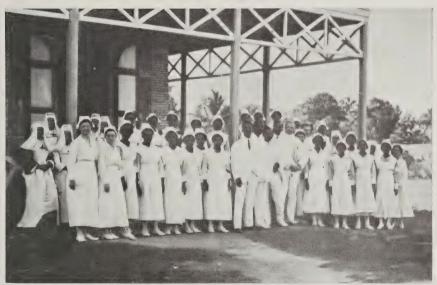
The Mexican Red Cross, as organized, possessed no funds or capital of any sort, so that its first activities were covered by the charitable



Photograph by American Red Cross.

HOSPITAL AT LAS CAHOBAS, HAITI.

The American Red Cross contributes to its support.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

TRAINING SCHOOL OF NATIVE NURSES IN HAITI.

societies, both public and private, of Monterrey and by donations from the Red Cross society of the United States, the resident Spanish colony, and the larger commercial houses of that city.

On February 17 of 1910 the members of the newly organized society met in general assembly for the purpose of approving the general statutes, these being then submitted to the Government, together with the decrees of December 15, 1900, and August 2, 1907, all of which being duly approved, the Mexican Red Cross was officially recognized January 16, 1910, its first elected officials being: President, Don Manuel Mondragón; vice presidents, Dres. Guillermo de Heredia and Sr. Don Joaquín D. Casasús.

In spite of being officially recognized not only by the Government of Mexico but by the Red Cross of Geneva, the newly created society for a considerable period failed to prosper, not merely because of the lack of funds and membership but because of the extremely disturbed political conditions of the country, conditions which continued in an increasing degree and which involved a protracted civil war which did not terminate until 3 or 4 years ago. Nevertheless, without funds and without even a habitation of its own, the Mexican Red Cross began in 1911 to function through a chapter under the direction of Dr. Leopoldo Calvillo, which, with other humane activities, among them the Neutral White Cross, rendered noble service in Ciudad Juarez. In the same year it intervened, successfully, to prevent the execution by armed forces of a number of Spanish and German civilian prisoners; it rendered invaluable service in the heavily inundated sections of Guanajuato: it took charge of the hospital of Yautepec, crowded with Zapatista victims; and, during the "Tragic ten days" of February in Mexico City, the Red Cross achievement was worthy of the highest praise. On innumerable other occasions during the trying period from which the nation is just emerging, the succor and protection afforded by the Mexican Red Cross have been eloquent testimony to the value of this humanitarian work.

After repeated change of residence the National Red Cross of Mexico is now located in the Béistegui Hospital, where a department which includes 200 beds has been set aside for its use. It publishes, moreover, a Boletín Oficial, and in its various services cooperates closely with the 8 sections covered by the police service of the capital. It has also inaugurated a school for nurses, in which the programs and courses of study are closely aligned with those of the University, the latter being officially approved by the Government. For its daily service this school possesses three automobiles fully equipped with everything necessary. Indeed, the Mexican Red Cross is in every way possible emphasizing the value of the visiting nurse and endeavoring to establish this service which, under the convention of Geneva, has achieved such brilliant results. It also pro-

poses, and to some extent has succeeded, in introducing courses of public and personal hygiene into the public schools. Its resources are still very limited, but even so it manages to provide an average of \$1,339 monthly for current expenses.

Such, on broad lines, is the history of the Mexican Red Cross, an institution which, because of extremely unfavorable circumstances, has had one long struggle to preserve its very existence, and which still faces the difficult work during this period of national reconstruction of firmly establishing itself as a nation-wide institution, developed and sustained by the contributions in money and service of the Mexican people, regardless of class or degree. With the utmost faith that it will be successful in this objective, it is sincerely to be hoped that at no distant date the Mexican Red Cross will take its rightful and important place as a national official entity, enjoying all the prerogatives authorized by the conventions of Geneva which were ratified during the presidency of Don Porfirio Díaz, in the International League of Red Cross Societies.

# XIV. NICARAGUA.

According to the records available no national Red Cross organization exists in Nicaragua at the present time. During the World War an organization came into being, consisting mostly of foreigners, which functioned well during several years, but expired at the signing of the armistice.

# XV. PANAMA.

The National Red Cross of Panama was organized on January 13, 1917, and was recognized by the Panamanian Government the same year. Its present officers are: President, Señora Hilda M. Vallarino; secretary, Dr. Aurelio A. Dutary; treasurer, Sr. José A. Zubeita; superintendent, Srta. Enriqueta R. Morales; director infant welfare work and tuberculosis, Miss Louise Barkemier.

The active work of the Panamanian Red Cross is carried on by Srta. Morales and by Miss Barkemier, who are assisted by six trained Panamanian nurses. It operates two clinics—one for tubercular patients and the other for babies, there being a dispensary in each. The Panamanian Red Cross has no vaccination service as yet. Food and milk are given to destitute families who have no means of subsistence, 160 such families being served at the present time. Food is also being supplied to the tubercular patients, 54 of whom are now being treated. The house rent of some of these families is also paid by the Red Cross. Six pounds of rice, 3 tins of milk, 1 pound of butter, a quantity of chocolate, tea, and soap are given each of these patients weekly. Some days the Red Cross distributes as

61003—23—Bull. 4——7

much as 200 and 300 pounds of rice to the families of the poor. Miss Barkemier has charge of the nursing service and the distribution of medicines and supplies. The assistant nurses visit the homes of these poor people and render whatever nursing aid is required.

Three years ago the Panamanian National Red Cross founded a small orphan asylum in the city of Panama, which is now being largely supported by the Panamanian Government. Srta. Morales acts as superintendent of this institution, also, and lends it whatever Red Cross assistance she can. Orphans between the ages of 1 and 12 are admitted to this asylum, 51 being now cared for,



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

THE RED CROSS BUILDING IN PANAMA. This building is the headquarters for the National Red Cross of Panama.

this number being the capacity of the institution. It is estimated that there would be about 300 children in this asylum regularly, were the building and grounds sufficiently large to accommodate them.

The superintendent pays regular visits to the women in the Panamanian prison, rendering them Red Cross assistance. They are taught reading, writing, handwork, sewing, and other helpful acquirements. The Red Cross also visits the leper colony monthly.

There is as yet no Panamanian Junior Red Cross, and the national organization operates to date only within the city of Panama. It is hoped, however, that branches, or chapters, will soon be founded in other cities and communities of the Republic.

The Panamanian Red Cross is doing very effective work to the limit of its financial ability. Its greatest accomplishments to date are with the tubercular patients and with children who have been undernourished, child mortality having decreased from 237.73, in 1917, the date of the beginning of this work, to 146.95, in 1922, and it is hoped that at no distant date steps will be taken toward affiliation not only under the Geneva Convention but in the International League of the Red Cross Societies.

In closing this brief outline of the Panamanian Red Cross the Bulletin can not refrain from quoting some significant paragraphs from the very timely and interesting speech on its behalf by his Excellency, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, minister from Panama to the



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS OF PANAMA.

Weighing babies in the child welfare section.

United States, October 11, 1922, in the Pan American session in Washington of the annual conference of the American Red Cross, which are as follows:

The American Red Cross would accomplish a great thing in the field of Pan-Americanism if it would promote the organization of Red Cross societies in all the countries of the western hemisphere where such institutions do not exist at present. Still another stride would be made in the same direction by establishing closer relations and intercourse with such organizations as are already working in Latin America and more especially through the beautiful instrumentality of that world-wide league of children—hope of our age and sign of a happier and better future generation—that you call the Junior Red Cross. This would be in line with the high ideals of your magnificent institution and would conform with the tradition of humanity that has always characterized your people and your country. Isolation is for the American mind a word that applies only to international politics. The United States, as Judge Payne very ably remarked two days ago, may stand alone and apart in so far as con-

cerns intervention in the affairs of other nations and continents. But as soon as disaster befalls any people as the result of war or on account of any dreadful calamity, the American spirit of churity is always quic's in responding to the anguished call of the distressed. This is the diplomacy of humanity. This diplomacy does not create any "entangling alliances" and is only apt to bind your great nation to all other nations, in the pleasing, smooth ties of friendliness and gratitude.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the message that Panama and the Panama Red Cross send to this group conference of the American Red Cross. We are promoting Pan-Americanism by trade, by scienti ic congresses, by peace conferences, by widespread publicity, by intercharge of college and university professors, by intelligent information, by political and diplomatic action, by everything that brings about better knowledge and better appreciation of each other's virtues. Let us also promote Panamericanism by humanity, that the countries of the New World banish forever jealousy, political intrigue, hatred and prejudice, to become the permanent abode of charity, mutual aid, and real, sincere international friendship.

## XVI. PARAGUAY.

The work of the National Red Cross of Paraguay, which was founded November 12, 1919, continues to develop slowly but steadily along the lines laid down by its Statutes which, by governmental decree dated August 3, 1921, were officially approved, the Cruz Roja Paraguaya itself being officially recognized as a juridic entity on that same date. Later, by the decree of March 18, 1922, the President of the Republic recognized this organization as the only national society authorized to function throughout the entire country and, also, the only one qualified to render auxiliary services to the Army of the Republic, the scope of its action extending to every single inhabitant of the land. In virtue of these official qualifications, indispensable for its admission, the international committee of the Red Cross at Geneva admitted the Paraguayan Red Cross to membership on March 25, 1922.

The principal activities of the Red Cross of Paraguay have to date been in cooperation with the existing beneficent and charitable organizations of the country in general, with which it has established, and maintains, the most cordial and helpful relations, as also with all similar organizations. For instance, it cooperates, by every means at its command, with the National Anti-tuberculosis Dispensary, which is directly dependent upon the National Charitable Association. Through its committee of women, appointed by the directors of the Women's Charitable Association, it raised and donated the sum of 145,000 pesos for the construction of a special tuberculosis pavilion as part of the Civilians' Hospital. In the recent insurrection the Paraguayan Red Cross rendered extremely valuable services to the Army sanitary brigade on every occasion when it was possible to do 'so. More recently still, it has undertaken the creation of child welfare centers and free milk stations for the benefit and well-being

of the poorer children. It has also installed field hospitals and a railroad ambulance service.

The Paraguayan Red Cross does not enjoy a fixed budget, its funds being entirely obtained from the following sources: (a) The membership fees, (b) Government subvention, (c) gifts and legacies, and (d) the product of special subscriptions, collections, subventions, or contributions from other beneficent organizations.

The officers of the Paraguayan Red Cross, according to the latest

report available, are the following:

President: Dr. Andrés Barbero. Vice President: Dr. Luis Zanotti Cavazzoni.

Treasurer: Dr. Justo P. Vera. Secretary: Dr. Jacinto Riera. Director of Stores and Vehicles: Sr. Augusto Vaya.

Inspector General and Traffic Chief: Sr. Moises Clari.

Members: Dr. Juan B. Benza; Dr. Eduardo López; Sr. Pablo M. Insfrán; Dr. Julio T. Decoud; Dr. Emilio Pérez; Dr. Ramón G. de los Ríos; Sr. Carlos de Jerica; Sr. Mateo Talia; Sr. Quinto Censi; Dr. Alberto Schenoni; Sr. Albino V. Mernes; Dr. Silvio Lofruseio; Sr. Mujica Gómez; and Dr. Andrés Gubetich.

On the other hand, the Paraguayan Red Cross counts upon its five main provincial chapters, all of which are thoroughly organized and actively functioning.

Last, but most certainly not least, the Paraguayan Red Cross has begun to



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

DR. ANDRÉS BARBERO.

President of the National Red Cross of Paraguay. Doctor Barbero has been dean of the Faculty of Medical Science and a member of the National Council of Education. As director of the National Board of Health he conducted an active campaign against hookworm. More recently Doctor Barbero has been president of the Paraguayan League to Combat Tuberculosis.

organize the Paraguayan Juvenile Red Cross in the schools of the capital, and it is confidently hoped that before long every school child of the Republic will be enrolled in this most meritorious organization.

In a word, the Red Cross of Paraguay is day by day, and to a constantly increasing extent, cooperating in the great work of increasing and insuring the well-being of the Paraguayan Nation, and in closing this brief résumé it is well worthy of note that the Paraguayan Red

Cross has thus early in its existence enrolled itself as a member of the International League of Red Cross Societies.

# XVII. PERU.

The Peruvian Red Cross began its beneficent work in the heat of battle, at the time of the War of the Pacific, 1879–1883.

From that time on, every epidemic, every national catastrophe, was a clarion call to which the Peruvian Red Cross unfailingly responded



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

#### DR. BELISARIO SOSA.

President of the Peruvian Red Cross. Among the important offices held by Dr. Sosa are Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Public Works, member of the City Council and Inspector of Hygiene of Lima. He has been dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Lima, president of the National Academy of Medicine and director of the Board of Public Charities.

by vigorous action. Especial mention should be made of its helpfulness in the sorrowful days of March, 1895, and in April, 1911, the seaport of Mollendo was razed to the ground by fire.

Since the new orientation of the Red Cross societies necessitated the reorganization of the Peruvian Red Cross, a decree was issued November 2. 1922, appointing an executive committee under the presidency of Dr. Belisario Sosa, ex-Vice President of the Republic and ex-dean of the Lima School of Medicine, who for many vears has headed the Red This executive committee will submit to the Government its suggestions for the means of utilizing official support for the purposes of the Red Cross.

The following additional committees have been elected:

Program.—Dr. E. Febres Odriozola, Sr. Guillermo Rey, Sr. Alejandro Guevara.

Statutes.—Gen. Carlos Abrill, Dr. Manuel J. Caballero, Dr. Manuel María Torero.

In concluding this brief account of the Peruvian Red Cross, the Bulletin can not refrain from quoting a few pertinent paragraphs from the eloquent address made by Dr. Santiago F. Bedoya, second

secretary of the Peruvian embassy in Washington, at the group conference on Red Cross affairs in the Americas, held October 11, 1922, in the building of the Pan American Union in connection with the annual convention of the American Red Cross. These paragraphs are as follows:

. . . The World War gave the American Red Cross the occasion to undertake its gigantic task in Europe and in the Orient, with impressive results. Now having accomplished in part that humanitarian task, a new field, full of possibilities for its generosity, looms up in South and Central America.

There, in a territory of unequaled but undeveloped wealth, lives a race, noble and virile, which once upon a time built an empire second only to legendary Rome. But that race, vanquished and misunderstood, has lived for centuries in isolation and abandon, waiting for redemption. It is not political redemption it hopes for, nor warlike liberation bringing blood and destruction to its fatherland, but that civilized conquest of education which begins in the home and finishes in the school. It is there that the American Red Cross can develop its fruitful and great task and where it can extend its activities, sure that it will sow the seed which will give tomorrow generous harvest.

The native races of South America have not yet adopted the occidental civilization, in so far as the customs and sanitary practices of our time are concerned, and the percentage of those groups who enjoy them is not so great, nor have they the resources to permit them to carry on an active propaganda among the natives to bring them to more civilized methods of living. The consequence is that a certain proportion of the native population of South America has not those elements which modern civilization requires to insure the physical strength, the health, and the growth of a powerful race. . . .

It must be clearly understood that this situation does not refer to the cities nor to the coast towns of most of the American countries, but it is a true picture of certain native groups, of enormous potentiality, whose condition it would be useless and prejudicial to conceal. . . .

One hundred and one years ago the light of liberty illuminated my country and we became an independent Republic of democratic laws, but all these years have not been sufficient to restore the self-confidence of that indigenous race, to make them forget the terrible inheritance of an ancestral resentment, nor to offer them the necessary resources and means to recuperate those three centuries in which their natural evolution was arrested. . . .

It is neither political conquest nor economic penetration which would help these people, and it is far from my mind to suggest either. It is, instead, the generous and friendly influence of your new missionaries of the heart I bespeak. And I ask not as a mere suppliant, because that race will repay tenfold any effort which may be expended upon them.

Blessed, indeed, will be the American Red Cross if it bring to that unhappy race of three million men (I speak for Peru only) help and relief, and if, through the experience and ability of its workers and the value of its well-trained organizations, it can cooperate with my Government and with the philanthropic societies of my country in what I call the redemption of an entire race. . . .

As the BULLETIN goes to press, it is learned from the official publication *El Peruano* that the plan referred to above was evolved, together with the statutes, and duly submitted to and approved by the Government which, on June 23, 1923, published an official decree

recognizing the Peruvian Red Cross as a duly constituted and fully qualified national organization. As Peru has already subscribed to the International League of Red Cross Societies, the way is now open, so that the Cruz Roja Peruana may be confidently expected to enter with enthusiasm into all the activities which distinguish that great association.

# XVIII. SALVADOR.

The Salvadorean Red Cross was founded under the protection of the Government of the Republic, on March 13, 1885, according to the International Convention of Geneva of 1864, which convention was signed by this Government on the 30th of December, 1874.

This institution, disregarding military policy and religious questions, cares for the wounded in the field, of whatever nationality they may be, helps those who sustain losses in public calamities, and nom time to time gives succor to poor children and the worthy reedy of all classes. The Red Cross of Salvador, declared to be of ablic benefit throughout the whole territory, is the only association authorized to use the insignia, emblems, and the name of "Red Cross." Its members may be nationals or foreigners, and are divided into four classes, namely, benefactors, life members, active members, and subscribers.

Its government is in charge of a supreme council composed of a president, a vice president, a treasurer, a secretary, and a counselor, the latter of whom must be a lawyer, and two other members.

The present supreme council is composed of the following:

President: Dr. Ramon García Gonzalez. Vice President: Dr. José Max. Olano. First Vocal: Don Bartolo Daglio. Second Vocal: Don Benjamin Olcovich. Treasurer: Don Lisandro Lopez. Counselor: Dr. Lucio Alvarenga. Secretary: Dr. C. J. Miranda.

All these officers reside in San Salvador.

Until very recently Dr. Federico Yudice acted as president to the Salvadorean Red Cross, and under his administration great stimulus was given to this institution and great progress was made.

It is to be hoped that at no distant date the Red Cross of Salvador will take the necessary steps to enable it to take its rightful place as a valuable member of the International League of the Red Cross Societies of the World, where a warm welcome awaits its entrance.

### XIX. URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan National Red Cross was founded in 1897, during a revolution. In the seven months during which the struggle lasted, the Red Cross established hospitals, rendered aid in the battle-field,

and at the close of the conflict repatriated the Uruguayans who had sought refuge in Brazil and Argentina.

From this time forward the Red Cross took an important and he!p-ful part whenever an occasion offered for the exercise of its activities. In the civil war of 1904, which lasted 9 months, the society established 50 hospitals for the wounded and treated 4,972 wounded and sick persons. It contributed also to the work which was being



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

MADAME AURELIA RAMOS DE SEGARRA.

President of the National Red Cross of Uruguay.

carried on by the foreign Red Cross societies in the Spanish-American, Transvalian, European, and Morrocan Wars.

Its activities did not suffer any decrease in time of peace. It directs at present 60 boards and delegations in the departments, and works unceasingly to promote the public health, publishing and distributing works by reputable teachers, and promoting public lectures to the same end. It is now distributing on a large scale a pamphlet on la grippe by Dr. Blanco Acevedo, and others on the "Care of mothers and children," by Dr. Julio Bauzá, a noted specialist.

It has also distributed one thousand medicine chests of a special model for use in the home and in industrial establishments.

During the last three years it has maintained courses in theory and practice for volunteer nurses. One hundred and sixty-five young women have graduated from these courses, 60 of whom are now rendering daily service in the clinics and hospitals. Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo is in charge of the training of visiting nurses.

The Uruguayan Red Cross has also turned its attention to the teaching of Esperanto, the study of which has been taken up by 50 students.



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

SEÑOR DON JULIO SICURA.

President of the Central Subcommittee of the National Red Cross of Uruguay.

The society has established a life-saving station on the eastern coast. In addition to the foregoing a Junior Red Cross is now being planned.

The Uruguayan Red Cross is able to count on the cooperation of the Government and of the Public Health Service, which extends to the society all kinds of facilities.

The president of the Uruguayan Red Cross, from the time of its foundation, has been Doña Aurelia Ramos de Segarra, the subcommittee of men being headed by Señor Julio Sicura.

At the Pan American session of the American Red Cross, which was held last year in the Pan American Union, Madame Varela, wife of the minister of Uruguay in Washington, was good enough to address the assembly, and in the name of the Uruguayan Red Cross, reminded the distinguished audience of the great development of this beneficent institution and the important part which it is now taking in the numerous welfare activities of Uruguay.



Courtesy of American Red Cross.

INTERALLIED RED CROSS COMMITTEE, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

During a pageant arranged for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm and funds on behalf of the Allied Cause.

## XX. VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan Red Cross was founded in January, 1895. Its activities came to a standstill three years later when the organization was dissolved and its funds distributed among the poor.

In 1919 when the League of Red Cross Societies was organized the survivors of the Venezuelan society responded to the call of Mr. Davidson and undertook the reorganization of the society. They revived the supreme council and appointed Dr. Villavicencio as president; they founded a ladies committee; requested the support of the Government, which granted them an appropriation of 100 bolivares per month; and after examining the program prepared in Cañas, concentrated their efforts on three chapters or groups which were of particular interest to the Republic.

At the beginning of 1920 the first antivenereal dispensary was opened with the cooperation of 24 physicians in the capital.

In December, 1921, the Junior Red Cross was organized, with a membership of 1,000 children, and in 1922 a school for nurses was established.

In the meantime, local committees were constituted in La Guaira, La Victoria, Maracaibo, Valencia, Puerto Cabello, Maracay, Aritagua, Tucacas, and Carabobo.



Courtesy of the League of Red Cross Societies.

SEÑOR DR. SALVADOR ÁLVAREZ MICHAUD.

First vice-president and acting president of the National Red Cross of Venezuela.

In the month of March the general assembly met and proceeded to the appointment of a new supreme council, and a central board of women. On the resignation of the president elect, Dr. Alvarez Miscaud, first vice president, succeeded to the office of chief executive and Dr. S. de Jongh Ricardo assumed the duties of secretary general. The following is an outline of the work which the Venezuelan Red Cross expects to carry out during the year:

First. A general call to all Venezuelans showing the need of establishing local boards in all cities of the Republic and urging the people, without distinction of age, sex, nationality, religion,

social or financial position, to enroll as active members of the Venezuelan Red Cross, whether poor or rich; the poor, because they are the first to derive benefits from the Society; the rich because it costs them nothing to let fall a crumb from their table into the mouth of the poor; and all, because the work of the Red Cross is a subject of general culture, of public welfare and national health, a synthesis of the greatest scientific social effort ever made to improve the lot of mankind, to combat the evils of society, and strengthen the human race.

Second. To undertake by general and simultaneous action a campaign against venereal diseases, requesting the cooperation of the sanitary authorities in the discovery and control of every center of infection, the entrance of sick people into the towns, in order to submit them to treatment, prohibiting their entrance when necessary and offering medicines without charge to those who are unable to



Courtesy of Actualidades, Caracas.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JUNIOR RED CROSS, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The junior organization of the Venezuelan capital was established December 12, 1921.

obtain them otherwise; and in short adopting all measures taught by science and consecrated by experience to cure the sick and maintain in health those who are well.

Third. To organize child welfare, with the cooperation of private institutions undertaking the care of children, and to utilize the formation of the Junior Red Cross throughout the country, in order to extend everywhere the work of saving children, who are the future hope of society.

Fourth. To maintain and develop a school for Red Cross nurses, with the view of preparing young women by study and practise to carry to all parts of the country the gospel and the precepts of public hygiene, in the character of visiting nurses.

Fifth. To promote the education of the people to the fullest extent, through lectures, exhibitions, films, leaflets, pictures, posters, and other means.

To those who have followed this vigorous initiative on the part of the founders of the latest national expression of the Venezuelan people there can be no doubt as to the outcome or that, in an epoch not far distant, the National Red Cross of Venezuela will take no small part in the World League of Red Cross Societies.





	Page.
Recent Progress, Social and Economic, in Haiti	429
Cuba in the League of Nations	451
Geographic Factors in the Development of Trans-Andean Communications  By Preston E. James, University of Michigan.	454
Technical Organization of Labor in Brazil	466
Death of President Chamorro	470
Chile's New School of Engineering.	472
Pan America in New Statistical Division of the Army Medical Library	475
Pan American Student League.	480
Highway from Dzitas to Chichén-Itzá, Mexico (Photographs)	482
First All-Electric Steel Plant in Brazil.  By N. A. V. Paulsson, Consulting Engineer.	486
Peruvian Sugar  By Oscar V. Salomon, Consul General of Peru, London, England.	491
Cuban National Red Cross (Photographs)	498
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.	502
Argentina — Bolivia — Brazil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Ecuador — Guatemala — Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panama — Paraguay — Peru — Salvador — Uruguay — Venezuela.	
Economic and Financial Affairs	511
${\bf Argentin} {\bf 1-Brazil-Chile-Colombia-Cuba-Honduras-Mexico-Nicaragua-Panama}.$	
${\bf Legislation}. \\ {\bf Bolivia-Ecuador-Guatemala-Haiti-Mexico-Peru-Salvador-Venezuela}. \\$	514
International Treaties Chile-Peru—Mexico-United States.	518
Public Instruction and Education.	519
$\label{lem:argentina} {\bf Argentina-Costa\ Rica-Cuba-Dominican\ Republic-Haiti-Honduras-Mexico-Panama-Paraguay-Peru-Salvador-Uruguay.}$	
Social Progress.	524
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala— Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
General Notes	531
Bolivia —Brazil —Chile —Colombia — Cuba — Dominican Republic — Guatemala —Mexico — Peru—Salvador—Venezuela.	
Subject Matter of Consular Reports	535



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PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

The population of the Haitian capital is about 100,000. The city is the principal port of shipment for the country's products, chiefly coffee, cotton, sugar, logwood, and cacao.

The total foreign trade of the Republic for 1922 amounted to over \$22,000,000.



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# RECENT PROGRESS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC, IN HAITI :: :: ::

N APRIL 10, 1922, the Haitian Council of State met in Port au Prince and, as a National Assembly, proceeded to the election of a new President of the Republic. That same evening, having reached a decision, M. Joseph Louis Borne was proclaimed President of Haiti, to take office on May 15 of that year. The inauguration ceremonies were duly held on the date appointed and the citizens of Haiti beheld, for the first time in the history of their country, both the outgoing and the incoming Presidents taking part in an inauguration ceremony. In the words of a recently published history of Haiti:

Thanks to the Occupation, the transmission of presidential power was peacefully effected and without violence. On the 15th day of May, 1922, the people of the capital looked on with astonishment at this unique spectacle in the annals of our history—that of two Presidents exchanging mutual felicitations at the National Palace, one going in and the other leaving to embark peacefully on a vessel for his native village in southern Haiti.

Immediately upon taking the reins of office, President Borno showed himself to be a man of decision and energy, desirous of assisting and developing his country, and to this end he at once devoted his time to the consideration of the making of a loan to Haiti. As a result, on June 26, 1922, a law authorizing an exterior loan of \$16,000,000 and an interior loan of \$5,000,000 was passed by the legislative body, the Council of State.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Compiled from the latest report of Brig. Gen. John H. Russell.





DIKE CONSTRUCTION IN HAITI.

Upper: Artibonite River in flood. Investigation has shown that 100,000 acres in the Artibonite River can be irrigated. Lower: Dike near Grande Saline. By construction of dikes and raising roads above flood-water limits, the city of Grande Saline at the mouth of the Artibonite was saved from destruction by flood.





LAND RECLAMATION.

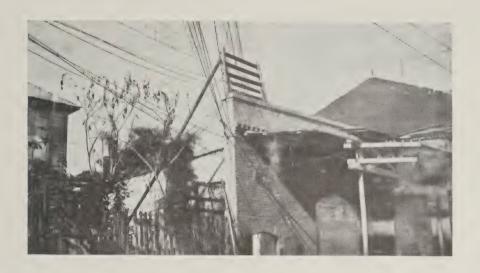
Under the direction of the Department of Public Health, low areas have been staked out and filled in as shown.

While the loan law had been passed and the loan authorized, much work had to be concluded before the loan could be effected. Primarily it was essential that a sound financial program should be agreed to by the Haitian Government and the United States, and to this end exchanges of notes were necessary. In order that Haiti might obtain the best results from the loan, it was suggested that proposals be sent out and competitive bids invited. This arrangement was finally agreed to. A law was then passed by the Haitian legislative body authorizing the issuance of the interior bonds. Shortly afterwards Monsieur Leon Dejean, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Monsieur Levs, consul general at New York, were sent to Washington on a special mission regarding the loan negotiations. Proposals were then sent out and sealed bids submitted for the exterior loan, the bid of 92.137 per cent being accepted. This bid was considered excellent and I believe that it is due to the competitive feature that it can now be said that never before in the history of Haiti had a loan been made under such excellent conditions.

During the early summer a program of development had been drawn up, and immediately after the sanctioning of the loan contract, thus making the money from the loan available, the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated by an extraordinary credit, and made available for the Department of Public Works. This amount was necessary for preliminary work connected with the development work to be undertaken by this department later on, and it was essential that the gathering of material in certain investigations be made at once in order to take advantage of the dry season.

#### PROGRESS IN PUBLIC WORK.

To begin with, there are in the Department of Public Works, associated with the 10 treaty engineers under the chief engineer, Commander Archibald L. Parsons, Corps of Civil Engineers, United States Navy, 15 commissioned Haitian engineers and architects. The assistant to each treaty engineer is also a Haitian. The officer in charge of the legal work and library is a Haitian, and other architects and engineers are detailed on special projects of design and construction. Practically the entire clerical force is composed of Haitians. In the stream gauging service there are 3 Haitians as hydrographic aids and 13 gauge readers. The entire organization is so planned that upon American withdrawal the department will have the services of Haitians trained in every phase of its activities and equipped to carry on its functions. The average number of Haitian laborers employed by the department is 2,700, and the pay received by them is 50 per cent higher than that of common labor in Haiti.





IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

A new automatic telephone system was installed in the Haitian capital. Upper: Exterior of the telegraph and telephone office before removal of the old magneto system. Lower: The office, in April, 1923, after the installation of the automatic telephone system.





IMPROVEMENT IN TELEPHONE LINES.

Upper: Line from Croix des Bouquets to Morne a Cabrits. It was practically impossible to maintain satisfactory service while the line was in this location. Poles were of poor quality. Lower: Same line after relocation and reconstruction. All trouble caused by vegetation has been eliminated.

A storekeeping department has been added to the administrative activities and has shown a substantial turnover. A direct economy of \$20,000 has been realized by direct purchases from American manufacturers and direct shipments. Sales to other departments of the Haitian Government have netted \$64,340.51 and a surplus of \$8,027.87.

A new store yard has been constructed with railroad into yard, saving costs of handling and expediting deliveries. Installation of workshops and concrete tanks for creosoting bridge timbers, telegraph poles, etc., have been begun, as also operation of the system of shops and supplies on thoroughly modern lines.

The scope of legal work and the professional library has been enlarged through collection of all Haitian legal works affecting public works development, technical reference books in both French and English, and complete file engineering products catalogues. A complete photographic plant with photographic record of all work done has been installed, together with airplane photographs of cities, public buildings, parks, streets, and structures.

As soon as the appropriation for public works became available—and even before—vigorous work was begun in a score of directions, as may be seen in the following paragraphs, and never, surely, was so much accomplished at so comparatively small an outlay as that represented by the budget appropriation. Some of the many achievements were, briefly:

- 1. The maintenance and improvement of the existing hydraulic service in the Republic, the construction of waterworks and plants to the value of \$38,000, the installation in Port au Prince of a high-pressure salt-water fire-protection system, and through active collection and the improved system the doubling of the receipts from water subscribers in three cities, and a substantial increase of returns in nine cities; the lowering of the cost of operation throughout the Republic; the lighting by electricity of Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Gonaives, and preliminary work for a lighting plant at Jacmel.
- 2. More than 1,300 kilometers of telegraph and telephone lines were improved and operated, many sections being entirely reconstructed; a new line was constructed between Port de Paix and Cap St. Nicolas; telegraph traffic was increased 26 per cent and long-distance telephone traffic doubled; the personnel was reduced 10 per cent and the cost of operation and maintenance lowered 17 per cent; the time of telegram deliveries was reduced 75 per cent and rates for telephone service 15 per cent; the receipts from telegraph and telephone systems were increased 30 per cent; a new automatic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's note.—In this connection mention should be made of a very valuable work, just published, entitled *Dictionnaire de Législation Administrative Haitienne* by Hannibal Price, the distinguished counsellor of state and one of the leading figures of the Haitian bar. In this monumental work M. Price has made an exceedingly able and useful contribution to the technical literature of his country, since it does for the administrative legislation of Haiti what M. Maurice Bock and M. Ernest Cadet, in their respective classics, did for the legislative administration of France.



TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT MIRAGOANE, MARCH, 1923.

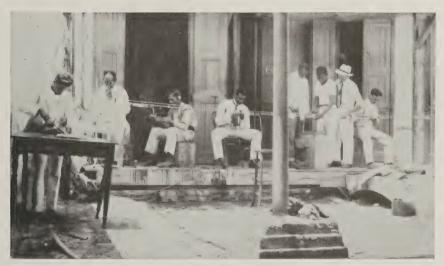


TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT MIRAGOANE, MAY, 1923.

Attention is especially directed to the operator's table, with which all offices are to be equipped. These tables, of mahogany, are manufactured in the shops of the Department of Public Works.



SCHOOL FOR TELEGRAPH INSPECTORS.



A CLASS IN TELEPHONE CABLE SPLICING.

telephone system, with capacity of 350 phones, was installed in Port au Prince, with approximately 300 subscribers; a modern system of business administration was installed; and finally, schools were opened for instruction in modern methods of construction, repair and maintenance of system, installation and supervision of posts, installation of cables and cable splicing, linemen and inspectors.

- 3. In addition to the improvement and maintenance of existing irrigation systems the Digue des Matheux dam in the Plain of Arcahaie, which will serve 5,000 acres of land free of service tax, was completed; preliminary investigation was made of other irrigation projects and examinations of sources of water supply in other sections; by preliminary investigation it was demonstrated that 100,000 acres in the Artibonite Valley can be irrigated, an area of immense promise to Haiti's future; throughout the five months of flood season in the Artibonite Valley the important St. Marc-Gonaives section of main road across the island was kept open to traffic by repairing of breaks, reconstruction of dikes, and by raising several kilometers of road above flood-water limits, the city of Grande Saline at the mouth of the Artibonite being saved from destruction by flood.
- 4. In the matter of coastal surveys and construction, 4 new automatic flashing acetylene lighthouses, with visibility up to 16 miles, were installed; 4 lighthouses of the old type were renovated; the visibility of the important Point Lamentin Light, at the entrance to Port au Prince, was increased from 8 miles to 14; a new lighthouse structure was installed at Jacmel, and sites for others were inspected to give a total of 15 new automatic lights to Haiti's thousand miles of coast line; plans were completed for a lighthouse depot at Port au Prince; plans were completed for buoys and harbor lights for all ports, and new buoys were installed in four of the leading ports.
- 5. Nine hundred and sixty kilometers of permanently organized roads were maintained, the most important stretches being reconstructed and resurfaced; surveys for new road projects were made, and all main roads were kept in passable condition at all times; a new road was begun which will not only link the Haitian system with the Santo Domingan system of roads but, when completed, will reduce the present three-day travel by automobile between the capitals of the two Republics to one day, thus opening to commerce and intercourse a hitherto isolated section of central Haiti. New bridges and masonry culverts have been constructed, and existing ones maintained and repaired; and material has been collected for construction of 40 new timber bridges, which will keep open to traffic in the rainy season many stretches hitherto impassable.
- 6. Among the many municipal improvements in addition to the repair of streets, the lighting of cities, and the maintenance of 78 kilometers of streets in Port au Prince alone, plans for park develop-

ment and traffic control are being completed; the Ministerial Palace, which houses the Haitian Government departments and treaty officers, has been completely renovated and modern furniture installed therein; a fireproof building for the Haitian Government archives has been completed; the State, Communal, and school structures in seven leading cities have been renovated and repaired; a new building for a nurses' home at the General City Hospital of Port au



ONE OF THE NEW LIGHTHOUSES.

Several new automatic flashing acetylene lighthouses, with visibility up to 16 miles, were placed in operation during 1922.

Prince has been completed, and construction begun on two new wards; and plans completed for the most urgently needed school-buildings.

7. But it is in the Department of Public Health where the most significant and important progress has been made, progress which touches the well-being and the very life of the nation. Although greatly handicapped by an insufficiency of funds, this department has succeeded, with the small amount available, not only in maintaining an excellent condition as to health throughout Haiti, but







IRRIGATION SERVICE.

Sources of water supply have been carefully examined. The two upper illustrations show stream gauging; the lower, construction work on the Matheux River diversion dam which has since been completed.





ROAD BUILDING.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Upper: Petite Riviere road under construction with communal assistance. Lower: A typical fill a short distance from Las Cahobas on the road connecting the town with Hinche.} \end{array} \\$ 

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CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAHOBAS-HINCHE ROAD.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Upper: Section of the road across plain before surfacing. Lower: Heavy cut leading to bridge approach, south side of Artibonite River. \\ \end{tabular}$ 

has even extended considerably the public health and sanitary service. The personnel of the department is as follows:

Seven commissioned naval surgeons under the supervision of Lieut. Commander James M. Minter, Medical Corps, United States Navy, chief of the sanitary service, 10 chief pharmacists and pharmacists' assistants, 11 native Haitian physicians, 1 pharmacist, and 1 dentist. Native physicians are also employed as assistants to the public health officers of Port au Prince and Cape Haitien. In addition, 15 native nurses have completed the two years' training course at the General Hospital of Port au Prince, and 26 are in training. Through the training of the Haitian medical men and nurses, a corps is being formed competent in time to take over all sanitary activities and trained in all phases of public health work, such as administrative, hospitalization, sanitary, and quarantine duties. Growing cooperation between this service and the Haitian medical fraternity is further strengthening the policy to equip Haitians to man their own public health service.

As a result of an intensive vaccination campaign, carried on through 1920 and 1921, the final traces of smallpox epidemic were wiped out, and it is believed that this campaign will prevent the spread of smallpox for several years to come. Increased cooperation of the communes has been obtained in maintaining sanitary labor squads, the health service contributing money and equipment. All sources of water supply have been examined, cities have been cleaned, mosquitoes have been eradicated, markets supervised and cleaned, foodstuffs and the slaughter of animals inspected, a campaign against rats, mice, and stray dogs was conducted, examination of one out of every seven rats trapped showing negative results, and swamp areas were filled and drained.

The study of bacillary dysentery, known in Haiti as cholerine, has greatly reduced the severity of epidemic late in the year. Microscopical studies of 1,140 stains and 1,320 types of cultures, use of serum, and intensive educational campaign in affected areas have brought this disease under control. Plans for a complete medical survey of Haiti are being studied and prepared. An educational campaign has been undertaken through the distribution throughout the Republic of bulletins of prophylactic measures for prevalent diseases, including special bulletins for combating dysentery epidemics, and the employment of visiting nurses for the poor.

All hospital facilities have been improved and are working to full capacity. In general the Haitian people are responding in greatly increased numbers to the opportunities for medical and surgical treatment, 22,316 being treated during the fiscal year just closed, as compared with 7,305 the previous year. A new modern operating pavilion, a home for native nurses in training, a 70-room ward, and a







HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Hospital facilities have been greatly improved and new buildings constructed. Upper: Type of wards formerly used. Center: Exterior of Wards I and II of the general hospital at Port au Prince. Lower: Nurses' quarters, general hospital, Port au Prince.







PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

A corps has been trained in all phases of public health work. Upper: Street sweepers in Port au Prince, Center: Sanitary inspectors. Lower: Means for collecting garbage and street sweepings.

morgue are a few of the improvements in Port au Prince. In Cape Haitian the General Hospital is being enlarged and a new ward for tubercular patients completed. In Port de Paix a new 50-bed hospital is 70 per cent completed; in Gonaives a new 40-bed ward for women has been added; in St. Marc the old hospital is being thoroughly renovated; in Jeremie a new 40-bed hospital is under construction; while in Jacmel a new operating pavilion and a ward for tuberculosis patients are being completed. A general insane asylum is being projected, the insane being housed at present, as formerly, in the prisons.

Free city dispensaries and clinics have been established, and also in the isolated rural districts, where the lack of medical assistance was appalling, with Haitian doctors and nurses in charge. The American Red Cross has cooperated splendidly in this work with funds, supplies, and nursing assistance.

To Haitian medical men and students have been extended full facilities in all new medical extension and child-welfare work in the school, and they have been encouraged to cooperate in an effort to build up accurate vital statistics with the result that 60 per cent of the communes are now making reports, as compared with 10 per cent in 1921.

In short, with a total budgetary appropriation of \$254,000 from the customs collections receipts this service has accomplished the foregoing in a country of 2,500,000 population and an area of 10,000 square miles at a pro rata of 11 cents gold per person for the year. Under these conditions its most important work was necessarily restricted to operation in the larger centers of population.

In anticipation of greater funds for its work, plans have been prepared for a medical survey of Haiti, research work to study and eradicate the prevalent diseases, establishment of quarantine station, segregation and treatment of insane and lepers, further establishment of free dispensaries, increased hospitalization, and an intensive educational campaign among the illiterate population.

8. The gendarmerie of Haiti has been most efficiently handled during the past year and, as a result, has been brought to a very high standard of excellence.

It is commanded by 102 officers and noncommissioned officers detailed from the Marine Corps, 12 officers, warrant and petty officers of the Navy. In addition there are 16 lieutenants and 7 acting lieutenants appointed from Haitian citizens and 22 aspirant officers from the same source, a total of 45 of Haitian birth. The enlisted personnel of 2,414 is wholly Haitian. This total of 45 Haitian officer appointees, comprising both line and medical officers, is the present nucleus of what will eventually become an armed force wholly Haitian in both its commissioned and enlisted personnel, trained on modern lines to







HAITIAN SCHOOLS.

In connection with municipal improvements, schools have received their share of attention, the buildings in seven cities having been repaired and renovated. Schools at Anse-a-Veau, Jeremie, and Aux-Cayes are shown above.





BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Upper: General view of the Mont-Rouis bridge construction.} & \text{Lower: Completed center pier of the Mont-Rouis bridge.} \end{array}$ 

act both as a police organization and an armed force capable of putting down internal disorders, while maintaining the prestige of Haiti in her relations with other nations. It is also the avowed policy of the present corps to replace by native surgeons the medical officers detailed from the United States Navy, and three have already been so appointed. It is worthy of note that the Haitian young men who are commissioned, serving as acting officers, and in training for commission, have been recruited from the best families in Haiti and



CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS.

Thirty-inch concrete pipe culverts replace temporary timber culverts along the Cahobas-Hinche route.

represent the best type of Haitians. Their service is full of promise. All gendarmes are now receiving a free grammar-school course. In addition to the benefit that the individual gendarme receives from this innovation, it has spread the desire for education, been the subject of much favorable comment among the Haitians, and has proved an added incentive for recruiting.

9. All prisons are under control of the gendarmerie and frequent inspections have shown excellent sanitary conditions and good

physical condition among the prisoners. In a monthly average of 2,778 prisoners confined, the death rate was held to the almost irreducible minimum of 0.017 per cent. In this connection it should be noted that the great percentage of prisoners admitted are received in deplorable physical condition, and that a considerable number of the deaths occurred within a few days of their admission. Under the old régime, prior to the Occupation, the death rate was as high as 1,300 out of each 2,000. In the main prisons, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Hinche, among the trades taught and carried on are the manufacture of gendarmerie uniforms, prison uniforms, shoemaking and repairing, carpentry, furniture making, brickmaking, mat and basket weaving. The profits from the sale of prison-made products go to the welfare funds of the prisons, with a percentage to the prisoners employed, to be paid to them on their discharge. In addition to increasing the discipline and contentment of the prisoners they are enabled to return to civil life equipped with a trade.

10. The imports to Haiti during the last fiscal year aggregated \$12,350,271, as against \$11,957,206 for the preceding period. Of the 10 leading articles of import—namely, cotton textiles, flour, fish, soap, iron and steel, tobacco, oils, fibers, liquors and beverages, and meats—the United States strongly predominated with the exception of liquors, in which France outranked all other countries. In meats, rice, leather, and wood the United States had no competitors, and in the remaining minor articles of import the great bulk was shipped from the United States.

The exports from Haiti during the same period aggregated \$10,712,210, as against \$4,953,570 for the preceding period. The leading export articles of Haiti for the period were coffee, sugar, dyewoods, cacao, goatskins, honey, lignum vitæ, and mahogany. With the exception of the coffee, cotton, and honey, the great bulk went to the United States. In this period cotton and cacao trebled in value and honey doubled, no other changes of consequence being recorded. Prior to this period the amount of export duty was not included in the value of exports and prior records of exports are therefore incorrect in lessening the trade balances of those years. The unfavorable trade balance of the preceding period, \$7,003,635, is therefore reduced by this change of computation to \$5,336,796.



# CUBA IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS :: :: :: ::

HE unanimous election of Dr. Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza as President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, which convened in Geneva, September 3, 1923, is another proof—if proof were needed—of the growing importance and prestige of Latin America in that exalted and weighty body of highly trained international experts in the administration of human affairs.

This time it is Cuba, among the Hispanic sisterhood of nations, which has been thus signally honored in the person of one of its most distinguished sons, already named who, although still a young man, has during a brilliant career filled a number of the most important posts within the gift of the Cuban nation. Due to the extremely able work, under his presidency, of the committee on the reduction of armaments of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, he was specially eulogized by the president of that body, Sr. Agustín Edwards, the well-known Chilean publicist and diplomat, in his closing address. It is worthy of note that this committee included

another distinguished Cuban, Dr. Aristides Aguero.

Dr. de la Torriente y Peraza was born June 26, 1872, on his father's estate, "La Isabel," near Jovellanos in the Province of Matanzas. After completing the academic course of the Instituto of Matanzas he entered the University of Habana, where he graduated with the degree of master of laws. After having taken an active part in the revolution of 1895, in which he rose to the rank of colonel of the general staff, Dr. de la Torriente was appointed secretary of the civil government by the military governor of Habana and, later, acting governor of the Province. In 1899 he became justice of the court of appeals of Santa Clara. It was in 1903 that he began his international career, when President Estrada Palma appointed him secretary of legation in Madrid. Later he became chargé d'affaires, and as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary he represented Cuba at the nuptials of Alfonso XIII, who conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the order of Isabel la Católica. During the administration of President Gómez, Dr. de la Torriente was for some time civil-service commissioner, while in that of President Menocal he was First Secretary of State. In April, 1918, he was elected



Distinguished Cuban statesman and diplomat who has been elected President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations.

senator in representation of his native Province, a post which he still holds.

The list of commissions and societies, both governmental and private in which Dr. de la Torriente holds membership and office, is long and important. He is first vice-president of the Association and National Council of Veterans of the War of Independence; vice-president of the Cuban Society of International Law, and one of the four Cuban members of the Hague Court of Arbitration; member of the International High Commission on Uniform Legislation of Washington; and president of the committee on foreign affairs of the Cuban Senate. Moreover, he is a "miembro meritorio y correspondiente" of the Royal Hispanic American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Madrid; honorary member of the faculty of political and administrative sciences of the University of San Marcos of Lima; honorary corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Geographic Society; and corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America.

The Bulletin of the Pan American Union takes pleasure in presenting its sincere congratulations to the distinguished Cuban statesman on this latest of the many well-deserved honors which have come to him, as President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, and for the brilliant manner in which he presided over the deliberations of that body—another "league stone" in its onward march to whose erection Hispanic America, and Cuba in particular, have so splendidly contributed.



# GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANS-ANDEAN COMMUNICATIONS :: ::

# By Preston E. James,

University of Michigan.

HE value of a mountain pass depends on the ease of passsage and on the need for passage. Low passes with easy approaches may be quite neglected if there is little or no exchange between the peoples on either side. Conversely, two regions separated by a mountain barrier and with markedly contrasted products may make use of relatively high passes with difficult approaches. The contrast of products may be due to differences of climate, to differences in the natural resources or soil conditions, or to differences in the stage of economic development. Also, where one or two passes are conspicuously lower than the others, traffic will concentrate on these, and they will become of relatively more importance.

## RELIEF AND CLIMATE.

The mountains which lie between Chile and Argentina include the southern part of the middle Andes, where there is a high plateau between two major ranges, and the southern Andes, where there is a single major range. The middle Andes extend about as far south as latitude 30° S. The high, arid, Bolivian plateau reaches Tres Cruces at the southern boundary of the Argentine Territory of Los Andes.<sup>2</sup> Beyond this the eastern range plays out in a series of spurs, between which there are acres of lowland, as in the Argentine Provinces of Rioja and Catamarca. The Cordoba Hills are a detached spur, related physiographically to the eastern ranges.<sup>3</sup>

South of about latitude 30° S. the single major range of the southern Andes, flanked by minor ranges, continues to Cape Horn, becoming progressively more heavily glaciated and having lower passes southward. Between latitudes 22° and 35° S., Brackenbusch

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, July, 1923.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Brackenbusch, L.: *Die Kordillerenpasse zwischen der Argentinischen Republik und Chile, vom 22° bis 35°* S. B.; Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, vol. 27, p. 262, 1892.

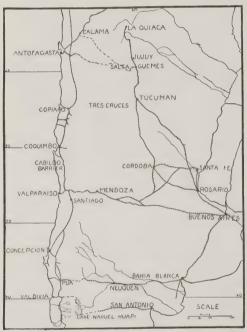
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Church, Col. G. E.; South America: An Outline of Its Physical Geography: Geogr. Journ., vol. 17, p. 335, 1901.



A TRANS-ANDEAN TRAIL DURING THE SUMMER.

describes no less than 111 possible passes, most of them nearly 13,000 feet (4,000 meters) in elevation.<sup>4</sup> South of Mendoza, however, the passes become much lower. The pass at Lake Nahuel Huapi, the Pérez Rosales Pass, is only 3,215 feet (980 meters) above sea level. Several other passes will be mentioned below as we discuss the development of the transmontane trade routes.

The climate differs somewhat from north to south. In the north the climate is prevailingly arid, although torrential rains and floods are common in summer along the east base of the mountains in northern Argentina. In the southern Andes the climate becomes wetter on



Courtesy of the Bulletin of the Geographical Society.

MAP SHOWING THE TRANS-ANDEAN RAILROAD AND RAILROAD PROJECTIONS BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

the western side and drier on the eastern side as one goes southward. In this section there are heavy snows on the Chilean side every winter, which usually block the passes for several months in the year. The heavy winds, too, are a source of hardship and even danger to travelers at the greater elevations. In some exposed places they are even strong enough to blow a loaded mule off the trail.

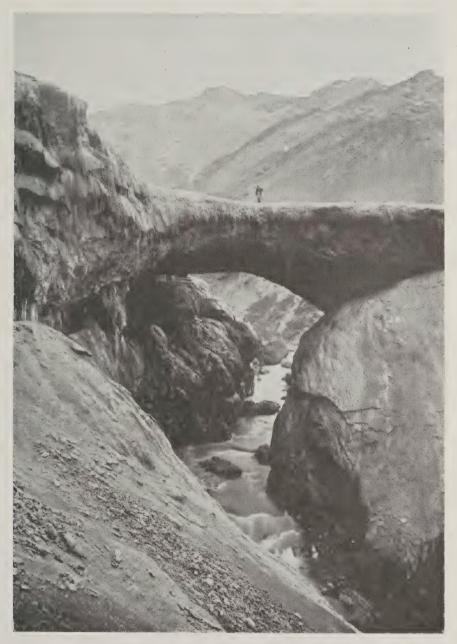
DEVELOPMENT OF TRANS-ANDEAN COMMUNICA-TIONS—THE USPALLATA ROUTE.

The development of trans-Andean communications shows a number of very pretty examples of the

interplay of geographic factors and of changes in the direction of geographic forces with the economic growth of the surrounding regions. For instance, let us consider the geographic complex which has resulted in the importance of the route over the Uspallata Pass.

This pass, popularly known as *la cumbre*, is 12,602 feet (3,842 meters) in elevation. The Argentine approach leaves the piedmont town of Mendoza and climbs Las Cuevas Valley. The descent on the Chilean side is by way of the Rio Juncal Valley to Los Andes and beyond to Santiago and Valparaiso. Not far south of the Uspallata route there are many lower passes, where the glaciers have notched

<sup>4</sup> Brackenbusch, L.: Op. cit., pp. 271-346 and map.



PUENTE DEL INCA (INCA BRIDGE) ARGENTINA.

On the Uspallata trail between Chile and Argentina, which became the route of the first trans-Andean railroad.

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the crest of the mountains. Between latitudes 36° 41′ S. and 37° 41′ S. there are 21 cols, ranging from 5,681 feet to 8,390 feet (1,732 meters to 2,558 meters) in elevation.<sup>5</sup> It would seem that a short detour southward would have provided a much easier route.

The explanation of the use of Uspallata must not be sought, however, in present-day conditions. Its present importance is an inheritance from colonial times. It is necessary, first, to picture the conditions in Chile and Argentina at the close of the sixteenth century. In Chile, Santiago was the center of a young colony, and other settlements were spread out southward in the Central Valley as far as the *frontera* at Concepción. South of this city there were only scattered settlements in the forest, and routes of communication were constantly exposed to Indian raids.<sup>6</sup> Thus on the Chilean side the only available passes must have been north of latitude 37° S. We have already seen that there were a number of passes available.

On the Argentine side, however, it will be remembered that settlement was spreading from the north along the Andean piedmont and down the rivers. Only the northern pampa east of Tucuman and Cordoba was used for the pasturing of mules and cattle. The southern pampa was still the home of fierce nomadic savages, whose attacks even on Buenos Aires retarded its final settlement until 1580. The Andean piedmont south of Tucuman, Cordoba, and Mendoza was less inviting than that farther north, because of its increasing aridity. The fertile irrigated area around modern Neuquen was almost unknown, save for exploring missionaries. A study of the map will show that all 21 of the mountains mentioned above are at the headwaters of the Rio Negro or the Rio Colorado, and thus their approaches lead from the south, from regions then uninhabited by white men.

The Uspallata route took the shortest path from Santiago, the center of colonial Chile, to Mendoza, the southernmost of the important colonial cities of Argentina. A pass farther north would have brought the traveler either into or north of the Cabildo barrier. A pass farther south would have required a long piedmont trail southward from Mendoza through arid country, little known, and exposed to the raids of hostile savages. Thus the colonial route was unavoidably determined.

Up to the present time the Uspallata route has held the place of first importance as the line of communication between Chile and Argentina. Over it was carried what little intercourse there has been between these two nations. When the difficulties of the passage are

The Chilean Statement, vol. 3, p. 1057.

efferson, M.: Recent Colonization in Chile; Amer. Geogr. Soc. Research Series No. 6, p. 29, New York,

reviewed, and when we appreciate that the pass could not be used for four or five months every year, because of snow, we see the reason for the lack of sympathy which until recently characterized the relations between Chile and Argentina. There is no breeder of distrust like a lack of contact.

As time went on, the Andean piedmont became gradually better known and the other lower passes to the south were discovered. San Martín, in his famous crossing of the Andes in 1817, made use of five other passes north and south of his main advance over Uspallata. There are several reasons, however, why the Uspallata Pass continued to be really the only one of importance. In the first place, it was still on the most direct route between Santiago and Mendoza, and thence straight across the pampa to Buenos Aires. A good trail had been built, well marked and supplied with shelters, while other passes were at best only crossed by rude trails. More important still, there was no demand for the discovery and development of better routes. Partly because of the difficulty of passage, partly because Chile had not yet felt the pressure of a limited area and Argentina's attention was focused on her rich pampa, but essentially because of the similarity of products in middle Chile and Argentina, the demand for better communications was not felt. In both regions there was good grazing land. Both of them had agricultural land for wheat and other crops. Both Mendoza and Santiago were famous for their wines. Truly, middle Chile and Argentina had little to exchange; the development of better routes than that via the historic Uspallata Pass was unnecessary.

## RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Then came the railroad. The first surveys were made as early as 1870. The use of one of the southern passes would have been possible. The line would have passed through undeveloped but potentially rich land, and would have involved no sensational engineering. Nevertheless, the "Transandino por Juncal," or the Uspallata route, was chosen. Many of the same factors entered into this choice that originally determined the trans-Andean trail. In the absence of an economic pressure the field was left clear for more sentiment than might otherwise have been allowed. A railroad over a southern pass would have ruined Mendoza and weakened the prestige of Santiago. The landed interests—the conservatives—rebelled at such a thought, and the old Uspallata trail became the route of the first trans-Andean railroad.

Construction on the "Transandino por Juncal" was begun in 1889. The work went on slowly, however. In 1893, 91 miles (147 kilometers) of 1-meter gauge were completed from Mendoza to Puente

del Inca, and later the tracks were laid to Las Cuevas. On the Chilean side a broad gauge was used as far as Los Andes. Beyond that station the meter gauge was built by degrees toward La Cumbre. For many years the passage between the Chilean railhead and Las Cuevas was made by mule back or in little carts drawn by mules. A long tunnel was finally built under the pass, so that the highest elevation was reached at the Chilean end at 10,463 feet (3,190 meters). The tunnel was opened on the 5th of April, 1910. Regular service was inaugurated on April 16 of the same year.



A BRIDGE ON THE ANTOFAGASTA & BOLIVIA RAILWAY.

This railway, now under construction, will form a part of the trans-Andean line, connecting Antofagasta in Chile with Salta in Argentina.

The total distance from Buenos Aires to Santiago over the new railroad is 896 miles (1,445 kilometers). The narrow gauge between Mendoza and Los Andes is 154 miles (248 kilometers) long. Here there are a number of long rack sections, and in places the grade reaches 8 per cent. If there is no delay, the trip from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso may be made in 36 hours. Unfortunately, however, delays are all too common.

The construction on the Chilean side was more difficult than on the east, due to the heavier snowfall and the stronger winds. So strong are the winds that doors have to be placed at the western end of the tunnel, for otherwise the trains ascending from the Argentine side could scarcely make headway. A large part of the line on the

Chilean side is poorly placed, being laid along hillsides where mud slides and avalanches occur every spring. The expense of building retaining walls of concrete, as in the case of the São Paulo line in Brazil, would not be justified by the traffic. Thus nearly every winter the line is blocked, and uninterrupted communication can only be depended upon in the summer months.

## OTHER TRANS-ANDEAN PROJECTS.

By the middle of the nineteenth century all the productive land in middle Chile north of the frontera was occupied. Because of the feudal system of land holding and the consequent impossibility for the working classes to own their own land, there was a tendency for this class particularly to emigrate.8 At the present time the majority of the small farmers in the irrigated valleys of the Argentine piedmont between San Juan and Neuquen, are Chileans.9 They have crossed the border to take advantage of Argentina's abundant land. Chile is no longer a country for immigrants. 10 Extensive methods of land utilization have already been replaced by more intensive methods, as is revealed by the larger per acre yields of Chilean crops as compared with Argentine crops. 11 Partly as a result of the limited area and the tendency to expansion; partly because the population centers of Chile lie so close to the Andes Mountains, the Chileans have been far more interested in trans-Andean railroad projects than the people of Argentina. The following are a few of the trans-Andean projects: 12

(1) Antofagasta to Salta (under construction on both sides of the

boundary).

(2) Copiapó to Tinogasta (a projection of the early Calderato-Copiapó line, the first trans-Andean project).

(3) San Bernado, via San José and Volcan (Transandino por Maipó).

(4) Tinguiririca, via Las Damas.

(5) Curico, via Los Quenes and Planchon.

(6) Talca, via Risco Bayo ("Transandino por Maule").

- (7) San Carlos, via Rio Nahueve ("Transandino por Ñuble").
- (8) Chillan, via Recinto.

(9) General Cruz, via Polcura.

- (10) Monte Aguila, via Travan and Antuco ("Transandino por Antuco").
- (11) Caucatin-Pua, via Lonquimay and Pino Hachado ("Transandino por Neuquen"—under construction on both sides of the boundary).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Jefferson, M.: Op. cit., p. 31.

<sup>8</sup> Jefferson, M.: Op. cit., pp. 34-35.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Personal conference with Dr. A. E. Bunge, director general of statistics, Argentine Republic, and professor in the University of Buenos Aires.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Jefferson, M.: *Op. cit.*, p. 49.

<sup>11</sup> Jefferson, M.: Op. cit., p. 51.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Barclay, W. S.: The Geography of South American Railways: Geogr. Journ., vol. 49, p. 245, 1917.

- (12) Cajon, via Llaima.
- (13) Loncoche, via Villarrica.
- (14) Collilelfu, to San Martin de Los Andes, via Lake Rinihue ("Transandino San Martin").
  - (15) Valdivia to San Antonio, via Lake Nahuel Huapi.

Of these only the Antofagasta-Salta, the Pua-Neuquen, and the Valdivia-San Antonio have any prospect of meeting an Argentine line.

It is not a matter of chance that these three are located either at the extreme north or the extreme south of our region. While it is



A MOUNTAIN PASS IN THE PROVINCE OF SALTA.

true that the products of middle Chile and Argentine are essentially alike, we can see that in the north there is a very great contrast. The large laboring population in the nitrate fields must be supplied with food from outside. Northern Argentina is rich in its potential productivity, but lacks a developed market. The town of Salta occupies a position between contrasted regions, and since colonial times it has been the center of exchange between these regions. In colonial times, however, the Atacama desert was peopled only by a few scattered Indian settlements. The demand for agricultural products was small, and chiefly limited to cattle and mules. Trails

crossed the Andes from Salta, one via Alto de Lari and San Pedro de Atacama to Calama; the other via the San Francisco Pass to the oasis of Copiapo.<sup>13</sup> When the demand for foodstuffs increased because of the discovery and exploitation of the nitrates, these trails were used more frequently to drive the herds of cattle into northern Chile, the latter being gathered even from the Gran Chaco and fattened near Salta.

The railway project has recently been agreed upon by the Chilean and Argentine Governments. The exact route is not yet decided upon. The line will be a continuation of the present branch from Güemes (on the railroad to Jujuy and La Quiaca) to Salta and Rosario de Lerma. This part has been finished. From Rosario de Lerma the railroad will climb to the Chorrillos Pass, at an elevation of 14,665 feet (4,471 meters). Beyond this there are two proposed routes—one via Huaytiquina to San Pedro de Atacama and the Antofagasta-Bolivia Railroad at Sierra Gorda; the other via Socompa, farther south. The latter line would serve an important mining district, as well as the small oases of San Pedro de Atacama. The longer line is preferred, at least by the Chileans.

Probably an agreement on this line could not have been reached as easily if Argentine exports alone would have been stimulated. In 1921 Argentine exports to Chile were more than double in value those of Chile to Argentina. 15 Chile probably would not have agreed to this project, if there had been no compensating stimulation of her own exports; and it must be remembered that the extensive agriculture of Argentina creates no demand there for the nitrate as a fertilizer. As a part of the same agreement the two Governments have authorized the completion of the "Transandino por Neuquen" from Pua, on the Red Central, by way of the Pino Hachado Pass (5,983 feet or 1,824 meters) to Neuquen. This will give an outlet for the coal fields around Lebu and Concepción, and also for Chilean timber. Thus the import of Argentine foodstuffs in the north will be paid for by the export of Chilean coal and timber in the south. The almost complete lack of coal in Argentina insures a steady demand.

Another line duplicates the "Transandino por Neuquen" 93 miles (150 kilometers) farther south. It is projected to connect Valdivia, at least, with steamboats on Lake Nahuel Huapi. On the Argentine side the railroad from San Antonio is being built toward Nahuel Huapi. At present such a line would be of chief value as a tourist

<sup>13</sup> Wrigley, G. M.: Salta: An early Commercial Center of Argentina; Geogr. Rev., vol 2, p. 127, 1916.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Maury, R. F.: The New Trans-Andine Railway from Salta to Antofagasta; Review of the River Plate pp. 617-620, Buenos Aires, March 10, 1922.

<sup>15</sup> Correspondence with the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Washington, D. C.; from Chilean statistics.



A SOUTHERN ANDEAN PASS.

A section of the road connecting Bariloche, in Argentina, with Puerto Montt, Chile. At present automobile service is maintained to connect with steamers crossing Lake Nahuel Huapi. Existing plans call for the extension of both the Argentine and Chilean railroads to the lake.

route, for the region can boast of the characteristic scenery of a mountain area sculptured by glaciers. If manufacturing cities ever grow up along the piedmont north of Nahuel Huapi, this railroad might become an important line of transportation.

Thus, as the economic development of the country progresses, and as natural resources are discovered and exploited, geographic factors which were long dormant and only potential in their influence begin to exert a pressure. With a happy balance of exports and imports, transportation routes are beginning to develop in the north and in the south. Yet persistently since colonial times and apparently as far as we can predict in the future, the middle route by way of Uspallata must be content with a political and sentimental value, and with a limited economic need.



LAKE NAHUEL HUAPI.

# TECHNICAL ORGANIZA-TION OF LABOR IN BRAZIL' :: :: :: ::

# By Moises Poblete Troncoso,

Professor of Social Economy in the University of Chile, and Director of the Labor Bureau of Chile.

RAZIL is distinguished among South American countries for an economical and social policy of a very high order, based on scientific data provided by the various technical organizations of labor.

The National Department of Labor was established in Brazil by a law passed July 23, 1921. It embraces three principal divisions: A general board of labor in the Federal capital, a social museum, and an official bureau for the instruction and employment of laborers in Rio de Janeiro. Besides these functions the department embraces hostels for immigrants, colonial centers, agricultural homes, regional delegations, the superior council of labor, councils of arbitration, councils of conciliation, municipal councils, commissions of immigration abroad, land commissions in Acre Territory, and, in general, all services whose objects lie within the scope of the department.

The functions of the Brazilian National Department of Labor are as follows:

1. To prepare and execute measures regarding labor in general, and particularly those measures which have a bearing on (a) labor contracts and employment bureaus; (b) wages and hours of labor; (c) the hygiene of laborers; (d) labor in the home; (e) labor accidents and their prevention; (f) apprenticeship and vocational education; (g) the protection of the labor of women, children, and old people; (h) labor in special industries; (i) the protection of workers' rights; (j) living conditions of laborers, and workers' associations for education and recreation; (k) benevolent and other institutions for the benefit of laborers; (l) the relations between the State and workers' associations as regards their outside activities and their internal organization; (m) labor conflicts, strikes, conciliation and arbitration; (n) insurance for laborers in its different aspects, and its control.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translated from El Mercurio, Santiago de Chile, May 2, 1923.

- 2. To exert control over the children's agricultural home in accordance with the decree of July 25, 1919.
- 3. To see that both urban and rural laborers are provided with free legal counsel in connection with the guarantees to which they are entitled as laborers and, in case of accident, to see that such free legal counsel is extended to the representatives of the victims.
- 4. To serve as an intermediary between the supply and demand of foreign and domestic labor, endeavoring to prevent unemployment and the abandonment of agriculture, and the establishment of free public employment bureaus.
  - 5. To organize regulations to govern the work of laborers.
- 6. To investigate the technical safety conditions in the industries of the country.
- 7. To bring about an agreement between the parties concerning the amount of indemnity in case of labor accidents.
- 8. To promote the organization and spread of trade syndicates and cooperative associations.
- 9. To secure in factories, workshops, and other establishments employing labor the adoption of all hygienic and safety measures calculated to protect the workers.
- 10. To supervise all places where labor is performed, and to see that the social welfare laws are strictly observed.
- 11. To organize bureaus and boards of investigation, and assemble the statistics of the same.
- 12. To organize public lectures and distribute printed matter containing advice on the physical, moral, professional, and intellectual education of the workers.
  - 13. To organize social museums.
  - 14. To publish the Bulletin of the National Department of Labor.
- 15. To plan and propose all useful measures for the perfect fulfillment of its multifarious functions.
- 16. To maintain an official bureau of information and employment for the workers of Rio de Janeiro.
- 17. To foment and direct the necessary current of public opinion and maintain in action such as may exist within the country, and to see that all harmful or undesirable elements are prevented from entering the country, in accord with the Departments of Health and Police.
- 18. To exert control over the service of colonization, both native and foreign, and superintend the colonization work intrusted to concessionnaires, companies, associations, or private parties.
- 19. To control and superintend offices of colonization, exchange (cambio de moneda), and the sale of steamer tickets.
- 20. To obtain the control and direction of all works connected with the demarcation, survey, division, inscription, and registration

of public lands belonging to the Union, and to promote the enact ment of laws regulating the ownership and validation of grants.

As regards its internal organization, the National Department of Labor is divided into three great sections.

The first, called the division of labor legislation and its control, embraces the library, the general files, the social museum, inspection and statistics, insurance against labor accidents, the *Bulletin* of the National Department of Labor, trade syndicates and cooperative associations.

The second, entitled the division of engineering service, embraces official and private colonization, control of the service of lands, and naval construction.

The third called the division of immigration service, comprises the service of immigration, distribution of colonists, agricultural homes, protection of workers, both rural and urban, bureaus of information and the placing of workers, bureaus of employment, foreign exchange and the sale of ship passages (boletos), accounting, management, and cashier's offices.

The law of 1921 also organized the Superior Council of Labor. This council is composed of 20 members, of whom 5 are chosen by the labor associations, 5 by the employers' associations, 5 experts on social matters by the President of the Republic, and 5 directors general of different offices (National Department of Labor, National Department of Public Health, General Board of Industry and Commerce, General Board of Statistics, and General Inspection of Insurance).

The members of the superior council of labor hold office for a term of one year. The council meets, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, twice a week, and in general whenever called by the secretary. The organization and by-laws of this council were effected by the council itself. The presence of six members constitutes a quorum which may adopt resolutions to be submitted to the secretary.

Among the numerous duties of the council are the following: The organization of the social museum of Brazil; the study of plans and research covering different labor questions; the reduction of unemployment; the establishing of harmony between employers and workers; the regulation of wages and hours of work; reports made at the request of insurance companies and trade syndicates upon insurance against labor accidents; the publication of measures dealing with industrial hygiene and the prevention of labor accidents.

By the law of October, 1921, Brazil established a social museum. According to this law the social museum, among other activities will function as an institute for the prevention of labor accidents, industrial hygiene, instruction and education in general, and vocational training of the laboring class.

It is the duty of the museum to investigate matters relating to (a) the economic, social and moral condition of the workers; (b) the most appropriate means of improving the elements which enter into the production and distribution of wealth: (c) the State in the capacity of direct or indirect employer; (d) the worker as a consumer. the museum to make a parallel study of the trade syndicates and cooperative societies in the matter of production, credit, and consumption; (e) the adaptation of young people to work, their education and training, with a proper consideration for the constitution of each; (f) the best methods of insuring the patrimony of the laboring family and facilitating their possession of hygienic and inexpensive housing. The museum will also concern itself with everything which contributes to the welfare of the classes lowest in the economic scale; the reduction of accident victims; the organization of permanent informational exhibitions of social economy, including plans, models, publications, drawings, etc. of all the institutions of social welfare looking to the improvement of the workers' condition. The museum will organize exhibitions in connection with the improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions in places of employment, and, with individual and collective efforts, against labor accidents; arrange public lectures on matters of interest to the department; convoke and organize congresses on matters of a social nature; promote the creation of industrial and juvenile courts: examine and test the safety provisions against labor accidents.

The social museum, which is maintained by budget appropriations, legacies, Government and other subventions and private donations, includes the following sections: (1) A library, with a reading room annex; (2) an exhibit of machinery either natural size or reduced, driven by motor or by hand, provided with safety and hygienic devices; (3) an exhibition of plans, models, photographs, and graphs, and also of social museum statistics; (4) plastic reproductions of the different lesions caused by occupational diseases, and the prophylactic methods for the control of diseases attacking the rural population; (5) a section for the testing of new machines

and other apparatus.

Mention must be made of the great work which is being undertaken by the superior council of labor under the able direction of its secretary general, Dr. Affemor Banderia de Melo, one of the distinguished members of the Brazilian delegation to the Fifth Pan American Conference, whose acquaintance it has been our privilege to make. Mention must also be made of the admirable organization of industrial hygiene which has been established by the board of sanitary service of Brazil.



DIEGO MANUEL CHAMORRO.

Late President of the Republic of Nicaragua. Born 1861; died October 12, 1923.

# DEATH OF PRESIDENT CHAMORRO :: :: ::

N THE 12th of October last, His Excellency Diego M. Chamorro, President of Nicaragua and former minister to the United States, passed away in Managua after a very brief illness, at the culminating point of his career. He will be sincerely mourned not only by the nation which for more than 40 years he served so faithfully and well, but by his former colleagues in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and his other numerous friends in Washington and elsewhere in the United States.

The son of Dr. Pedro J. Chamorro, himself President of Nicaragua about 40 years ago, President Chamorro was born in the city of Granada in 1861. On the completion of his academic course at the age of 21. Doctor Chamorro was made mayor of his native city, a prosperous and flourishing community. So marked was the ability displayed by him in this office that in 1911 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and in 1913 Minister of Public Instruction. Later, in 1918, Doctor Chamorro became minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua in the United States, but two years subsequently, having been nominated by the Conservative Party for the Presidency, he resigned his diplomatic post and returned to his own country, where shortly thereafter he was elected Chief Executive of Nicaragua. Chamorro was inducted into his high office on January 1, 1921, and, but for his untimely death, would have continued to serve until the end of 1923. Throughout his beneficent administration President Chamorro laid especial emphasis on public instruction, which always received his warm cooperation and support.

Dr. Bartolo Martínez, Vice President of the Republic, who was absent at the time of Doctor Chamorro's death, returned immediately to Managua to take the constitutional oath and assume the duties of the office so unexpectedly made vacant.



# CHILE'S NEW SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE :: ::

Somewhat more than a year has elapsed since the official inauguration of the School of Mines and Applied Mechanics, this being the first of a group of four buildings comprehended in the official plan of Chile's magnificent new School of Engineering, the remaining 3 of which will be devoted, respectively, to chemistry and the technique of nitrate, general and applied physics, and mines and machinery. The main administration building will contain, in addition to classrooms, workshops and the administration offices, a large auditorium, library, museum, and the section of architecture. The plans also include a gymnasium equipped with baths for the use of the students. The completed group will occupy a site 250 meters long by 130 wide (830 feet by 430 feet).

Some idea of the dignity of construction and the architectural beauty of the group as a whole may be obtained from the accompanying photograph of the School of Mines and Applied Mechanics, which, as stated, is completed, equipped, and functioning. This building, which was erected at a total cost of 3,643,400 pesos, occupies 11,865 square meters (about 125,000 square feet). It consists of four stories and includes 59 classrooms, workshops, and laboratories; 4 salons for exhibits of material, bridge and railway models; 6 administration, 11 faculty, and 2 study rooms; 2 galleries for exhibition of students' work; and 2 covered courts—one for machinery, the other for the testing of building materials.

Ground was broken in 1911 and the work proceeded at a normal rate of speed until halted by the war. Later it was found necessary to make certain changes in the plans, which contributed to the delay, so that it was not until early in 1922 that the first unit was completed. It is to be hoped that the road is now clear for the prosecution of the remainder of the construction, and that at a not too distant date this stately group of edifices, a fitting home for the Faculty of Engineering and one in every sense worthy of the exalted traditions of the University of Chile, will be completed.



This building, occupied by the School of Mines and Applied Mechanics, is the first of a group of four comprehended in the official plan covering the magnificent CHILE'S NEW SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE, SANTIAGO.

projected School of Engineering.





SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED MECHANICS.

Upper: Foyer of main entrance to the school. The statue in the foreground was the gift of the graduates of the Engineering School on the occasion of the inauguration of the completed unit. Lower: A section of machinery hall.

# PAN AMERICA IN NEW STATISTICAL DIVISION OF ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY :: :: :: ::

HROUGH the really extraordinary generosity of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, the Army Medical Library has been presented with the company's entire collection of books, documents, and papers on international vital statistics and related matters bearing on public health, medicine, and general welfare. The collection is unquestionably the largest of its kind that has ever been assembled, representing practically the public health activities of the entire civilized and semicivilized portion of the world.

The library had its origin in the needs of the company, realized some 30 years ago by the late John F. Dryden, who liberally encouraged the gathering of data on every phase of human mortality and problems of disease prevention. The nucleus of the library was a collection of books and documents by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, for many years the company's statistician. On the basis of Doctor Hoffman's original collection, the library was developed in conformity to the subject-index catalogue of the Army Medical Library. It, therefore, includes an immense amount of general medical information derived from a large variety of sources. It also includes a considerable amount of manuscript material, representing Doctor Hoffman's original investigations into mortality problems, but particularly the results of his studies of southern health conditions, tuberculosis, cancer, malaria, leprosy, etc.

The strictly medical portion of the library is separate and distinct from the section on public health and vital statistics. The former is on the basis of the subject-index catalogue, while the latter has the states and countries arranged in alphabetical order. By this method the practical use of the library is very considerably increased and data on any particular section are available without the tedious use of a library index. The reports on census investigations, public health activities, mortality statistics, institutional reports, etc., are all, as

far as practicable, historically complete from their commencement and down to date. Every effort has been made, and will continue to be made in the future, to have the latest information for every country and community in the world periodically publishing information on health and mortality.

The medical section includes a large variety of matters of general social interest, such as anthropology, which is particularly rich and complete in matters pertaining to our native Indian and negro population. For 30 years past every newspaper article or article in periodical literature bearing upon questions of interest and importance in this connection has been preserved by Doctor Hoffman and filed, as said before, on the basis of the subject-index catalogue. This facilitates the historical, as well as present day, study of matters regarding which, generally speaking, information is always difficult of access, even to the professional student, in touch with special library facilities.

The American public health section is probably 95 per cent complete for every State and city periodically publishing reports and observations during the last 50 years. This section includes many reports of historical importance, dating back to the time of the Revolution. The foreign portion of the section on public health and vital statistics is a really extraordinary collection of documents from countries as to which, ordinarily, no information whatever is obtainable. It includes many reports from the native Indian States, published under the direction of the British resident commissioner, medical reports from the late German colonies, reports for all the British colonies, and for many French and Dutch possessions in the Tropics. This section also includes manuscript data on the mortality of missionaries, consular officers, the Panama Canal Zone, the Madeira-Mamore Railway, hospitals in northern South America, the West Indies, etc. For every country at least some climatological data are also available, while for the United States there is a practically complete series of reports on the weather observations and preceding reports of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

On a large variety of medical subjects there are special volumes consisting of thousands of articles separately bound for more convenient reference. The most complete collections of this kind are for tuberculosis and cancer. Finally, the library includes a complete collection of all the writings of Doctor Hoffman, representing nearly 700 titles.

The Prudential made this gift unconditionally to the Government, subject only to the understanding as regards its proper care and possible enlargement. An entire section of about 80 by 60 feet has been set aside in the Army Medical Library, separated from the remainder by a steel partition, conforming to the steel shelves,

which was also provided by the Prudential. The library will be open to all Government workers, the medical profession, and the general public, but books can be withdrawn only by special authority of the librarian. Through the liberality of Congress provision has been made for four employees, who, after July 1, will meet the current needs of the library as regards accessions, cataloguing, etc. All medical matters, books, periodicals, etc., received by the Prudential in the future will be automatically transferred to Washington. All American and foreign Governments furnishing reports have been requested to mail their future publications to the statistical division of the Army Medical Library. While it is difficult to state precisely the extent of the collection, it is probably safe to say that it will be not very much below 80,000 volumes and bound papers, aside from countless thousands of articles filed under the subject-index envelope system.

It is the intention of the librarian of the Army Medical Library to extend every possible facility for research into particular lines of inquiry. The clerks of the division will render all possible aid in the compilation of vital statistics, not only for this country but also for foreign countries, for which usually the language bar is the greatest obstacle. The assistant librarian in charge of the division as well as other employees are expected to be familiar with at least four or five of the principal foreign languages, so that the largest possible use may be derived from the information available. Anyone may write to the library for information with the assurance that, as far as possible, the required assistance will be rendered.

For some time to come the library will remain under the personal supervision of Doctor Hoffman from his Newark office.

The Nation is to be congratulated upon this splendid gift of organized medical research. The Prudential is to be complimented on its foresight, in having made this immense collection accessible to the general public. The Army Medical Department may be relied upon to conserve and enlarge this collection, so that its field for usefulness may be very considerably extended in the future. Public health officials, vital statisticians, and members of the medical profession will find in this library a long-desired opportunity for research in directions in which heretofore most efforts have been difficult and disappointing. It is hoped that the division will be ready for public use by July 1.

The collection should be of special value to those who take an active interest in the health problems and the health progress of the South and Central American Republics. Through the never-failing courtesy and hearty cooperation of the local authorities a vast amount of most interesting material has been brought together, illustrating the vital and social facts of practically all the countries

south of the United States, from Mexico to the Falkland Islands. Doctor Hoffman, in the course of his sanitary investigations, has personally visited Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Panama, the north coast of the United States of Colombia, northern Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru. He is also familiar with conditions on the island of Trinidad and the border portions of the Mexican Republic. His personal collections of manuscript material contain many original hospital statistics and census data not otherwise available. The preliminary results of his investigations into the mortality of the southern portion of the Western Hemisphere have been published in the Pan American News Transactions of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. Every effort will be made to complete the files of health reports and the series of census volumes on South and Central American countries, amplified by further manuscript data illustrating local hospital experience.

It is felt that any future medical expeditions to the South and Central American Tropics will benefit materially by first consulting the data now on file with the statistical division of the Army Medical Library. Whatever aid may be required to secure the best possible results will be gladly rendered without charge.





Courtesy of Snhr. Dr. Alvaro Aranha.

## STATUE OF RODRÍGUEZ ALVES, GUARATINGUETÁ, BRAZIL.

In Guaratinguetá, a beautiful city of 55,000 population, in the State of São Paulo, equidistant from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, was inaugurated on June 7 last, the statue of one of its most illustrious sons, Councillor Rodríguez Alves, who was President of the Republic during the period 1902–1906—a period characterized by the complete remodeling of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the extinction of yellow fever, the establishment of the Northwestern of Brazil Railway, and many other notable public works.

# 

NE of the most notable outgrowths of the great Pan American movement has been the formation of the Pan American Student League, the official international organization of students on the American Continent, now in the third year of its existence. In 1920 the national federations each sent a delegate to New York to provide a governing body for the Pan American Student League. In 1921 these delegates, known collectively as the international council, adopted a constitution which is now the basic law of the league.

The objects of the Pan American Student League are: To bring about friendly cultural relations among the American Republics, by promoting the study of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States of America and of English in the Hispanic American countries; to foster friendly commercial relations among our Republics, through mutual respect and consideration—indispensable on the part of the powerful as well as of the weak; and to build up a good name for the American Republics by a wider and more accurate publicity.

The international headquarters are located in the Hotel McAlpin in New York City.

The membership to this organization is open to all students of the American Republics and to those interested in the education of the future generation. The majority of the Presidents of American Republics, and also of the ambassadors and ministers of the United States in Latin America and ambassadors and ministers of Latin America at Washington, have accepted honorary memberships in the league.

The league in its actual organization is somewhat of a miniature government. It consists of an international president, international secretariat, department of investigation, department of public information, and the department of cooperation.

The international president administers the work of the league. He takes care of the distribution of funds and carries on the important correspondence with the public officials.

The international secretary maintains close contact with the delegates. The headquarters, supplies, and archives are under his control. He also keeps in touch with the members and friends of the league.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From the Press Bureau of the Pan American League.

The department of investigation collects items of information regarding the cultural, political, and economical life of the Americas, as well as magazines and newspapers which are of interest to the members of this organization. It compiles lists and indexes of books and publications.

The work of the department of public information is of a different character. This department answers inquiries that relate to the American Republics and to the Pan American movement. It organizes public meetings, secures speakers, and maintains relations with the press of the American Continent, and prepares and distributes helpful literature.

The department of cooperation maintains friendly relations, organizes interscholastic activities, promotes social intercourse among students and endeavors to aid students who travel.

Each department has its own force directly responsible to the director of the department. The directors in turn are responsible to the international president.

Regarding the future of this great international movement undertaken by the Pan American Student League one can not but be optimistic. The league under the able guidance of its energetic and devoted international president, Philip Leonard Green, and with the hearty cooperation of the enthusiastic and efficient force, will continue its untiring efforts to improve inter-American relations through the younger generation.

It would be extremely difficult to judge the results of the league's work before the first generation of students have returned to their native countries, there to take up important places in the economic and political life of their respective countries.

The students of to-day, free from prejudices of the past and full of hope for the future, will be the salvation of our continent if it is to be saved. Friends of to-day, they will act as beacon lights in their respective countries to-morrow, carrying with them the message of enlightenment and Pan American cooperation.



# INAUGURATION OF HIGHWAY FROM DZITAS TO

By Héctor Pérez

Staff photographer of







Courtesy of Excelsior, Mexico, D. F.

## THE NEW HIGHWAY FROM DZITAS TO CHICHÉN-ITZÁ, MEXICO.

Since the recent excavations in the Valley of Kings, Egypt, the ruins of the new world, especially the remarkable remains of Mayan civilization in Yucatan, have been receiving more attention from archeologists. In order to make the ruins at Chichén-Itzá more accessible, the State government of Yucatan has constructed a splendid road from Dzitas, which was officially opened to traffic on July 14, 1923. Upper: The beginning of the road at Dzitas. Center: The Governor of Yucatan, Sr. Felipe Carrillo Puerto, and the official committee arriving at Xocempich on the way to Chichén-Itzá. Lower: The end of the road, at the ruins.

# CHICHÉN-ITZÁ, YUCATAN, MEXICO, JULY 14, 1923.

Castillo.

La Revista de Yucatan.





Courtesy of Excelsior, Mexico. D. F.

THE RUINS OF CHICHÉN-ITZÁ.

Upper: The Governor of Yucatan and his party on arriving at the ruins ascended the great temple pyramid, "El Castillo," so called. Lower: Panorama of the ruins from the summit of "El Castillo." The new highway is clearly shown stretching into the distance.

# INAUGURATION OF HIGHWAY FROM DZITAS TO





INAUGURATION OF THE HIGHWAY.

The new road was officially inaugurated with elaborate ceremonics July 14, 1923. Upper: The scene of the principal ceremony. Lower: An interesting feature was the "Mayan Dance of the Sacrifice," performed by the ballet corps.

# CHICHÉN-ITZÁ, YUCATAN, MEXICO, JULY 14, 1923.





TREE PLANTING, COMMEMORATING THE OPENING OF THE ROAD, AT XOCEMPICH.

Upper: In the presence of the Governor and invited guests, a tree was planted by the Cámara Agrícola Xocempich, commemorating the inauguration of the road. Lower: Inscription on commemoration stone, the work of the sculptor, Benjamin Suárez Flores, erected near the tree.

# FIRST ALL-ELECTRIC STEEL PLANT IN BRAZIL'

By N. A. V. Paulsson, Consulting Engineer.<sup>2</sup>

HE first all-electric plant making steel from iron ore, designed by Corning & Co. (Inc.), of Albany, N. Y., and for some time under construction in Brazil, is already producing at Ribeirão Preto. This company also bears the distinction of being the first complete steel plant in Brazil—a country which has been credited with having the greatest reserves of iron ore in the world. At present there are a few very small, primitive blast furnaces making charcoal iron, but their combined output is not more than 40 tons of pig iron per day. The State of São Paulo also has a steel foundry with two small electric furnaces melting scrap, and a small rolling mill where faggoted scrap is rolled into bar iron. Consequently the new plant is the first step toward supplying a domestic market which in 1919 imported 40,000 tons of merchant bar and sheets and 135,000 tons of wire, tin plate, rails, and pipe.

### TO ABSORB SURPLUS POWER BETWEEN SEASONS.

Electric steel making in Brazil is the result of an attempt to utilize electrical generating capacity during the "off-peak" season. A power company called the Empreza Forca e Luz de Ribeirão Preto had built some hydroelectric plants which gradually spread out a network of transmission lines serving a large number of coffee plantations. Each of these required in the neighborhood of 100 horsepower to drive its machinery for cleaning the hulls from the coffee bean, but a large part of this demand existed only during June, July, and August, and unfortunately these months are the dry season when there is a minimum stream flow. During the remainder of the year a considerable amount of developed and an enormous amount of undeveloped horsepower was available for which no user appeared. Consequently the power plants began a search for some industry—any industry which would have a large consumptive demand for electricity run at a low rate or entirely shut down for two or three months each year, and which would tend to increase the local population and turn out a product which would be readily salable in either the domestic or foreign markets. Steel manufacture seemed best to meet these

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From *Brazilian Business*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Corning & Co. (Inc.)

requirements, so an affiliated company, the Cia. Electro Metallurgica Brasileira, was organized to construct and operate such a plant at Ribeirão Preto, a small town near the center of the power network.

Ribeirão Preto is in the northern part of the State of São Paulo, about 250 miles inland from Santos. Entering the latter port, one boards the English-owned São Paulo Railway Co., of broad gauge and excellent equipment, which climbs up the steep border of the inland plateau through São Paulo to the rail center at Campinas. From here inland extends the Cia. Mogyana de Estrada de Ferro, of 1-meter gauge, through rolling country, well developed, with good communications and almost exclusively given over to coffee plantations. Now Ribeirão Preto is in the midst of such a region at 1,500 feet elevation. Ore will come about 75 miles from an iron mountain called Morro do Ferro, just over the line in the State of Minas Gerães. Eventually the steel company will own a direct road between mine and smelter, but at present the ore will be brought to the plant over a narrow-gauge (60-cm.) English-owned road connecting with the main line at São Simão.

# MORRO DO FERRO.

Morro do Ferro is a huge deposit of hematite, covered with broken ore—canga, so called—which analyzes 65 to 67 per cent iron, the equivalent of 93 to 96 per cent Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. It is therefore of unusually high grade. One sample analyzed in this country showed Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 90.9; FeO, 2.9; MnO, 0.54; SiO<sub>2</sub>, 5.4; S, 0.00; P, 0.022. Pig iron reduced from a sample shipment to the United States, using a pit furnace and charcoal, analyzed Fe, 95.3; Si, 0.06; P, 0.02; and C, 4.5. A considerable tonnage of this loose ore may be had for the trouble of loading it on cars; quarrying operations will begin later.

At present 5,000 kilovolt amperes only are available for use in the iron and steel plant, it having been designed for this limiting condition, as will be detailed later. The power company has, however, started construction of a new power house, which will develop 12,000 kilovolt amperes, for the exclusive use of the smelter, the plans permitting of any later extension demanded. Machinery to be installed includes:

V	
Kilovolt a	mperes.
Two Swedish type furnaces, 1 stand-by	3,000
Two 6-ton Bessemer converters (blowing engine for one)	700
One 6-ton Ludlum steel furnace, maximum	1,500
One 16-inch rolling mill	500
One 10-inch rolling mill	500
Miscellaneous 220-volt power for motors, cranes, shops, and light-	
ing	400
Total	6.600

This tabulation shows that it will not be possible to operate all units simultaneously—indeed, the plant is designed, not so much

with the idea of balanced operations as to be the nucleus of a larger plant, and it therefore contains a series of units large enough to operate with undoubted success and economy. Thus, experience has shown that the pig-iron furnaces may be tapped advantageously four or five times a day, each tap yielding about 6 tons of iron. This is transferred immediately to the Bessemer converter and blown to steel, an operation requiring not more than 15 to 20 minutes for the iron smelted in 5 hours. Normally the steel would then be cast into ingots, but should it need "doctoring" in any way it is transferred molten to the Ludlum steel furnace, an appropriate slag made up, deoxidizers and carburizers added, and only then cast into ingots. Cold, lowsilicon pig will also be reheated in the Ludlum furnace, and necessary ferrosilicon added before the blow. Such use of the steel furnace might require 2 hours at most and would occur but infrequently. Consequently there remains an ample period of time, even during the day shift, for the mills to dispose of the 30 tons of steel produced in the preceding 24 hours, without drawing power while the demands of the steel-making department are being met.

#### ELECTRIC PIG-IRON FURNACE.

Exclusive South American rights for the Swedish type of electric pig-iron furnaces have been bought by the Cia. Electro Metallurgica Brasileira. Two of these have been installed, each with electrical transformers and complete in all respects. As noted above, only one can be operated, however, until the new power house is completed.

This furnace has been discussed from so many viewpoints in the technical press, and especially in America, that there is no need of describing it further, except to note such changes as have been thought desirable in order to make it conform to the conditions existing in Brazil. The diameter and height of the shaft (which, by the way, is hung from the building) has been decreased because the charcoal available in Brazil is very much denser than that made from the northern conifers, the charge consequently being less bulky. zilian charcoal weighs 15 pounds per cubic foot, while that made in Sweden weighs but 9 pounds. Its electrical resistance and other physical characteristics are not so different as to cause the designers to expect a repetition of the troubles experienced when coke was first used in place of charcoal. Charcoal will be bought in the open market where, in the almost total absence of coal, it is a staple commodity. As circumstances warrant, the company will plant its own eucalyptus forests for a future source of fuel. This is a common practice of the Brazilian railways, eucalyptus culture being quite well understood, while the tree itself matures in from five to six years, having a trunk at least 6 inches in diameter.

### ELECTRICAL FEATURES.

Current is received at 30,000 volts, 50 cycles, three-phase, and will be transformed outdoors to 6,000 volts, whence it is taken by lead-covered underground cables to the substation adjacent to the mill building. Each pig-iron furnace has three 1,500-kilovolt-ampere water-cooled General Electric transformers, especially built for this service, whose secondary will deliver any voltage from 60 to 120 volts—smooth curve regulation. Each furnace has six 24-inch carbon electrodes. Adjacent electrodes are connected with the same phase; or, expressed in another way, denoting phases by A, B, and C and reading around the circle, the electrodes are connected thus:  $\Lambda$ , A; B, B; C, C. Such a layout makes for very easy busbar connections, offering ample opportunity for interlacing between transformer and electrode and producing a good power factor.

# IRON SMELTING.

Ore is brought in from the mine in 14-ton, narrow-gauge, steel gondolas, with swinging side doors, very similar to the familiar ballast car. These were favored over hopper-bottom cars, since they are a general-purpose car which can easily handle charcoal by merely adding to the height of the sides. The ore is discharged from the stock pile into a jaw crusher, reduced to 2 inches, and elevated by a counterweighted skip carrying 3,000 pounds to a hopper in the roof of the furnace building. Thence it is drawn into a car on an automatic railway, discharging 3,000 pounds each trip, to a chosen storage bin. All these operations are remote controlled.

The ore and limestone bins above the charging floor have a combined capacity of 250 tons. From bin to charging bell, the ore and stone are carried by a jib crane bearing suspension scales and a large scoop. Charcoal is transported from the charcoal house to the furnace top in 250-pound buckets, carried on an aerial tramway.

About 60 charges per day of approximately 1 ton each are made. A single bell is sufficient for such infrequent operation. A small quantity of powdered ore is thrown into the hopper previous to the regular charge, thereby forming a seal which prevents gas escaping and guards against gas poisoning.

Since the steel is to be made in Bessemers, it is necessary that it contain at least 0.75 to 1 per cent silicon to furnish the requisite heat during conversion. It is also desirable to blow iron containing 1.5 to 2 per cent manganese so that there may be some residual manganese. To provide the latter, an appropriate amount of manganese ore from some Brazilian source will be a portion of each charge. It is well known that furnace irregularities make it impossible to tap hot high-

silicon iron at all times; consequently the Ludlum furnace is expected to prove most useful in increasing the temperature and adjusting the chemical composition of off-runs of iron before conversion.

#### STEEL MAKING.

Two 6-ton Bessemer converters built by the M. H. Treadwell Co. have been installed, one of which is kept in stand-by condition, ready to take metal when the sides of the other require relining or in case of accident. The mouth is much smaller and somewhat hooded, as compared with the vertical converter common to American plants, a feature necessary to conserve the heat during the long intervals between blows. Transfer of hot pig iron is made by ladles and overhead cranes. One blowing engine only has been installed, which is in use not more than 2 hours out of the 24. It is driven by a 6,000-volt, 700-kilovolt-ampere synchronous three-phase motor.

Blown steel will be recarburized in the vessel—residual manganese is expected to cut down the needed deoxidizer to a minimum. It is then discharged into a 6-ton ladle, and poured into solid or split ingot molds 7 inches square by 4 feet high, big end up. No stripper will be needed.

A 6-ton Ludlum electric steel furnace has been provided as an essential piece of emergency equipment. As noted, it will be in readiness to reheat cold pig, to quiet wild Bessemer metal and, in addition, to reclaim mill scrap and on occasion make alloy steel or castings. This furnace, as perhaps is well known, is the original three-phase furnace having its three electrodes set in a row, an oval-shaped, accessible hearth, with doors at each end and a removable roof. It is located alongside the converters and is commanded by a 6 ton crane. Its electrical equipment is located in the substation immediately adjacent and consists of one 1,500-kva. General Electric transformer, with all necessary instruments and automatic electrode control.

#### ROLLING MILLS.

Ingots are reheated in a long furnace utilizing excess gas from the blast furnace in three burners, or oil, in case both furnaces are shut down. A rather unique feature is the fact that the roof is air-cooled and the air is thus preheated for combustion. A simple pusher is installed to feed the furnace.

Two merchant mills of the conventional type have been installed. They deserve no special description. The roughing stand is a three-high 16-inch mill, reducing the ingot to a 2-inch square. Finishing is done in a 10-inch mill, stands three-high, and the finishing stand two-high. Rolls for making rounds, flats, squares, and various

types of merchant bar and concrete reinforcement, as well as light angle iron has been provided. Each mill is driven by a 6,000-volt 500-kva., three-phase induction motor.

The Government of Brazil is naturally interested in the beginnings of this industry, financed as it is exclusively by Brazilian capital, and has permitted the entry of all the construction material duty free.

A technical staff and sufficient expert steel workers have been brought from Europe and the United States to act as executives and foremen, relying upon the country to supply unskilled labor. In course of time doubtless the more skilled posts will also be filled by Brazilians.

# PERUVIAN SUGAR

By Oscar V. Salomon,

Consul General of Peru, London, England.

O BE untroubled by rain or drought, because of an admirable irrigation system, to be able to cut the cane grown in the Peruvian coast valleys all the year round, and thus keep the mills working continuously—such are the inestimable gifts of the climate bestowed by nature upon the sugar lands of Peru. The cane flourishes along the whole fifteen hundred miles of coast. It is grown also in the deep valleys of the Andean tablelands, while the wonderful montaña is especially favorable to the growth of the cane, and when one day railways tap Peru's immense forests, the revelation of their products—of which sugar is not the least—will astonish the world.

But it is along the coast that the great development in the sugar industry has taken place. There it may be cut 18 months after planting, and yields three crops, while there are valleys where it has been cut so often that the names of the original planters have been forgotten. Well cultivated, the canes contain more than 14 per cent of sugar, and yield from 7,000 to 9,000 kilograms of sugar to the hectare—a yield no other country can boast.

The Departments of La Libertad, Lambayeque, and Lima are the recognized home of sugar cane in Peru, the first named occupying the premier position by reason of its greater number of plantations, greater production, and largest number of employees. The estates

in the valley of Chicama, in La Libertad, are outstandingly large, and belong to concerns whose enterprise is based upon the most solid financial foundations. Light railways cross these sugar lands in every direction and convey the cane from field to mill. Some of these great proprietors have their own railway to the port of export, piers, stores, and all the various equipment only large capital can can afford to purchase to maintain an ever-rising level of prosperity. Some idea of the vastness of these sugar estates may be gained from the fact that one estate alone produces 20,000 tons of sugar annually.

During recent years the industry has been reinforced by new machinery and improvements valued at many millions of dollars, and from this enterprising up-to-dateness increased production and profit have resulted.

### PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY.

This increased production is shown by the fact that in 1914 the vield was 223,369 tons; 1915, 257,677 tons; 1916, 271,294 tons; 1917, 248,384 tons; 1918, 283,190 tons; 1919, 298,000 tons; and in 1920, 300,000 tons. In 1912 there were employed 19,945 workers. and in 1918, 25,081. But this upward trend of production, so satisfactory as a mark of progress, is a small measure of the great sugar-vielding power of the rich lands of Peru's long coast line. These fertile regions, when fully irrigated, will produce millions of tons of cane. The Incas carried out vast irrigation schemes worthy of the moderns, and the ruins of their irrigating canals, built even up in the hills, are imperishable records of the developed intelligence of that great people. To rebuild these canals would require capital beyond the national resources to provide. The nation's impecuniosity is thus the foreign capitalist's opportunity. The Peruvian Government has, however, done its best in this direction, as is well attested by the splendid irrigation scheme in the valley of Cañete. But the large and interesting question of Peruvian irrigation may be left for another article.

Such a soil is worthy, like her immense mineral resources, of a far more generous outpouring of capital. Large as is the capital invested in the sugar industry, estimated to exceed \$150,000,000, it can not be said to represent the full effort which Peru's splendid sugar lands demand. Besides, Peru is doubly favored in that her costs of production are much less than those of other countries, being, before the war, about \$30, to-day \$45, whereas in the United States it was \$70, Cuba \$60, Hawaii \$70, and the West Indies \$45. Moreover, with 40 tons of sugar to the acre, as against Cuba's 32, we are again reminded of the richness of the soil when tempted to



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

# PLANTING SUGAR CANE IN PERU.

The cane flourishes along the whole fifteen hundred miles of coast. It is grown also in the deep valleys of the Andean tablelands, while the montana is especially favorable to its cultivation.

yield by a full concentration upon the industry of the latest and most perfect instruments of mechanical science. A valuable and indispensable auxiliary to the progress of the industry is the fostering care of the Government, at whose experimenting station many foreign varieties of cane are closely studied.

Exclusive of small sugar properties, there were in 1919, 117 large estates under sugar, their combined area being 248,390 hectares, giving an average yield of 110 tons to the hectare. In 1912 the amount of milled cane was 1,740,024 tons. In 1919 it had risen to 2,679,537 tons, from which was produced 282,458 tons of sugar, consisting of 35,019 tons of white of 99.23° polarization, 232,578 tons of granulated of 97.37° polarization, 10,814 tons of brown, of 83.86° polarization, and 4,047 tons of raw. There was also produced from the above amount of milled cane 6,389,367 liters of alcohol. The total value of sugar and alcohol produced was above £12,000,000. In 1919, 272,000 tons of sugar were exported, and the total exports of sugar and alcohol—the latter being only 2 per cent of the whole sugar production—were valued for duty at £8,318,313, and produced duty amounting to £534,740.

# METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

Before plowing, the land is cleared of tree stumps, roots, etc. It is then irrigated to produce an earth condition suitable for working the plow at a maximum depth and speed. The steam plow then gives the land the first "reja" or turnover. The rotation of machines at this stage is one plowing with cultivator and one with Cuban plow, and one harrowing and a second plowing with Cuban plow.

The operation of *drilling* follows. A ridge plow, drawn by oxen, makes the drills in which the cane is planted, and into which the water is turned. The distance between the ridges is from 1 meter 30 centimeters on poor land to 1 meter 50 centimeters, according to judgment. If the drills are made with too great a declivity, the water does not penetrate the ground sufficiently, but rushes through, bares the cane roots, and leaves them exposed to the sun.

The drilling completed, planting begins. And first water is passed along the drills to moisten the soil slightly to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. The cane for planting is cut up into 2-foot lengths and laid along the tops of the ridges, to be picked up by boys, who stamp them into the ground with their feet. After 20 days the young cane sprouts and at this stage requires frequent watering.

Cultivation of the cane is now begun. All weeds must be completely eradicated, as these, if allowed to grow, check the growth of





 $THE\ SUGAR\ INDUSTRY\ IN\ PER\'U.$  Upper: A cane field near Trujillo. Lower: Unloading cars at the sugar mill.

the cane and consume the nitrogenous plant food which is its vital need. In addition they deprive the growing cane of the sun's rays and prevent ventilation. Two and sometimes three weedings are necessary. The principal weeds are the castor-oil (a very common weed in Peru), the thistle, sheep weed, a small rush called "junco," and creepers.

Molding follows at four to six months. This operation consists in passing a ridge plow up each furrow. This destroys the ridge between two rows of cane, the earth being thrown to right and left upon the fertilizing guano placed on the cane roots, and also pro-



A SUGAR MILL OF PERÚ.

The production of sugar has increased steadily since 1914, reaching an amount of 300,000 tons in 1920.

vides support for the cane. The question of manuring is a vital one, and many different combinations may be applied.

Irrigation is now the only work remaining, and this is a matter entirely for the judgment of the planter himself. But when the cane is 17 months old, no more water must be applied during the following three months. This enables the cane to ripen and the sucrose to form in the cells. At the end of this period the cane is ready for cutting and the mill. The cutting is done by hand, as no machine has yet been invented to cut the long and often twisted canes of Peru. The inventor or mechanical genius may take note of this pressing need.





Courtesy of Frank L. Crane.

### FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS IN LIMA, PERÚ.

Upper: Group participating in the celebration at the Washington Monument. Front row, left to right: Frank L. Crane; Commander Stanley of the Naval Mission; Captain Davy, of the Naval Mission; Manager Brown, of the National City Bank: Argentine Military attaché: United States Ambassador to Perú, Miles Poindexter; Sr. Elguerra, oficial mayor de Relaciones Exteriores; Dr. Salomon; Dr. Egr. Aguirre, Prime Minister, and the Director of Justice. Lower: A part of the great crowd, numbering about 10,000 persons, in front of the San Martin Monument.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

CUBAN NATIONAL RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS, HABANA.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

MAJ. GEN. MIGUEL VARONA Y DEL CASTILLO,

President of the Cuban Red Cross and Government Red Cross Representative.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

SEÑORA DOÑA MARIANA SEVA DE MENOCAL,

President of the Women's Central Committee of the Cuban Red Cross.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

DR. FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ CURBELO,
Secretary General of the Cuban Red Cross.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

WORKROOM OF THE WOMEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

PUBLIC PHARMACY AND MEDICAL AND DENTAL DISPENSARIES OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.



Courtesy of the Cuban Red Cross.

GROUP OF PHYSICIANS WHO GIVE THEIR SERVICES TO THE CUBAN RED CROSS DISPENSARY.



#### ARGENTINA.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF FOREIGN TRADE.—The Bureau of Statistics in the latter part of June made public a statement, quoted by La Prensa for June 29, giving the figures for the foreign trade of 1922 as 1,359,000,000 pesos, or 62,000,000 pesos less than that of 1921. The exports of 1922 amounted to 673,000,000 pesos, or a million and a half less than in 1921, while the imports were 686,000,000 pesos, or 63,000,000 pesos less than in 1921. Thus the 1922 imports were greater by 14,000,000 pesos than the exports.

For the first five months of 1923 the imports amounted to 396,-000,000 gold pesos, and the exports to 368,000,000 pesos. During the years 1921, 1922, and the first five months of 1923 the unfavorable trade balances totaled 120,000,000 gold pesos. The value of exports has now fallen nearly to the level of 1910, while the imports remain at nearly double the amount, with the following results,

according to the bureau:

1. Argentine exports have not increased in quantity over those of 1912 and 1913, but have, with two exceptions, been less.

2. Argentine imports of manufactured goods have again reached

the maximum quantity of pre-war years.

3. There has been no appreciable introduction of new foreign capital, suspended during the war, except for the opening of credit for agents for foreign articles.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.—This association was formed on July 7, under the patronage of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the purpose of combined action in the crisis affecting the industry. A committee was appointed to formulate the plan of organization.

TICK FEVER VACCINE.—Prof. José Lignieres announces that he has perfected a vaccine to combat the tick fever, whether originating from *Piroplasma begeminum*, *piroplasma argentinum*, or the *anaplasma* discovered by Theiler in the Transvaal. This vaccine, Professor Lignieres claims, is nearly always successful when applied to young animals, if the rules of acclimatization are properly carried out.

#### BOLIVIA.

Peat industry.—One of the chief obstacles to the industrial development of Bolivia is the lack of cheap fuel. Coal is not produced in the country, and the cost of importation is very high. It

is, therefore, of special interest to note the presence of great quantities of peat in the country and its use for industrial purposes.

The peat bogs of Incachaca are situated along the line of the Yungas railroad, still under construction, which will facilitate the distribution of the fuel, an additional income for the railroad. At Incachaca the peat is extracted by hand, but lately machinery has been installed for that purpose. This industry when properly developed will, it is thought, be of inestimable value to Bolivia for domestic and business uses.

#### BRAZIL.

Immigration and cotton services.—The governor of Pernambuco has created an immigration service in the State adminstration. He has also established an exchange for the classification of cotton, whose cultivation, in cooperation with the Federal Government, he is promoting in every possible way.

The Federal Cotton Service is furnishing 6 and 7 tons of cottonseed to the States of Santa Catharina and Minas Geraes, respectively.

Minas Geraes.—The following facts are excerpted from the message of Dr. Raul Soares, President of the State of Minas Geraes, to the State Congress on July 14, 1923:

The State exports for 1922 were valued at 512 paper contos, as against 524 paper contos in 1921. Vegetable products, chiefly coffee, occupied first place with 306 contos, and animal products second, with 136 contos.

The mining industry is growing in importance year by year, and it is expected that it will eventually be able to supply the Brazilian demand for iron and steel. Some iron has already been successfully exported to Argentina and Portugal. Iron ore from Minas Geraes is being used in the electric blast furnace in Riberão Preto, State of São Paulo, while within the State of Minas Geraes one electric blast furnace of 12 tons capacity is already in operation, another of 50 tons being under construction. There are also nonelectric blast furnaces.

The State of Minas Geraes, which almost entirely supplies the Brazilian market with cattle, is looking toward an export trade in meat. To that end the State bought sires to the cost of 78,600 milreis, distributing them throughout the State, and is endeavoring to improve pasturage and silage, increase the number of cattle baths, and check cattle diseases. Anthrax has been entirely checked where the vaccine of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute is properly used. In 1922, 696,420 doses of this vaccine were furnished to cattle raisers.

State of São Paulo.—The message of Dr. Washington Luis, President of the State of São Paulo, presented to Congress on July 14, 1923, contained the following data:

In 1922 there passed through the customs at Santos, ready to export, 8,827,384 bags of coffee, of which 7,779,922 bags were grown in São Paulo, 1,003,559 in Minas Geraes, and 43,903 in Paraná. The average price of a bag of coffee of 60 kilos was 118.4 milreis, as against 77.3 milreis in 1921. The cost of a bag ready for export was 128.6 milreis.

The total value of São Paulo products exported for the year was 1,106,396,440 milreis; coffee led with 913,191,043 milreis, followed by cotton and other textiles, 36,679,410 milreis; raw cotton, 30,163,904 milreis; and chilled and prepared meat, 20,322,129 milreis.

Textile manufacturing is increasing. The figures for 1921 showed 54 cotton mills, with 17,823 operatives; 4 using jute and employing 4,540 operatives; 10 woolen mills, 10 silk mills, and 44 knitting mills, as well as other textile factories.

In 1922, 38,635 immigrants entered the State of São Paulo in addition to 20,612 third-class passengers, classed as immigrants. Among the 32,473 arriving by sea, there were 9,077 Portuguese, 7,965 Italians, 7,115 Spaniards, 2,216 Brazilians, 1,289 Germans, and 1,194 Japanese.

During the year, the Immigrant Hospice lodged 27,609 persons, of whom 25,581 left for the interior to take part in agricultural labor. The Immigration Office directed 13,914 immigrants, of whom 9,840 had their passage paid by the State, which offers to pay the traveling expenses of desirable immigrants from their native town to the port of embarkation, or to São Paulo, where they may stay in the Immigrants' Hospice free of charge until they have made arrangements to work. Free transportation is also furnished to their final destination.

The State also has an employment office for immigrants.

Another important development in its immigration policy is the establishment, in 1922, of rural courts where, in a few hours and at no expense, controversies between estate owners and colonists over the interpretation and execution of contracts are settled.

The State has 823 kilometers of highways, of which 139 are covered with gravel and 55 macadamized, the balance being dirt roads. The longest road, 240 kilometers in length, runs from Campinas to Riberão Preto. Work is progressing on highways to the border of the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, and Paraná.

CENTENARY Exposition.—The Centenary Exposition, which opened September 7, 1922, and closed on July 2, 1923, was attended by 3,626,402 visitors. It is planned to establish a permanent agricultural and commercial museum with the Brazilian exhibits.

Rubber investigations.—Accompanied by four experts from the Department of Agriculture, the field expedition which is to investigate rubber conditions of the Amazon in behalf of the Department of Commerce of the United States sailed in July for Pará. The investigation is expected to last about eight months. Later another similar expedition left for northern South America, Central America, and Mexico, while a third has gone to the Philippines.

Dr. Miguel Calmon, Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, designated the following scientific and commercial experts to accompany the expedition sent out by the United States Department of Commerce to investigate rubber conditions in Amazonia: Dr. Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro, professor in the National Museum; Dr. João Gerardo Kulmann and Dr. Adolpho Ducke, of the Botanical Garden; Snhr. Avelino Ignacio de Oliveira, of the Geological and Mineralogical Service of Brazil; Dr. Hannibal Porto, of the Cereal Service; Snhr. Raymundo Monteiro da Costa; Snhr. Agesilao de Arango; and Snhr. Paul le Cointe. Dr. Fernando Soledade, sanitary inspector, will accompany the party as physician.

The States of Pará and Amazonas have already made known certain advantages which they will concede to outside interests to develop wild and plantation rubber production.

#### CHILE.

ROAD FUNDS FOR 1923.—The funds available for road construction in 1923 in all Provinces except those of Coquimbo, Petorca, San Fernando and Mariluán, which at the date of the decree had not yet reported their highway income for 1922, are 6,813,116 pesos. The sum of 801,543 pesos will be spent for machinery, tools, and material, and 400,771 pesos for salaries to persons employed in the execution and inspection of construction.

ELECTRIC TRAIN.—The first electric train from Santiago to Tiltil ran on July 14, 1923. This is a section of the electrified railway from Santiago to Valparaiso, of which the first test was made by President Alessandri on April 16, 1923.

#### COLOMBIA.

AERO TRANSPORTATION FOR SANTANDER.—It is expected that by December aerial transportation will be established between Bucaramanga and the Magdalena River, as the first of the hydroaeroplanes are ready to be shipped to the Santander Aviation Co. from Germany.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER Co.—This company is building a new electric plant to give light and power to Bogotá and the surrounding small towns. A 2-kilometer canal is being built to conduct water from 500 meters above the Falls of Tequendama, which will furnish 4 cubic meters of water per second over a 404 meter fall, producing 17,000 horsepower. For the present only 2 units of machinery of 1,150 horsepower each will be set up, but additions may be subsequently made so as to permit full use. By 1924 it is expected that the new power plant will be supplying Bogotá and that with the two companies already existing electric light can be furnished to the towns between Bogotá and Girardot, as well as power for street cars in Bogotá, and the electrification of La Sabana and the Girardot railroads.

Magdalena River improvements.—It is expected that the German firm which has undertaken the Magdalena River works will begin the actual improvements in 1924, as they began making aerial photographs and measuring velocity of currents in 1922. The preliminary studies have involved the geological, meteorological, and botanical surveys of the valley of the Magdalena.

Bogotá AQUEDUCT.—The city of Bogotá is to have 3,200 meters more of aqueduct to bring in water from the San Cristóbal River to a 35,000,000 liter tank. At present the city receives 35,280,000 liters of water every 24 hours.

NATIONAL EXPOSITION.—President Nel Ospina on July 19, 1923, opened the national exposition of industrial and agricultural products in Bogotá. The exhibits contained fine tortoise shell work from Manizales, toquilla straw (Panama) hats from Nariño, samples of

64802—23—Bull, 5——6

minerals, tobacco, gums, and woods, cotton and wool textiles from native raw materials, and silks from Santander. The exposition was organized by the Sociedad de Agricultores.

Cundinamarca to promote silk industry.—The Governor of Cundinamarca has issued a decree providing the sum of 2,000 pesos for six scholarships in the School of Silk Culture at La Palma and two in the school to be established in Villeta for teachers in the Government schools of Cundinamarca. The training is to be theoretical and practical, involving the raising of mulberry trees, silk worms, and the winding of silk. Prizes were given to winning silk raisers in the province of Cundinamarca in the exposition held in Bogotá in July. Cauca Province has made somewhat similar provisions.

#### COSTA RICA.

NATIONAL PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.—Salvador invited Costa Rica to send representatives to her exposition of national products, held the latter part of July.

# CUBA.

PINEAPPLE SHOOTS.—On July 10, upon the request of the Department of Agriculture, the President signed a decree preventing the exportation for five years of pineapple shoots, most of which were being shipped to Florida.

CUBAN RAILROAD PROGRESS.—On October 12, 1834, a junta de fomento, or development commission, met under the presidency of the Conde de Villanueva to discuss the authorization given them by King Ferdinand VII of Spain to contract a 2,000,000 peso loan in England for the construction of the railroad from Habana to Güines. The tracks were laid 10 years before the first railroad was built in Spain. On November 19, 1837, the first railroad section between Habana and Bejucal was opened, and a year later the second section was opened for service. In 1848 when the Ferrocarril de la Habana to Güines became the Compañía de Caminos de Hierro de la Habana, branches were built from Rincón to San Antonio de los Baños, from San Felipe to Batabanó, and from Güines to Unión de Reyes. October 15, 1861, the first train ran from Güines to Matanzas. Ferrocarril de la Bahía de la Habana ran its first train from Regla to Matanzas in May, 1863. The two railroad companies and the Banco de Comercio with the Almacenes de Regla were combined in 1889, being reorganized in 1898. In 1840 the railroad from Cardenas to Contreras was opened, and further, in 1844 to Jovellanos. Jucaro branch begun in 1842 was finally extended to Yaguaramas. The Ferrocarriles Unidos de la Habana Co. was formed on January 1, 1906. The Ferrocarril de Matanzas was added to the Ferrocarriles Unidos on July 1, 1906, the Ferrocarril del Oeste on March 1, 1912, and the Cuban Central Railroad was added to the Unidos. Thus railroads progressed over Cuban territory at an early date and are to-day contributing to her prosperity.

HABANA REPORTERS' ASSOCIATION.—A subsidy of 40,000 pesos has been granted by the Government to the Association of Reporters

of Habana for the building of their clubhouse in Habana.

Customs and quarantine service.—The Government has made an appropriation of 20,000 pesos for the construction of a building for the quarantine service of Matanzas, and 40,000 pesos for the customhouse, the Government administration and the quarantine service building in Cardenas.

Special foreign agent of Department of Agriculture.— Señor Frank J. Dumois y Gómez has been appointed by the President as special agent of the Department of Agriculture to visit the principal towns in the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and China to study their commerce, industry, agriculture and natural products, and to develop the commercial interchange between Cuba and these countries.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FILMS.—An educational film called "La República Dominicana" is being made in the Republic, showing the principal cities and all historical and artistic monuments.

INAUGURATION OF HIGHWAY.—The inauguration of the section of the Sánchez highway, connecting the town of Baní with Santo Domingo, was the occasion of a great celebration in Baní.

# ECUADOR.

LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.—A number of Burmah bulls have been purchased in Texas and brought to Ecuador with a view to improving the local breed of cattle. This is part of an extensive program for the improvement of the live-stock industry.

AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.—The Government donated 10 gold medals to be distributed as prizes at the agricultural, industrial and live-stock exposition held in Ibarra in July. These prizes were given to those showing the best exhibits of wheat, cotton, handmade textiles, saddlery and silverware, and in the live-stock section for the best milch cows, both foreign and national.

NEW TRAMWAY LINE.—The National Tramway Co. of Ecuador has inaugurated a new line connecting the city of Quito with the outlying districts, facilitating in this way the transportation of agricultural products into the city.

# GUATEMALA.

COFFEE CLEANING AND WAREHOUSE Co.—A stock company with a capital of \$100,000, to be located in Guatemala City with branches

throughout the country, has been formed to clean and store coffee and other products, lend money on future crops or on warehoused products, insure against land and sea risks the products received in its storehouses, and ship, transport, and sell in foreign markets the products which it handles.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—The Government has granted a concession for the construction of a plant to furnish light, heat, and power to Guatemala City. The same person holds a concession for the electric street railway service in the city and environs. The electric installations are to be made in accordance with the National Electric Safety Code of the Bureau of Standards of the United States of America.

# HONDURAS.

Free exportation of coffee without Government or municipal tax has been extended for another five years from May 1, 1923.

#### MEXICO.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURE.—The Department of Agriculture and Promotion has engaged a German parasitologist, who will direct his work especially against the insect pests which have done great damage to agricultural products. Instructions have been sent out for the organization of farmers in brigades for the extermination of insects.

All specialists employed by the department are to be given an examination to determine their fitness for their positions.

The department has established a short correspondence course in agriculture.

Sres. Gonzalo Robles and Juan Ballesteros have been commissioned by the department to study agricultural methods in the United States and various European countries.

Road to Chichén-Itzá; Zacatecas-Villanueva highway.— Among the most interesting new roads is that in Yucatán, from Dzitás, on the railway, to Chichén-Itzá, site of some of the most famous Mayan ruins. Elaborate ceremonies accompanied its inauguration on July 14 and 15. Señor Felipe Carrillo Puerto, Governor of the State, unveiled the inaugural stone at Xocempich, and later gave an address in Mayan at Chichén-Itzá where other features of the program were the ceremonial dance of sacrifice, by a group of young girls in Mayan costume, and addresses on Mayan archeology. This road will make Chichén-Itzá much more accessible to tourists, whose interest will doubtless be heightened by the extensive archeological explorations to be undertaken by the Carnegie Institution.

Another important road is that from Zacatecas to Villanueva, via Jerez, which will later be prolonged to Aguascalientes. It is water-

proof and constructed of excellent materials after the most approved methods.

EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS.—The New York Board of Trade has arranged an exhibition of Mexican products to be held this fall in New York, which will probably be sent later to other cities whose chambers of commerce are interested.

FREE PORTS.—See page 516.

### NICARAGUA.

COMMERCE.—According to the report of the collector general of customs for 1922, the commerce of 1922 was almost the same in value as that for 1921, being 13,026,951 córdobas for the former year and 13,380,851 córdobas for the latter. Beginning with 1916, the commerce of Nicaragua is now (even omitting the exceptional years of 1919 and 1920) twice what it was in the first decade of this century. The 1922 trade balance was 2,779,941 córdobas in favor of Nicaragua

The five chief exports in their order were coffee, bananas, gold, cabinet woods, and sugar.

The banana exports were 50 per cent greater in 1922 than in 1921 and two or three times that for preceding years. Since the beginning of 1923 bananas have been exported direct to New York, as well as to New Orleans, as formerly. The consolidation of the banana companies on the Atlantic coast has proved beneficial.

Dyewoods exports have risen after a six-year decline, due to lack of transportation during the European war. Maize was exported in larger quantities than in any other year, with the exception of 1918. Lard has been exported in increased quantities during the past two years, principally to Costa Rica. Sugar has become a leading product, the exports up to April 8, 1923, amounting to 6,728,000 kilos, last year's exports being 676,477 kilos.

# PANAMA.

INAUGURATION OF ROADS IN INTERIOR.—On July 18 President Porras arrived in the town of Guararé and formally opened the bridge and road over the Guararé River. Chitré, another town on the new road system, was also visited.

# PARAGUAY.

COTTON INDUSTRIAL PLANT.—A large plant has been established in Villeta for the purchase, preparation, and exportation of cotton. The company has installed two large cotton gins with a hydraulic press and has purchased sites for the building of warehouses for cotton and for equipment to be sold to agriculturists at low prices. If successful, the company expects to establish a textile factory, and

also a railroad line from Villeta to Carapeguá through the cotton country.

AGRICULTURAL PAMPHLETS.—The director of lands and colonization has sent out pamphlets on the methods of raising cotton, tobacco, and yerba mate, so as to increase the yield of these marketable products of the country.

International train service.—This railroad service between Paraguay and Argentina has been reestablished, carrying much fruit to Buenos Aires, at times to the extent of two trains a day.

DEPARTMENTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—The departmental commissions of agricultural defense have been appointed for Villeta and Ypané to undertake the fight against the locust, the ysaú (a destructive ant), and plagues affecting cotton and other plants. Their first work will be in fulfillment of decree 16275, which calls for the destruction by fire of old cotton plants after picking season, and also of imperfect and infected cotton bolls. These commissions are dependencies of the agricultural bureau, established under the direction of the Banco Agrícola del Paraguay, which has undertaken the agricultural quarantine and promotion work of the country. This work of the bureau was described in the July issue of the Bulletin.

### PERU.

Broom factory.—A new broom factory has been established in Lima to make brooms for the wholesale trade, having also a retail department.

# SALVADOR.

EXPORT TAXES.—An additional tax of 5 centavos gold per kilo has been laid on horns, bones, and desiccated blood, in addition to the 2-centavo gold tax per 100 kilos already imposed for the support of the professional schools, and 1 gold peso for each set of papers corresponding to each shipment.

To reduce the smuggling of articles enumerated in Title VI, Chapters II, III, and IV of the customs tariff, such as silks and manufactured tobacco, the surcharge of 50 per cent established on May 11, 1921, has been repealed, also the duty of 20 centavos per kilo on champagne and other sparkling wines. The decree of June 30, 1921, has been changed so as to reduce the duty of 1 gold peso per kilo on matches to 30 centavos.

#### URUGUAY.

RAILROAD CONTRACT.—The Diario Oficial of May 11, 1923, contains the text of the contract between the National Council of Administration of Uruguay and E. Berlán & Co. for the construction of the San Carlos-Rocha Railroad.

New Postage stamps.—On June 25 a new series of postage stamps was put in circulation.

AGRICULTURAL COLONY ESTABLISHED.—Plans are being made to establish an agricultural colony at Molles. This will be a benefit to the farmers and contribute greatly to the progress of that fertile section.

Broadcasting station.—The broadcasting station of the Radio-South-America General Electric Co. has been moved to its new building in Montevideo. The services of the best artists have been obtained for the broadcasting programs.

AVIATION.—In accordance with the law authorizing the acquirement of landing fields for airplanes in all the departments of the Republic, a piece of land has been bought in the vicinity of Mercedes to establish a landing field for military airplanes.

New line of steamers.—In order to increase the passenger and commercial movement between Brazil and Uruguay, the Lloyd Brasileiro has established a steamship service between the northern ports of Brazil and Paysandú, Uruguay, calling at Montevideo.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.—A decree of June 21, 1923, establishes daylight saving in all the Republic. On September 30 all the clocks were set forward one hour and will be set back on March 31.

# VENEZUELA.

Wireless telegraph service.—On June 19, 1923, the wireless telegraph service between Venezuela and Colombia was inaugurated. The initial tests, made several days previously, proved very successful. Messages can now be transmitted daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

COFFEE AND CACAO EXPOSITION.—The exposition of coffee and cacao that was to have been held in Caracas in April was postponed until July 5, 1923.



#### ARGENTINA.

ROSARIO COMMERCIAL BANK.—The new commercial bank, opened in June in the city of Rosario, capital of the Province of Sante Fe, was founded with local capital.

#### BRAZIL.

FINANCES OF SÃO PAULO.—The State debt, according to the 1922 balance, is stated as follows in the President's July message:

	Milreis.
Foreign debt.	198, 986, 685
Internal funded debt	
Due various institutions	111, 132, 392
Valorization operations	4, 641, 615
Total	607, 400, 192

Finances of Minas Geraes.—According to the message of the President of Minas Geraes to Congress, the total receipts for 1922 were 78,485,674 milreis, while the expenditures were 78,446,176 milreis, giving a balance of 39,498 milreis.

The foreign debt amounted at the time of the message (July 14, 1923), to 131,227,000 French francs, the internal debt being 58,988,600 milreis.

#### CHILE.

BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES.—The budget of expenditures for 1923 is as follows:

	Pesos, legal currency.	Pesos, gold.		Pesos, legal currency.	Pesos, gold.
Interior Foreign relations Worship Colonization Justice Instruction Finance	82, 050, 606. 15 496, 355. 00 1, 753, 978. 00 592, 189. 88 14, 302, 187. 77 85, 667, 531. 07 68, 350, 978. 12	146, 550. 61 2, 286, 639. 10 113, 106. 66 72, 529, 532. 72	War Marine Industry Public works Railways	60, 727, 659. 20 37, 752, 047. 43 6, 804, 565. 75 17, 961, 721. 72 8, 781, 060. 50 385, 240, 880. 59	79,000.00 7,121,453.19 3,207,294.32 2,855.07 85,486,431.67

#### COLOMBIA.

Banco de la República.—In a joint meeting of the financial mission, the cabinet and the bank organization committee, called by the President on July 18, it was decided to establish the Bank of the Republic to be open for business on July 23, 1923. The three national banks of Bogotá and the Government have subscribed to shares, and foreign banks are expected to do so as soon as they receive authorization from their home offices to accept currency from the Bank of the Republic as legal. This information was given out in a circular telegram from the president of the bank organization commission sent to each governor of a Province inviting all the banks in each Province to become shareholders in the Bank of the Republic.

# CUBA.

BUDGET LAW, 1923-24.—The budget law sanctioned by Congress and signed by the President on June 30, 1923, estimates the total

Government revenues at 68,500,000 pesos, and the fixed budget of expenditures, which covers the interest and amortizations on loans and bonds and the maintenance of the legislative and judicial bodies, at 17,479,240.38 pesos, while 44,192,928.90 pesos will be used to cover the budget of expenditures for 1923–24. This latter budget covers the Government departments and the funds for the veterans.

### HONDURAS.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—The receipts for the first four months of 1923 from the customs duties and spirituous liquor tax were given by the *Revista Económica* for July, 1923, as follows:

	Silver pesos.			Silver	pesos.
	Customs.	Spirituous liquors.		Customs.	Spirituous liquors.
January February	368, 026 351, 539	200, 841 162, 390	March	364, 338 348, 733	143, 065 166, 369

#### MEXICO.

Insurance companies.—According to figures of the insurance bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, as noted in *Excelsior* for July 28, there were in the Republic, in 1922, 70 insurance companies, of which 10 were Mexican and the rest foreign. They carried on operations as follows:

Premiums collected:	Pesos.
Life and accident	1, 977, 456. 11
Fire	5, 598, 377. 87
Risks on real and movable property	1, 081, 622. 60
Insurance paid:	
Life and accident	1, 244, 970. 24
Fire	2, 959, 180. 82
Risks on real and movable property	401, 420. 50
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1922:	
Life and accident	54, 161, 834. 00
Fire	870, 453, 226. 24
Risks (except maritime and land)	4, 012, 628. 56
Insurance carried during the year:	
Maritime and land risks	269, 046, 211. 33

# NICARAGUA.

Public debt.—The following statement of the public debt is taken from the report of the collector general of the customs for 1922:

The reduction of the public debt continued for the year, on bonds by the regular sinking-fund payments, and on the treasury bills by the methods provided in their

financing. The general revenues were only sufficient for the payment of the budget, so that the floating debt was slightly increased. The debts a year ago and now are as given in the table, this date being taken as including the payments in January from the funds of the previous year.

	Mar. 31, 1922.	Mar. 31, 1923.
Bonds of 1909 outstanding:  Mar. 31, 1922, £973,580, at \$4.8665.  Mar. 31, 1923, £910,630, at \$4.8665.  Guaranteed customs bonds.  Bonds of 1904 not due.  Treasury bills of 1920 for purchase of Pacific R. R. outstanding.	Cordobas. 4, 737, 927. 00 3, 451, 500. 00 30, 000. 00 1, 154, 000. 00 417, 000. 00	Cordobas. 4, 431, 580. 90 3, 380, 200. 00 30, 000. 00 1, 000, 000. 00 450, 000. 00
Total	9, 790, 427. 00	9, 294, 780. 90

#### PANAMA.

FISCAL AGENT.—Judge W. W. Warwick, formerly of the auditor's department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and at one time Comptroller of the United States Treasury, has been engaged by Sr. Morales, Secretary of the Treasury, as fiscal agent for the Panaman Government to aid in establishing a permanent financial and fiscal system.



Freedom from customs duties for diplomatic representatives accredited to Bolivia, a decree of March 8, 1923, gives the following rules: The Foreign Office will furnish blanks to the heads of missions to be filled out with the declarations necessary to each request for exemption from customs duties, the number of packages, their value, contents, and place of origin. For this permission to be granted the articles in question must be the personal property of the minister, addressed to him, or to the legation of the country he represents. One copy of this declaration will be sent to the files of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and another to the director of the customhouse.

### ECUADOR.

VISÉ OF PASSPORTS.—The agents of steamship companies in service between Colon and Guayaquil have been notified that the

Ecuadorian consuls in Colon and Panama are authorized by an executive order to exact the visé of passports and health certificates of all travelers purchasing passage in those ports to Ecuador.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING WIRELESS.—On June 22, 1923, an executive decree was published regulating the use of wireless in Ecuador. The decree of March 1, 1920, relating to wireless control is repealed. According to the new regulations, individuals, companies, or institutions, whether private or official, are forbidden to install in the Republic wireless telegraph transmitting or receiving apparatus capable of intercepting messages from the Government stations. The use of wireless telephone apparatus is allowed to companies, institutions, or individuals, for personal use, or broadcasting music, etc., but only on a 500-meter wave length.

To import wireless apparatus the application for customhouse clearance must be presented to the Minister of Telegraphs, giving in detail a description of every part of the set. Without this statement and a permit issued by the Minister of Telegraphs the customhouse authorities can not dispatch the goods.

# GUATEMALA.

Pensions.—Decree No. 822 of June 23, 1923, amends legislative decree No. 1260 of May 17, 1923. It establishes a special fund for the payment of pensions from a 2 per cent deduction from all salaries and payments for services made to civil and military employees excepting those serving outside the country and from money appropriated by the Government for the purpose. Length of service pay will be granted to employees who have reached the age of 60 or who have previously become mentally or physically incompetent for work through the exigencies of the same, if they lack means of support and have served the nation 10 or more years. The monthly pension is to be fixed by the President in accordance with article 4 of the decree of May 17, 1923.

#### HAITI.

EXPORTATION OF MONEY.—By a law of June 11, 1923, the provisions of the law of August 26, 1913, forbidding the exportation of the silver coin called salomon are revoked.

TAX REMOVED.—According to the law of June 18, 1923, the bonds of the international loan, series B, are exempt, from July 1, 1923, from the annual tax of 25 cents gold for every \$100.

Rules for vessels entering Haitian ports.—A law issued June 18, 1923, gives the following regulations for vessels entering Haitian ports: A ship not having the required manifest for touching

at Haitian ports may nevertheless enter, provided a permit is obtained from the Secretary of Commerce. This permit will be transmitted by the receiver general of customs to the agent of the steamship company owning the vessel. For the permit to be effective the agent of the company must deposit in the public treasury, to the order of the administrator of finance of the port of call, a fee of 25 gourdes for each port designated.

#### MEXICO.

SUPREME COURT.—On July 26, the Electoral College, composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected the following to be justices of the Supreme Court: Licenciados Salvador Urbina, Ricardo B. Castro, Victoriano Pimentel, Francisco Modesto Ramírez, Francisco Díaz Lombardo, Gustavo Vicencio, Ernesto Garza Pérez, Leopoldo Estrada, Sabino M. Olea, Jesús Guzmán Vaca, and Manuel Padilla.

The following day the justices elected Lic. Francisco Modesto Ramírez president of the court.

IMPORTATION OF NARCOTICS.—A presidential decree of July 23, 1923, forbids the importation by any agency other than the National Department of Health of opium and extract of opium; cocaine, its salts and derivatives; morphine, its salts and derivatives; and heroine, its salts and derivatives.

Free Ports.—A decree of June 27, 1923, established free ports in Salina Cruz, Puerto México and Guaymas, and an interior free port at Rincón Antonio, on the railroad connecting the first two cities. The free ports will be considered as outside of territory subject to customs and therefore within these ports all kinds of operations of loading or unloading of products or merchandise arriving or leaving by sea or land may be freely effected; and such products or merchandise may be stored, unpacked or repacked, refined, purified, mixed, and transformed.

The decree contains many other provisions. Regulations for the free ports have also been issued.

It was stated in New York by Sr. Modesto C. Rolland, president of the Mexican Free Port Commission, that the Government had spent in the last two and half years 150,000,000 pesos in work at Puerto México, on the Gulf, and Salina Cruz, on the Pacific.

#### PERU.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.—A new customs tariff, known as law No. 4679, was signed by President Leguía on June 13, 1923, becoming effective on July 1. The changes in import duties made by the new

tariff cover: Cotton thread and materials; wool; leather and leather goods; manufactured articles (trimmed hats); furniture; metals; aluminum and magnesium; stones, earths and glass; woods; oils, varnishes and paints; cardboard and paper; machinery and vehicles; arms, munitions and explosives; electric appliances and apparatus; sundry articles, which include wooden matches, laundry, cleaning or scouring, and perfumed soaps, dentifrice creams and powders, and tobacco, eigars and eigarettes; beverages and liquors; foodstuffs and grains; chemical and pharmaceutical products; and drug-store supplies. The entire law was published in *La Prensa* of Lima of June 29, 1923.

#### SALVADOR.

Bureau of indirect taxes and accounts.—A decree of May 16, 1923, changes the regulations governing the bureau of indirect taxes and accounts which, by the new regulation, is to consist of two sections, one for indirect taxes and one for accounts. The heads of these two sections are to be appointed by the President. The indirect tax section will have charge of customs franks, and matters pertaining to the revenues from sealed paper and stamps, alcoholic liquors, and munitions.

The accounts section will be divided into three subsections: Accounts, the treasury and government funds, and the budget.

Pensions.—A decree of May 22, 1923, provided for the appointment of a revising committee for civil pensions to pass on applications for pensions, and to preserve, suppress, or reduce existing pensions. In no case in the future will any pension exceeding 100 colones a month be granted. Articles 10 and 11 of the existing pension law are repealed, the rest of the law being effective where not opposed to the present decree.

#### VENEZUELA.

BUDGET LAW.—In a special number of the *Gaceta Oficial* of Venezuela, dated June 23, appears the budget law for the fiscal year, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.

AIGRETTE INDUSTRY.—The governor of the State of Apure issued a decree on June 1 regarding the aigrette industry.

For aigrettes to be brought from Colombia into the State or in transit, the manifest issued by the authorities of the place of origin must be viséed by the Venezuelan consul at Aranca (Colombia), who must state the number of aigrettes, authenticate the statement of their origin, and give the names of the person who sold them, of the purchaser, and of the consignee.



CHILE-PERU.

Extension of time.—The term fixed by the President of the United States, the arbitrator named in the Chilean-Peruvian protocol and supplementary act signed in Washington July 20, 1922, for the presentation of the cases of the respective countries, was six months, fixed by the arbitrator to date from March 13, 1923, with the privilege of two months' extension at the request of either party. The Government of Chile having asked for such extension, Peru has acceded to the request, the date for presentation now falling on November 13, 1923.

#### MEXICO-UNITED STATES.

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—A general claims convention between the United States and Mexico for the settlement of all claims by the citizens of each country against the other arising since the signing on July 4, 1868, of the claims convention entered into between the two countries (not including claims which are embraced within the terms of a special claims convention relating to losses through revolutionary acts) was signed at Washington on September 8, 1923. Secretary of State Hughes and Messrs. Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne signed on behalf of the United States, and Señor Manuel C. Téllez, chargé d'affaires of Mexico in Washington, on behalf of Mexico.

These two conventions were negotiated by the American-Mexican Commission which convened in Mexico City on May 14, 1923, and terminated its sessions on August 15, 1923, and are subject to ratification in accordance with the respective constitutions of the United States and Mexico.

The United States members of the American-Mexican Commission were Messrs. Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne; the Mexican members were Messrs. Ramón Ross and Fernando González Roa.



#### ARGENTINA.

GIRLS' VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The girls' vocational school recently established in Lomas de Zamorra has opened its courses in handwork, such as weaving, lace making, and sewing. This course is free and lasts one year, the only requisite for entrance being that girls must have reached the age of 15. The school is under the patronage of the Society for the Aid of Women and is intended to provide girls with trades which they can carry on in their own homes.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—According to an official report of the National Council of Education, the children between the ages of 6 and 14 in the Republic during 1922 numbered 1,786,000, of whom 1,203,249 attended the primary schools, 273,000 received instruction outside of school, and 309,751 were illiterate. The national annual expenditure for primary instruction is approximately 100,000,000 pesos national currency. In 1922 there were in Buenos Aires under the National Council of Education 373 day schools with 7,433 teachers and 210,000 pupils. Also in that city there were 273 private schools with 1,612 teachers and 41,393 pupils, and 10 schools directly under the Ministry of Justice and Instruction with 245 teachers and 5,077 pupils, making a total of 656 schools, 9,290 teachers and 256,470 pupils in Buenos Aires. The total number of schools in the provinces was as follows: 8,218 schools, 27,929 teachers and 890,446 pupils, while the territories had 9,661 schools, 39,219 teachers and 1,203,249 pupils.

The number of schools has been greatly increased this year.

# COSTA RICA.

Principals' society.—In the town of Cartago a principals' society has been formed with the approval of the school inspector, to study questions of child welfare and school conditions.

Paraguay named for the sister Republics of the Americas, is the grade school of Ita, which has been named Costa Rica School. This school plans to correspond with the schools of the country for which it is named and to celebrate Costa Rican national holidays.

JIMÉNEZ CENTENARY.—From June 18 to 25, 1923, Costa Rica celebrated the centenary of the birth of Licenciado Jesús Jiménez, the founder of the compulsory free public-school system. Congress issued decree No. 44 setting aside June 18, 1923, as a school holiday to be celebrated in honor of the Benemérito Licenciado Jesús Jiménez, appropriating 5,000 colones to be used for prizes in the history and textbook contest, as well as in other expenses. Bonds for \$60,000 were authorized for the rebuilding of the Colegio de San Luis de Gonzago at Cartago. An agricultural experiment farm, to be named Granja Jesús Jiménez, was established on land in the town of Barba. Commemorative stamps bearing the likeness of Jiménez were issued for use from June 18 to December 31, 1923. The Secretary of Public Instruction ordered the celebration of a civic week from June 18–25 in all primary, secondary, and normal schools.

The man to whose memory all these honors were paid was born in Cartago, Costa Rica, on June 18, 1823, and died February 12, 1897. He studied medicine and surgery in Guatemala City, but finished his professional training in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1852 he began his political career as deputy, and in 1859, as representative of Cartago Province, he became a member of the constituent assembly. Under the presidency of Don José María Montealegre he was made Secretary of Foreign Relations and Public Education.

In 1860 President Montealegre made Jiménez Governor of .the Province of Cartago. There he founded the first secondary school for girls and began the construction of the Colegio San Luis de Gonzaga.

Jiménez was elected President in 1863 for a 3-year period, during which time he brought about important reforms and instituted new and much-needed measures, chief among which were the creation of property registration and of the office of statistics and the delimitation of boundaries with Colombia.

On November 2, 1868, Jiménez was again made President, and on April 15, 1869, a new constitution was issued. Article 60 of this constitution declared that instruction was compulsory and would be provided free by the State. There were other measures, such as the building of the interoceanic railroad, making his second administration notable, but the memory of Jiménez is forever linked in the minds of all Costa Ricans with the school system which they owe to him.

#### CUBA.

CUBAN OFFICERS TO STUDY IN UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of War and Marine Forces has ordered officers of the Cuban service to attend special courses at military schools in the United States: One from the Medical Corps to the Army School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.; one to the General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth,

Kans.; two to the School of Infantry at Camp Benning, Ga.; two to the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe; two to the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; two to the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kans.; three to the Signal School at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.; two to the Engineers' School at Fort Humphreys, Va.; one to spend a year in the study of control of fire at Fort Monroe, artillery material at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and motors for transportation at Camp Holabird; and an aviator to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., to study airplane engineering.

Traveling Teachers.—On September 1, 1923, the public school teachers appointed to the traveling section began their village to

village tours.

MATANZAS PROVINCE SCHOOLS.—The percentage of children of school age registered in the public schools of the Province by districts is as follows: Matanzas, 70; San José de los Ramos, 68; Unión de Reyes, 70; Alacranes, 62; Cabezas, 61; Perico, 61; Jagüey Grande, 60; Colón, 58; Sabanilla, 56; Santa Ana, 54; Guamacaro, 54; Cárdenas, 51; Jovellanos, 51; Manguito, 50; Bolondrón, 49; Agramonte, 44; Pedro Betancourt, 39; Carlos Rojas, 33; Martí, 22.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF SANTIAGO.—The attendance at the Normal School of Santiago has shown a marked increase. At the June examinations this year there were more that 220 pupils, 100 of whom received free tuition.

# HAITI.

EDUCATION FOR ILLITERATES.—The Minister of Public Instruction has issued orders regarding the establishment of night schools and half-time schools in various sections of the Republic.

One school of each type will be opened in the same town, the total number of schools to be established being determined by the size of the population and the needs of the different towns.

There is no age limit for admittance to these schools. All persons not knowing how to read or write are obliged to attend.

#### HONDURAS.

SECONDARY SCHOOL.—On July 12, 1923, a secondary school and school of commerce were opened in La Ceiba. It will offer the regular first-year courses prescribed by the Code of Public Instruction leading to the degree of bachelor of science and letters, trade expert, or public accountant, according to the line of study followed.

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#### MEXICO.

Lectures on kindergartens.—At the invitation of the Department of Education, Sra. Dra. Aurora H. Nóbregas recently went to Mexico City from Tamaulipas to give a series of lectures on kindergartens, a subject which she was commissioned to study in the United States and Europe by her State. Dr. Nóbregas is one of the Mexican women holding a Ph. D. from Columbia University.

Brazilian Guests.—Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, professor of the University of Rio de Janeiro, was a guest of Mexico in June. He was invited to be present at the opening session of the university term, when he urged the interchange of professors and students between Brazil and Mexico.

Sr. Ronald de Carvalho, a noted Brazilian poet, was also a guest of Mexico.

INDIGENE SCHOOLS.—Figures given out in July by the bureau of indigene education and culture of the Department of Education showed that there were under the jurisdiction of the bureau named 567 schools served by 578 rural teachers and 112 missionary teachers and attended by 34,819 pupils. There are this year 200 schools, 264 teachers, and 16,894 pupils more than last year.

The Tarahumara Indians are eagerly cooperating in the building of a school, having sent for a missionary teacher in order to consult him as to proper hygienic and pedagogic features of the school. The prospective pupils are the most ardent in the work.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.—The registration at the university summer school for foreigners in Mexico City was 220 on the opening day, and many more students were expected. Some of those who attended in former years returned this summer.

A number of teachers from Nuevo León and Tamaulipas having expressed their desire to do summer work, the Department of Education arranged for courses in education and industrial art to be given for their benefit in the university.

Inspectors Bonilla and Barranco, who had charge of the successful winter courses in Mexico City (see last month's Bulletin), will give summer courses in Guadalajara for the benefit of teachers of the State of Jalisco, who are eager to avail themselves of this means of professional improvement.

#### PANAMA.

Vocational school.—The girls' vocational school is to be reopened as a vocational school for both girls and boys, offering courses of one, two, and three years. The courses include domestic science, cookery, and laundry work, dressmaking, millinery, commerce,

telegraphy and postal service, applied arts, and general subjects, including child care and hygiene.

Inspection of private schools.—In June a regulation was issued that private schools must furnish reports to the inspector of public instruction, and also that such schools must be inspected in the same manner as public schools. Courses in Spanish, civics, and national history are now obligatory in private as well as public schools.

#### PARAGUAY.

Presentation of Argentine flag.—On the 9th of July, the anniversary of the Congress of Tucumán, the grade school República de Argentina in Asunción received from the wife of the Argentine chargé d'affaires two flags, one of Paraguay and one of Argentina.

School honors Peru.—On July 27, the eve of the national holiday of Peru, the Asunción school named República del Perú gave a literary and musical entertainment in honor of the Peruvian minister, Dr. Carlos Rey de Castro.

Cotton culture in schools.—The Banco Agrícola del Paraguay has asked the cooperation of the general bureau of education in spreading knowledge of the methods of cotton culture, requesting that teachers give lectures on the time for planting and harvesting, illustrating their lectures with practical demonstrations not only in school gardens but in each town. The school inspectors are requested to lecture on cotton culture in the towns they visit and to endeavor to induce farmers to raise this fiber. (See p. 510.)

Physical education.—The office of lands and colonization some time ago sent out circulars to the various towns requesting the authorities to establish athletic clubs for the benefit of the young people of the colonies. The colony of Pedro Juan Caballero has sent in a report that there are three football teams in the town, which include practically all the young men.

#### PERU.

School Playgrounds.—Appropriations from the school building fund have been made for the construction of five school playgrounds in the city of Lima.

EVENING BUSINESS SCHOOL.—Due to the many requests from parents the evening business school of Lima has decided to admit 50 more pupils.

Bust of Doctor Barrós, educator.—The alumni of the Colegio Barrós are to unveil a bust of Dr. Pedro M. Barrós, their old friend and teacher, who gave 60 years of his life to training the minds of young Peruvians. He was appointed principal of a municipal school in

Callao in 1852, when 21 years old; in 1872 he founded a school in that city, and later founded the school in Lima which he directed until his death. In 1912 the provincial council of Lima rewarded his labors by presenting to him a gold medal bearing upon the face the national shield with the inscription "City of Lima, 1912," and upon the reverse "Medal awarded to Pedro M. Barrós, dean of the teachers of intermediate education." He retired in 1918, dying in June of the same year.

#### SALVADOR.

Anti-illiteracy commission.—This commission, consisting of three members, was organized last May to have the powers of a technical advisory committee on public primary education.

Council of Secondary Education.—The Council of Secondary Education is to have as president the director of the National Institute, and as members the directors of the Liceo Moderno, the Externado San José, and three professors from the National Institute, and as secretary the assistant director of the National Institute.

#### URUGUAY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—An industrial school is soon to be established in Mercedes.



ARGENTINA.

Social Prophylaxis in Avellaneda.—The municipality of Avellaneda has invited the Argentine League for Social Prophylaxis to give a series of popular illustrated lectures in that city, and has also acquired 10,000 pamphlets for distribution. Moving pictures will be shown in connection with the lectures.

Social Welfare congress in Brazil.—The Argentine delegates to the recent Conference of Social Welfare in Rio de Janeiro were representatives of important welfare institutions, the head of the delegation being Dr. Francisco B. Otero, former chief of the National Department of Hygiene, who presented a paper on "The prophylactic foundation of social hygiene." Other papers by officers of different welfare organizations treated railway cooperation, military hygiene, agrarian cooperative associations, mutual aid, and similar matters.

Society for the Protection of Animals.—The Sarmiento Society for the Protection of Animals on July 2 held a meeting at which it distributed medals and money prizes to persons deserving of special recognition for their services to animals. Among the number were officers of the police force of Buenos Aires.

A MILLION PESOS FOR MATERNITY AID.—The late Don José María Bustos has left a million pesos to the private charity known as the Cantinas Maternales, established in 1915 by Señora doña Julia Helena Acevedo de Martínez de Hoz. This lady while in Paris had occasion to see the operation of a similar organization, where she with other South American friends aided in the work of ministering to the poor mother. In Buenos Aires there are at present five branches, which aid mothers at the time of childbirth, supplying food, medical assistance, shelter, care, and clothes for both mother and baby. There are also nine school canteens in connection with the same institution, which supply undernourished children with food. Both divisions of service will now be enlarged, and the work of saving the lives of babies will be extended over larger areas by case work, extra branches for mothers, and school canteens, as well as by building a Mothers' House, or Casa de la Madre, where free hospital care will be given.

NEW ANTITUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—On July 15, 1923, a new free antituberculosis dispensary was opened at 2047 Avenida La Plata, Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the Argentine Antituberculosis League. The President of the Republic and Señora de Alvear were present at the opening ceremonies.

RED CROSS AIDS FLOOD VICTIMS.—The victims of the floods in the valleys of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers were aided by the Argentine Red Cross with donations of tents, cots, clothing, and other articles. These floods, which occurred in July, interrupted the railway and lighting services and caused much damage.

#### BOLIVIA.

RED Cross.—The Bolivian Red Cross has been recognized by the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva.

#### BRAZIL.

Congress of Mutual Benefit and Social Welfare.—This congress, the last to convene in Rio de Janeiro in commemoration of the centenary of Brazilian independence, assembled on July 16. Dr. Andrade Bezerra, a member of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, was president of the congress. Delegates were present from Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay, one Argentinian delegate representing a mutual benefit association having over 150,000,000

pesos capital. The work was divided into five sections—mutual benefit societies, cooperation, insurance, social welfare, and social hygiene. The BULLETIN expects to give in a later issue some account of the transactions of this important congress.

TEXTILE WORKERS MEET.—The first National Congress of Textile Workers met in Rio de Janeiro in July. One speaker quoted a statement that there were in Brazil 130,000 operatives in the cotton mills alone. It was decided to form a national federation of textile workers.

#### CHILE.

Public health physicians.—In accordance with the conclusions of the Fifth Pan American Conference indorsing public health work, a bill has been presented to Congress which would offer six foreign fellowships, two each year, for graduate study in a school of public health. Upon their return to Chile, the holders of the fellowships will be employed in the public health service.

Hospital additions.—The Charity Commission of Santiago has been authorized to raise and expend 2,500,000 pesos in finishing and equipping the pavilions of the Manuel Arriarán Children's Hospital and the maternity section of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, and in adding to the maternity section of the San Borja Hospital so that the School of Obstetrics and Child Care may be installed there.

Patronato de la Infancia.—Bulletin readers, who are familiar with the valuable work of this society, which carries on 11 childhealth stations in Santiago, as well as serving lunches to mothers and making garments for babies, will be glad to congratulate the Patronato on the announced reduction of more than 2 per cent in the mortality of children registered in its stations over that of the previous year. The report of the Patronato for its twenty-second year of work, closed on June 30 last, is as follows:

Children attended	7,609
Died	605
Children vaccinated	4, 386
Mothers vaccinated	4, 403
Injections to syphilitic women	15, 723
Feedings distributed	1,831,871
Home visits	24, 476
Children's consultations	20, 430
Mother's consultations	17, 957
Prescriptions filled	53, 669
Baths given to children	46, 183
Feedings of albuminized milk	105, 556
Garments distributed	12, 784
Dental service to mothers and children	1,887
Luncheons served in the Marmita Magdalena	13, 121
Baby clothes made	15, 039

The expenditures for the year were 610,020 pesos. Work has been begun on the new building for one of the milk stations, which will be the most convenient and modern of all.

One of the most important of the Patronato's plans for the future is that of securing visiting nurses for its home service, and centralizing that service for all the health stations.

Eight-hour day.—In July members of various building trade unions celebrated the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the 8-hour day, obtained by the stucco workers. Among the other building trades enjoying it are painters, masons, stonecutters, and marble workers.

CHILD-HEALTH STATION IN TALCA.—A legacy of 100,000 pesos from Sr. Segundo Gana Castro was used to buy land and erect and furnish a building for the Talca Gota de Leche, which was opened in November, 1921, with 75 babies registered. In June, 1923, there were 214 babies registered and 10,140 feedings were given out. In 1922 the dispensary attached to the Gota de Leche, which treats children up to 7 years of age, had 9,314 consultations, performed 63 operations, and gave 1,885 treatments.

Playgrounds.—The first children's playground in Santiago was opened in July on the athletic field of the Santiago Football Club,

equipped by that organization.

The playground committee, whose presiding officer is Señor Ugarte, the mayor of Santiago, is going actively ahead with its plans for establishing playgrounds in different sections of the city. Playground apparatus is being made in the vocational school. Sr. Enrique Bottinelli, president of the Basket Ball and Volley Ball League, has offered the services of its members to teach those games on all playgrounds. Each playground is to be placed under the immediate supervision of a responsible committee. It has been decided to open two more playgrounds in addition to those originally planned for, one in the Avenida Matta and the other opposite the Catholic University.

RED Cross.—A presidential decree issued in June authorized the formation of a Junior Red Cross, whose members shall be between

11 and 17 years of age.

Through the efforts of Dr. Pedro L. Ferrer a new Red Cross clinic has been organized in Santiago. It will be in charge of specialists in gynecology, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, nervous diseases, general medicine, venereal diseases, children's diseases, and laboratory analyses. The antituberculosis dispensary, with a special preventive service for children, functions in connection with this clinic.

#### COLOMBIA.

VISITING MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Municipal Council of Bogotá has issued an order establishing a free visiting medical service for the

sick poor who are not able to go to the clinics. The first municipal pharmacy has been opened to fill prescriptions for this service.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH.—This bureau has created in each of the river ports of the Magdalena a special sanitary commission composed of the sanitary inspector of the port and an assistant to examine all passengers before disembarking.

#### COSTA RICA.

School activities in Esparta.—During civic week, celebrated in connection with the Jiménez Centenary celebration, societies were formed for furnishing milk to school children. The school library is proving very popular in the evenings with the young people of Esparta.

Public hospital cases.—Public health work done by the public assistance service of the Government during April, May, and June is as follows:

Main clinic.	June.	April and May.	Total.	Main clinic.	June.	April and May.	Total.
Patients entering in June. Men. Women. Children Positive Wasserman tests. Negative Wasserman tests.	172 85 75 12 70	392 183 170 39 179	564 268 245 51 247	Other venereal diseases Total prescriptions given. Total injections given Sent to hospital for surgical treatment	11 109 1,780 2	24 97 1,531 4	35 206 3,311 6

#### CUBA.

Proposed commission for Juvenile delinquency.—The Rotary Club of Habana has taken up the question of providing means for combating juvenile delinquency. At a meeting held in July four criminal court judges, the rector of Belén College, and others discussed the problem of the delinquent child, the abandoned child, and the neglected child and what could be done to protect them. The creation of a commission to manage the Asilo de Guanajay and of a charitable board to gather in and classify the different grades of delinquents was suggested.

CRÉCHE FINLAY (DAY NURSERY).—This day nursery, founded about nine years ago in Habana upon the initiative of Dr. Enrique Núñez, and named after the famous physician who proved that the mosquito was the agent of transmission of yellow fever, has grown so large that it has now acquired a new home and new equipment, which it will devote to the care of babies whose mothers must earn their daily bread.

#### ECUADOR.

Hospital for children.—A new hospital for children called "León Becerra," is under construction at Guayaquil. Besides the

administration offices, the main building contains a ward for 60 patients. In a separate pavilion there is a well-equipped operating room, built with funds provided by the municipality. Other wards containing space for 30 beds and one of a hundred and twenty cots are being constructed with funds donated by private individuals.

#### GUATEMALA.

Guatemala Red Cross.—The women's auxiliary of the Guatemalan Red Cross met on June 24 to elect officers, Señorita Anita R. Espinoza being named president.

#### HONDURAS.

Boy Scouts and Arbor Day.—There are now troops of Boy Scouts in more than 20 cities and towns and others are in process of formation. On May 15 these troops of Boy Scouts participated in the Arbor Day festivities in the different towns of their districts.

Hookworm section, Department of Public Health.—The hookworm department has now seven subsections in the towns of Soroguara, Támara, Sábanagrande, Coluteca, La Paz, Goascorán, and Tegucigalpa. Work has been completed in the towns of Pespire, Nacaome, Langue, Villa de San Antonio, and Lamaní. During the year about 1,000 latrines have been built in the southern districts where the subsections have been working. It is calculated that during 1923 over 50,000 persons will receive treatment from the hookworm section.

#### MEXICO.

Health, the President set September 23–29, at the time of the national holiday, for the first National Health Week. The purpose was to inform all inhabitants of the country of the measures of proved value in the prevention of disease and conservation of human life and to unite the people in carrying forward such measures. The program was arranged as follows: Sunday, hygiene day; Monday, day of civic obligations in regard to health (birth registration, reporting of contagious disease, etc.); Tuesday, day of campaign against tuberculosis and venereal diseases; Wednesday, children's day; Thursday, vaccination day (it was hoped to vaccinate as many inhabitants of the Republic as possible); Friday, health examination day for school children and adults; Saturday, clean-up day in the home and street.

Cooperative society in Government department.—Sr. Ramón P. de Negri, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has invited the employees of that department throughout the Republic, about 4,000 in number, to unite in forming a cooperative association for the purchase and sale of groceries, clothing, hardware, and other necessities.

Forum.—An interesting feature of the remodeling of the ancient barracks of SS. Peter and Paul and the adjoining Colegio de San Gregorio into a commodious building for the National Preparatory School in Mexico City is the provision of a hall of free discussion, seating 4,000 persons. The doorway used is that of the old university, carved in stone more than 200 years ago.

SECOND MEXICAN ODONTOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—This congress will meet in Mexico City from December 10 to 15, 1923. The Mexican Dental Federation has invited teachers and members of all other

scientific professions to cooperate with it.

#### NICARAGUA.

Sanitation of Corinto.—The sanitation of the port of Corinto has been continued so that it continues to be free of the stegomyia (yellow fever) mosquito. The administrative and financial direction is under charge of the customs service and the technical direction under the director for Nicaragua of the Rockefeller Foundation. (Report of the receiver general of customs for 1922.)

#### PANAMA.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.—This association met in the National Conservatory on July 8 to hear an interesting address by Dr. Juan Ríos, chargé d'affaires of Chile, on the welfare institutions of his country supported by women. The association also made plans to provide 500 hungry school children with breakfast at a cost of about 45 cents apiece a month.

Boys' WEEK.—A week devoted to boys' interests and activities was terminated on July 14 by a parade of 2,500 boys in Panama City who had enjoyed the program carried through for their benefit by the Rotarians. Every school was represented in the parade, which halted at Independence Plaza, where President Porras presented the medals awarded to the winners of athletic events or school essay competitions.

PERU.

Indigenes ask for education.—A young Aimará woman, Nicasia Yábar, went to Lima in June to see the President. Though she is 22 years old and does not know how to read and write she has made speeches in her native Aimará tongue, and has promoted the formation of 83 schools, taught by literate indigenes who are interested in education. On this, her third trip, she came to request the sending of teachers from Lima to Puno Department. She attended all the women's conferences while in Lima, and through the women she met there found means of telling her mission and received employment during her stay in the capital.

Women's civil status and rights.—The Associación Evolución Femenina, which since 1914 has been working for women's education and rights, has presented a petition to the Revision Committee of the Civil Code asking the restoration of women's rights which they say were taken away by the legislators of 1851.

#### SALVADOR.

General bureau of health.—During May this bureau in the school medical service examined 24 professors; examined 558 students; sent 83 pupils to the department of prevention of hookworm, and 207 pupils to the vaccination section; diagnosed 111 sick students, to whom were given medicines; carried on investigations for trachoma, 10 suspected cases being found; examined the teeth of 519 pupils, of whom 253 needed treatment, and treated 486 pupils in the dental clinic.

#### URUGUAY.

NEW HOSPITAL.—Work has been commenced on the new hospital in Tacuarembó. This section of the country is very poor in hospital facilities. The cost of the hospital now being built is estimated at 165,742 pesos.

Dental clinic.—In one of the offices of the superintendent of schools in Montevideo a dental clinic has been established for the exclusive use of poor children attending the public schools.

#### VENEZUELA.

X RAYS.—In the civil hospital of Valencia a special room has been fitted up with an X-ray photographing apparatus, purchased by the State government, the municipality of Valencia, and the commercial organizations of that city.



#### BOLIVIA.

Bolivian Painter.—A Bolivian artist, Don Cecilio Guzmán, recently held an exhibition of his paintings in the Layetana Art Gallery of Barcelona, where they received very favorable comment.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS.—The municipality of Cochabamba is enforcing the ordinance regarding censorship of films, to prevent the exhibition of immoral pictures.

#### BRAZIL.

DR. ALFREDO PINTO VIEIRA DE MELLO.—Doctor Pinto died on July 8, 1923, at the age of 60. "In whatever position he was placed by destiny," says the *Jornal do Brasil*, "in administrative or legislative positions, as member of the cabinet or justice of the Federal Supreme Court, he was always distinguished by his admirable qualities, which had completely won the public esteem."

As Minister of Justice and the Interior in the administration of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, he introduced many important reforms, among them being the formation of the National Department of Public Health. Upon his initiative also the interstate boundary conference was convened, and a new administrative organization was given by him to the Territory of Acre. The condition of destitute children and the insane was ameliorated by his efforts.

The Bulletin regrets that space is lacking to enumerate all the important positions and interests, intellectual and humanitarian, which filled Doctor Pinto's busy and useful life.

Bahia centenary of independence.—As a feature of the centenary celebration of Brazil's consolidation of independence a squadron of three F. L. 2 hydroaeroplanes made the flight from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, about 900 miles, in approximately nine and one-half flying hours, stopping overnight at Victoria.

The program of events in Bahia covered nine days, including many ceremonies and popular festivities. The city of Bahia, known in Brazil as São Salvador, was a stronghold of the Portuguese troops after the rest of Brazil had thrown off its allegiance to Portugal.

#### CHILE.

Sr. Paulino Alfonso.—Many were the expressions of sorrow called forth by the death last July of Sr. Paulino Alfonso, who was greatly beloved and admired for his high ideals, spirit of service, and legal and literary gifts. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the faculties of law and letters in the University of Chile, president of the Fine Arts Commission, author of important legal works, and renowned orator, he contributed much to the progress of his country. Sr. Alfonso was one of the first to champion the civil rights of women.

Sr. Daniel Feliú.—Sr. Feliú, who was forced on account of ill health to resign as a member of the Chilean delegation to the Fifth Pan American Conference, died on July 6. Honored in public life for his ability and uprightness, Sr. Feliú had served many years as deputy and senator, having been president of the Senate in 1919. Other important posts held by him were those of Minister of Foreign Affairs and minister to Brazil. Sr. Feliú's distinguished gifts as a lawyer caused his services to be greatly in demand in the most important cases.

FOURTH OF JULY.—As a friendly tribute to the United States, the schools in Chile were closed on the Fourth of July.

#### COLOMBIA.

BANQUET TO VISITING AMERICAN NAVY MEN.—The authorities of Cartagena on July 4 gave a banquet in honor of the officers of the U. S. cruiser *Denver* and of the five United States submarines, which are a part of the naval division of the canal, then making visits of courtesy at the port.

#### CUBA.

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE.—The Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference will be held in Habana in November, 1924. A Pan American health code and leprosy will be special subjects of consideration. The sixth conference was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1920.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—An exhibition of paintings by local artists will be held in the city of Santiago in December of the present year. The pictures to be shown will be selected by a jury.

#### GUATEMALA.

Society of Geography and History in June, President Orellana declared the society inaugurated after the reading of the statutes. In addition to other addresses, Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley delivered a lecture on the Maya ruins in the north of Guatemala and on the Mayan picture writing. Interesting Indian music composed by Prof. José Castillo and also the opera "Quiché Vinac," with Indian themes, were played as part of the program. Sr. Lic. Antonio Batres Jáuregui is president of the society.

#### MEXICO.

GIFT TO BRAZIL.—The Government of Mexico has presented to the Government of Brazil the greatly admired colonial pavilion erected by the former at the Brazilian Centenary Exposition.

#### PERU.

PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.—Through the courtesy of Sr. González Prada, Peruvian chargé d'affaires in Washington, the BULLETIN is informed that the Pan American Scientific Congress will be held in Lima beginning November 16, 1924.

Centenary of death of José Olaya.—On June 28, 1823, José Olaya, who acted during the War for Independence as a courier between parties of the Liberals, was caught by the enemy, threatened, cajoled, offered money, and finally tortured to force his revelation of the correspondence which he had carried. None of this was of any avail, the hero dying before a firing squad with his secret safe from the Spanish governor. In Chorillo, his native town, the corner stone of his monument was laid on the centenary of his execution, while addresses, special sessions of Government councils, and other events marked the celebration. Ceremonies were also held in Lima.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Fourth of July was this year declared a Peruvian national holiday as a manifestation of regard to the United States.

#### SALVADOR.

HOLIDAY.—The 1st of July was declared a national holiday, as it was the centenary of the publishing of the decree of absolute independence of Central America on July 1, 1823.

Benavente.—The Academy of Salvador, which corresponds with the Royal Academy of Spain, held a public meeting in honor of Don Jacinto Benavente, at which he was presented with a gold medal.

#### VENEZUELA.

HOLIDAY DECLARED.—Various States of the Federation have made the 21st of July a holiday, known as Peace Day, in commemoration of the battle of Ciudad Bolívar.

New Steamship.—The first visit to the port of La Guaira of the French vessel *Pellerin de Latouche*, one of the largest and finest boats belonging to the Compagnie Général Transatlantique, was the occasion of a great celebration.





#### REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA. Fares and wages on Buenos Aires tramway companies.	1923. May 26	W. Henry Robertson, consul general
Progress of construction on State railways.	do	at Buenos Aires. Do.
Foreign shipping agreements and the Argentine courts: Bills of lading resolution at Thirty-first International Conference in Buenos Aires.	May 30	Do.
Program of the Second Argentine National Economic Conference to be held in August, 1923.	do	Do.
Production of wheat and linseed in agricultural year 1922-23.	June 5 June 9	Do.
Production of oats, rye, and barley, crop year 1922-23 Destination of Argentina's principal exports from January 1 to June 1, 1923.	do	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered	June 12	Do. Do. Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
BRAZIL.		
Index to report on "Status of Brazilian irrigation works."	Apr. 25	C. R. Cameron, consul at Pernambuco.
Brazil establishes a "Superior Council of Commerce and Industries."	May 14	Do.
Index of report on construction projects of Maceió, and resources of the State of Alagoas. Stock and prices of agricultural products on hand at	May 24 June 2	Do.  A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de
Stock and prices of agricultural products on hand at Rio de Janeiro, June 1, 1923. Creation of national labor council in Brazil Project for furnishing electric light to the municipality	June 4 June 5	Janeiro. Do. C. R. Cameron.
of Pedro Velho, Rio Grande do Norte. Board of health regulations in Rio de Janeiro	June 7 June 8	A. Gaulin. Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para. A. Gaulin. C. R. Cameron.
buco, week ending June 6, 1923.  Public work loan for the State of Pernambuco  Report on commerce and industries for May, 1923  The Rio de Janeiro automobile market.	June 12	Do. A. Gaulin. Do.
Bahia cocoa shipments for May, 1923 Bahia exports for May, 1923	June 15 June 16	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Motion-picture industry in Sao Paulo Report on the gold-mining industry in Brazil Annual report of the Lloyd Brazileiro Steamship Line for 1922.	June 20 June 21 June 22	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo. A. Gaulin. Do.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro for May, 1923	June 26	Do.
CHILE,		~
Statistical tables showing imports and exports of Chile during 1922.	May 23 May 25	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso. Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1922 Chilean legislation covering industrial accidents Concession for construction of railway from Puerto Montt to Puerto Toledo.	May 30 May 31	Do. S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepcion.
Foreign commerce of Puerto Montt during 1922 Exports from Antofagasta during May, 1923	June 4	Do. Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at Anto-
Sea-borne traffic movement through the port of Iquique for April, 1923. May, 1923, report on commerce of Tarapaca	do	fagasta. Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Iquique. Do.
Growing importance of the United States in Chile's foreign commerce.  Principal articles imported at Antofagasta during May, 1923.	June 5 June 11	Do. Ben C. Matthews.
COLOMBIA.		
Report on the commerce and industries for May, 1923. Importation through the port of Buenaventura, last six months of 1922.	June 11 June 22	Leroy R. Sawyer, consul at Cartagena. Thomas McEnelly, vice consul at Buenaventura.
Laws and regulations regarding motor vehicles in Colombia.	June 29	M. L. Stafford, consul at Baranquilla.

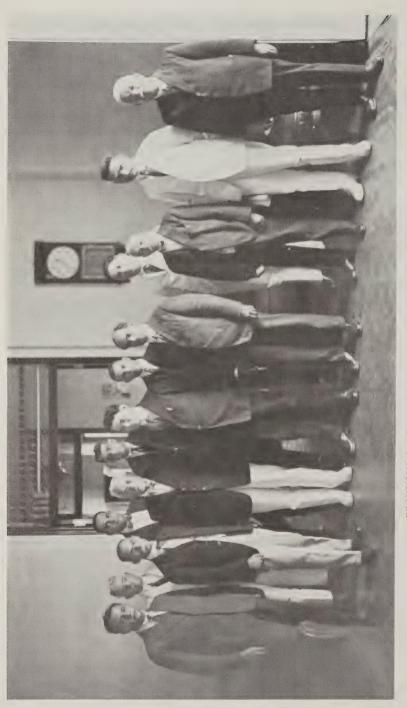
#### Reports received to September 1, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COSTA RICA.	1923.	
Population of the Republic of Costa Rica, census of Dec. 31, 1922.	June 4	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San Jose.
May report on commerce and industries	June 12 June 24	Do. Do.
Mineral deposits and industries of Cuba	May 30	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general
Measures to protect Cuban agricultural products Exports of grapefruit and vegetables for the 1922–23	June 11 June 14	at Habana. Do. Charles Forman, consul at Nueva
season.  June report on commerce and industries of Matanzas.	June 30	Gerona. Wm. A. Smale, vice consul at Ma-
Prevailing freight rates, charters, terms, practices, for June, 1923.  DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	do	tanzas. Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Opening of a commercial college in Santo Domingo	May 31	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at
City. ECUADOR.		Santo Domingo City.
Foreign commerce of Ecuador, first quarter of 1923	May 28	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at
May, 1923, report on commerce and industries		Guayaquil. Do.
GUATEMALA.		
May, 1923, report on commerce and industries	June 13	Arthur C. Frost, consul at Guatemala
NICARAGUA.		City.
Excerpts from May report on commerce and industries Shipping rates at Corinto for May, 1923	June 15	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto. Do. Do.
PERU.		
Increased postal rates in Peru	June 15	Nelson H. Park, vice consul at Callao- Lima.
Peruvian imports and exports for March and summary for three months ending Mar. 31, 1923.		Do.
Description of Peruvian trade for May, 1923	June 21	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Text of bill to establish a national packing plant	June 1	Raymond H. Geist, vice consul at Montevideo.
Shipping at port of Montevideo, 1922	June 13	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Report of La Guaira Harbor Corporation for calendar year 1922. May, 1923, report on commerce and industries		Amado Chaves, jr., vice consul at La Guaira. Do.





Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations: Closing Address of President	537
The New Minister of Bolivia.	547
Pan American Commission	550
Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference.	551
Committee of the International Association for Child Welfare	553
Estanislao S. Zeballos.	557
Labor Legislation in Uruguay  By Moises Poblete Troncoso, Professor of Social Economy in the University of Chile, and Director of the Labor Bureau of Chile.	561
Argentine International Dairy and Refrigerating Machinery Exhibition	563
Guatemala's National Museum now an Assured Fact.  By William G. Carey.	568
Pernambuco as an Oil Bunkering Station.  By Walter de Campos Birnfeld.	574
The Feminist Movement in Cuba.  By Mary Elizabeth Springer.	580
Peruvian Wool in World Markets.  By Oscar V. Salomon, Consul General of Peru, London, England.	591
Argentine Alfalfa Seed.  By Alfred C. Villagran.	595
Planting Mahogany in Venezuela  By C. D. Mell.	599
Second United States-Mexico Trade Conference.	602
Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	607
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador — Guatemala — Haiti — Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Economic and Financial Affairs	617
${\bf Legislation.} \\ {\bf Argentina-Bolivia-Brazil-Dominican\ Republic-Guatemala-Haiti-Mexico-Peru-Venezuela.} \\$	621
International Treaties.  Bolivia—Brazil-Uruguay—Dominican Republic.	625
Public Instruction and Education.  Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Honduras—Mexico—Panama—Paraguay—Peru.	626
Social Progress	631
General Notes.  Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Cuba—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama— Salvador.	638
Subject Matter of Consular Reports.	642



PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

First row, left to right: Senor Don Angel Morales, Secretary of Foreign Relations; Senor Don C. Armando Rodriguez, Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Senor Don Octava, On Pedro A. Perez, Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration; Senor Don Fladio Sanchez, Secretary of Finance and Commercy, Senor Don Manuel M. Sanabia, Secretary of Public Health and Charity, Second row, left to right: Senor Dr. Eduardo Soler, Director General of Postal and Telegraph Service; Senor Don Ernesto Bonetti Burgos, Secretary to the President; Senor Don Ramón Basz, Junior, Assistant Secretary of Public Health and Charity; Senor Don Raisel Brache, Director of El. Siglor, and Senor Don Arturo Pellerano Sancfá, Director of Lissum Dirario.



VOL. LVII

DECEMBER, 1923

No. 6

# FOURTH ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

CLOSING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DE LA TORRIENTE Y PERAZA.

HE time has come to bring our labors to a close. We have worked together without rest or pause all through the past month, both at plenary meetings of the assembly and at meetings of its six principal committees, to study, discuss, and resolve the various questions upon our agenda. We have now completed our program, and never for a single moment have our deliberations ceased to be permeated by that friendly and cordial spirit which is so essential to any work designed to develop and stimulate international cooperation, and to guarantee peace and security to all nations in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the preamble to the covenant of the league.

We must all hope that this spirit which has reigned over our deliberations may continue to inspire us, so that in process of time this international association may become universal. The league is, in point of numbers, the greatest association of its kind ever known; even at the opening of its work, at the first assembly, 42 States were members. At that assembly in 1920, and at each assembly which has followed, including our present session, new members have been added, so that to-day the league comprises 54 States. It is becoming daily wider and more universal, and very few countries are still standing aloof. We may rest confident that

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Official English version of the address delivered by Dr. Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza, in French, at the closing session of the fourth assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 29, 1923.

at some future time, with the removal of the considerations or difficulties which have hitherto prevented their entrance, the delegates of all the nations which to-day still remain outside our body will be here to take part in our deliberations.

Speaking as the representative of a small American State, whose sole desire is to remain always in agreement with her sister nations of the New World on all international questions, whether they concern our continent alone or mankind as a whole, I would take this opportunity to say that I hope—and I know that you all hope also to see, at future assemblies, delegations of all the countries which are members of the League of Nations. I may mention in particular the Argentine, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. I trust also that at no distant date we shall be joined by Ecuador, which signed but has not yet ratified the treaty, and that Mexico and Santo Domingo will also become members of the league. Lastly, I hope that, when once agreement has been reached as to the form and manner of their cooperation in our work, we shall be able to welcome representatives of that great American nation which gave birth to Washington and Lincoln, to Wilson and Harding; that people which represents so powerful a moral and material force in the world, and which for that very reason can not—although it has not ratified the covenant—refuse the League of Nations its valuable aid, which is of such vast importance for the future of mankind. Until that day I trust that, just as American representatives have recently collaborated in the settlement of certain questions to which I shall later allude, so when other problems of world importance arise, in the solution of which the United States can assist us, we shall see them working side by side with us with that high faith and enthusiasm which they have always displayed in every kind of disinterested endeavor.

Before turning to the consideration of our work at this fourth assembly, I am anxious to fulfill a most agreeable duty—the duty of paying a tribute from this assembly, and of expressing our sincerest thanks to the Swiss Confederation, to the Republic and Canton of Geneva, to the Swiss people as a whole, to the federal authorities, and to those of this beautiful city, who have once more welcomed us most cordially and hospitably and have thus lightened and rendered more agreeable our daily task. And as M. Giuseppe Motta embodies in his own person the nobility and virtues of his countrymen, and as he is not only the head of his country's delegation but also the highest federal official who has been in constant contact with us, it is to him that I tender the expression of my friendship and gratitude. I would not only thank him for the consideration which he has so often displayed toward us all but I would also compliment him on the wise and able manner in which he has presided over the debates



DR. COSME DE LA TORRIENTE Y PERAZA.

President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, and recently appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States.

of one of our principal committees—the committee intrusted with the study of legal and constitutional questions.

As president of this assembly, I would also express our thanks to the cultured and intelligent public which has attended our meetings and has unfailingly encouraged us to persevere in our endeavors to strengthen public opinion in those sentiments and aspirations which it shares with ourselves.

Nor can I refrain from thanking the journalists of all countries, who from Geneva have made our ideas, our discussions and our agreements universally known throughout the civilized world. To all of them we offer our deepest thanks—not less to those who have sought to prove their friendship by the severity of their comments than to those whose attitude toward us is one of cordial cooperation.

My conscience would not be clear if, before beginning my brief examination of our work, I did not seize this opportunity of acknowl-



Courtesy of La Société des Nations.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

edging in your presence, ladies and gentlemen, and in the presence of the public which is listening to my words, and of the journalists who are recording them, the extent of our indebtedness as members of the assembly, and of my own in particular as president, toward our secretary general and the staff of the secretariat which works so admirably under his direction.

What can I say about Sir Eric Drummond? Just this, that I consider him impossible to replace. As to the high officials who assist him and the members of the secretariat with whom we have been in contact in the course of our work, I must say that I have never met persons so well qualified for their duties. Without their help, let me say, the interesting meetings in which the representatives of more than 50 countries, speaking all the languages of the world, have taken part during the present assembly, would have come to the same conclusion as the historic concourse at the Tower of Babel. I should also be guilty of injustice if I did not express my personal

gratitude to all our interpreters, and especially to M. Camerlink, whose skillful cooperation has never failed me.

The assembly lays the foundations, so far as it is humanly possible to foresee, of the international relations of the future, and establishes the plan of the work to be carried out in the interval between its sessions by the various organizations of the league, including to a large extent the council itself. The council has been sitting simultaneously with ourselves. We have followed with interest the important deliberations which it has held during our session. Just as the work of the council in many cases consists in continuing and developing the work of the assembly, so the assembly must often base its program on foundations laid by the council. These two organizations carry on their activity as a harmonious whole, each completing and perfecting the work of the other, both regarding it as their right and duty to share the responsibility in moments of difficulty, and to feel a common pride in the successes which are achieved.

If the work of the council during the past year has afforded us the liveliest satisfaction, and if, in particular, we have applauded the success of the efforts for the reconstruction of Austria, I can not find words to praise the wisdom and skill displayed by the council at the sittings which it held under the presidency of Viscount Ishii with regard to the Italian-Greek dispute. I can not deny that we felt anxious and uneasy. Some of us feared at the outset that a new European war might break out, the results of which would have been incalculable. When the Italian-Greek dispute was settled with the close collaboration of the council, on which the members of the league concerned were represented by M. Salandra and M. Politis, the whole world experienced a sensation of quietude and satisfaction. The test to which the cause of peace has been subjected gave an opportunity to all to realize how great an importance for humanity the League of Nations—an organization which is more and more respected—had acquired.

It is on the first committee that we rely especially for guidance in the interpretation and development of our fundamental constitutional instrument, the covenant. This year the committee has been engaged in discussing legal questions of great importance to the league, but its discussions hardly admit of a brief review. The most important subject which it has considered has been the interpretation of article 10 of the covenant. I must pay tribute to the spirit of frankness and conciliation which the Canadian delegation has displayed throughout this discussion, which was opened at its instance. The debates in the first committee and the assembly and the vote which we took last Tuesday have, I venture to hope, cast light upon the meaning of the article and dispelled fears which were, perhaps, justified, without in

any way impairing the fundamental principles which the article embodies.

The work of the first committee has been greatly hampered by the fact that the amendments to the covenant voted by the second assembly are not yet in force. I may perhaps be permitted to repeat the appeal already made, and to ask those members of the league who have not ratified the amendments to make the necessary effort to secure their ratification before the meeting of the next assembly.

The work accomplished by the second committee constitutes in many respects an important stage in the labors of the technical organizations of the league.

Acting on the advice of the second committee, the assembly has adopted a scheme intended to place the health organization of the league on a permanent basis; it is also thanks to the labors of the second committee that we have been able to approve the terms of a convention on arbitral clauses in commercial treaties, the protocol of which is now open in the secretariat for the signature of the representatives of all States members who desire to adhere to it.

This work of the league in technical fields is a true work of peace and contributes an essential element in the whole structure of its organization.

I am very glad to take this opportunity of wishing every success, in the name of the assembly, to the two important conferences which will meet here in the months of October and November to discuss respectively the question of customs formalities and the question of transit—particularly of railway transit. We are confident that agreements will be reached at those meetings which will facilitate the flow of trade and contribute to international understanding and international solidarity.

The work done by your third committee will certainly not be the least important of that accomplished at this assembly. It has had to deal with a certain number of questions, the extreme perplexity of which has not succeeded in impairing the patience and good will of the two council committees which are dealing with disarmament. I mean problems such as the international organization of the control of the traffic in arms and the regulation of private manufacture of arms, inquiries into the question of chemical warfare and the limitation of naval armaments.

On all these questions the report which it has submitted contains information such as to make us realize on the one hand the difficulty of the problems in question, and to inspire us on the other with the necessary courage and confidence to solve them. But, as you know, the main work of the third committee this year has been the preliminary work for the preparation of a draft treaty of mutual assistance. You will not expect me to give a short and incomplete statement here of what has been set forth in masterly fashion by M. Benes in his report,



HALL OF SESSIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

that is to say, an analytical summary of the principles which guided the preparation of the draft.

I shall confine myself to affirming my faith in the efficacy of a method of patient, methodical, and competent work which, grappling with real difficulties and finding its inspiration in lofty ideals, loyally strives to achieve the aim in view. At a moment when you have adopted a resolution submitting to all the Governments for their serious consideration the draft which has been prepared by your committee with a view to the solution of the problem in the future, may I be allowed to remind you from this platform of the signal merits of the two men who have been the most ardent collaborators in this work. I mean, Lord Robert Cecil, who first suggested the system of treaties of guarantee, a man capable of the highest idealism but who, nevertheless, does not lose sight of the exigencies of real life, and Lieutenant Colonel Requin, whose remarkable ability has exercised such a happy influence upon the work of the bodies which dealt with this question.

The fourth committee has proved a faithful guardian of the purse of the league, supported by the valuable cooperation of the supervisory commission. It has shown an increasing rigor in passing the credits necessary for the development of the league. May I be allowed to congratulate it on the work accomplished so far, and, at the same time, express my personal opinion as to the undesirability of any further reductions in the salaries of the officials and the staff who are indispensable to the smooth working of our secretariat.

Much of the work of the fifth committee has awakened the interest of the whole world. Thanks to this committee, the fourth assembly will, I confidently expect, stand out as a real landmark in the campaign against the misuse of opium and other dangerous drugs.

To the progress which we have already made, the support of the United States of America, both in counsel and in action, has greatly contributed. But these results would not have been obtained without the existence of the league organization or without the patient collaboration of those members of the league who are specially concerned with this problem.

I have not sufficient time at my disposal to speak in detail of the many other questions which have been examined and illuminated by the fifth committee. The problems of intellectual cooperation, of the traffic in women and children, above all, the work on behalf of the Russian refugees and of the refugees now on Greek soil; all these are matters in which results have proved that the organizations of the league have made it possible to take effective practical action in humanitarian problems of an international character.

Two new States have, on the recommendation of the sixth committee, been added to the list of members of the league, and the assembly has shown by the cordiality of its welcome that it sincerely

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rejoiced to admit to its ranks the representatives of the newly established Free State of Ireland. It has welcomed no less sincerely the representatives of the ancient Empire of Ethiopia, which with true vision has declared its intention to stand by the side of its fellow members of the league in the assurance of peace and civilization.

The chairmen of our six main committees, M. Motta, already mentioned, His Highness the Maharajah of Nawanagar, M. Skirmunt, M. Nintchitch, M. Mello-Franco and M. Hymans, together with M. Dissesco, chairman of the agenda committee, deserve our warmest congratulations for the wisdom and ability with which they have discharged the delicate duties intrusted to them by the delegations.

Before concluding my observations, I wish to say that it is to the advice and support afforded to me by the general committee of the assembly that I have been able to fulfill my duties. The general committee has always shown such certainty of judgment as to give the impression of a long-established organization. It was formed by M. Pusta, M. Gil Fortoul, my excellent friend the Count de Gimeno, and several other personalities of those named in the present speech.

If I have been able to carry out my duties, I owe it to your good will and to your courtesy—for which I shall never be able to thank you enough—and to the fact that I have always endeavored loyally to fulfill what I promised when you did me the great and undeserved honor of choosing me as your president; this promise was to uphold the traditions established by the three eminent men who have held

this high position before me.

I said at the beginning of my speech, that the spirit of good will and cordiality, which is so essential to the development of cooperation between nations, has never for a single instant ceased to reign during our discussions. We shall never forget the splendid and encouraging example of loval and effective cooperation given every day by the representatives of so many countries and especially of the two great powers sitting in our midst, France and Great Britain. There could be no more admirable spectacle than to see statesmen working together in perfect amity and sympathy—whatever the differences may be on any given point between the views of their Governments in order to consolidate the fundamental principles of the League of Nations represented by such great statesmen as M. Léon Bourgeois, the doyen of the league, to whom you have already expressed, by your applause, your admiration and gratitude, the eminent academician, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, and Lord Robert Cecil, whom I have already mentioned in my publications on the league, and who is one of the main pillars of the vast edifice which we are endeavoring to build.

Ladies and gentlemen, once more I thank you for your indulgence. I declare the fourth session of the assembly of the League of Nations to be closed.

## THE NEW MINISTER OF BOLIVIA :: :: :: ::

IS Excellency, Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, the recently arrived minister of Bolivia in the United States, was born in the ancient city of Potosí, the descendant of illustrious families of two nations, his parents being Don Julio Lucas Jaimes, a distinguished Bolivian journalist and man of letters, and Doña Carolina Freyre de Jaimes, a Peruvian lady noted for her literary and poetic gifts.

After graduation from a preparatory school in Lima, Sr. Jaimes Freyre entered the University of St. Francis Xavier in Chuquisaca, an institution dating from colonial times which, upon the obtaining of his doctorate in law and jurisprudence, called him to the chairs of

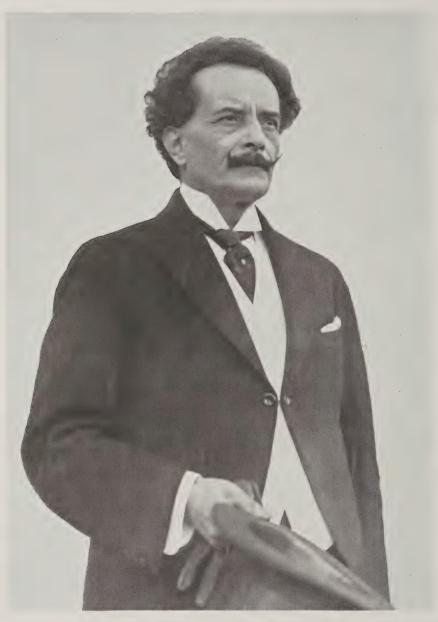
history and literature.

Somewhat later, Sr. Mariano Baptista, one of the greatest of Bolivian presidents, whose fame as an orator was widespread, summoned Dr. Jaimes Freyre to be his private secretary, and it was during this period of residence in La Paz that he married Doña Felicidad Soruco, a charming member of La Paz society, whose culture and talents have contributed in no small degree to her husband's brilliant literary and diplomatic career.

The latter began with his appointment as secretary of legation in Argentina, followed by a similar post in Brazil. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1898, being then *chargé d'affaires* in the latter Republic, he returned to Argentina to take up the profession of journalist.

The Argentine Government, however, prevailed upon him to accept the chairs of public law, literature, and history in the University of Tucumán where he achieved the reputation, according to the Ministry of Instruction, of being the best educator in the Republic. Devoted to his literary tasks as well as to teaching, Dr. Jaimes Freyre was instrumental, in company with the most eminent poets and authors of Latin America, such as Rubén Darío and Leopoldo Lugones, in starting the famous "decadent revolution" in Castilian literature. His two poetical works, Castalia Bárbara and Los Sueños son Vida, may be considered the gospel of the followers of this school.

Faithful to his early love of historical studies, Dr. Jaimes Freyre decided to write the history of Tucumán. In search of data bearing



 ${\tt SENOR\ DR.\ RICARDO\ JAIMES\ FREYRE.}$  Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States.

upon the subject he traveled far and wide, making use of the archives of Spain, Italy, France, England, and other European countries, in addition to those of almost all the nations of South America. Six volumes of this monumental work have already been published.

Sr. Julio Cejador y Frauca, that eminent and unsparing Spanish critic, refers to Dr. Jaimes Freyre as follows:

Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Bolivian, professor in Tucumán, Argentina, is a scholarly historian who possesses a lyric gift marked by refinement and depth of feeling, although somewhat unduly influenced by modernism. He has produced poetical work of a romantic character, sonorous and colorful, and of an excellent limpidity and gaiety. His modernism is evident chiefly in his use of free verse, although this is marked by rhythm and a certain smoothness comparable to that of Rubén Darío. His later poems, which still preserve this flexible and musical rhythm, are more simple and robust in form. His greatest claim to fame is, however, his new metrical theory of Castilian versification, the only truly scientific one known. (Historia de la Lengua y Literature Castellana, Volume XI, page 73.)

Statements such as these from the pen of Cejador y Frauca need no commentary.

The Bolivian people, desirous after the July revolution of enhancing the prestige of its new Government, called for the cooperation of its most distinguished sons, among them Dr. Jaimes Freyre, who thereupon returned to his country amid general acclamation, without distinction of party. Elected a member of the Convention, he cooperated ardently with the new Government, the portfolios of public instruction and foreign relations being entrusted to him. Later, he was sent on a special mission to the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, where he was the recipient of the most cordial attentions.

When the Bolivian Government decided to take up with Chile the revision of the treaty of 1904, which deprived Bolivia of its only sea coast, it was Dr. Jaimes Freyre who was chosen to undertake the delicate mission, in which it is unnecessary to say he displayed the greatest diplomatic skill. Upon the conclusion of this mission he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Washington, where he presented his credentials on October 8, 1923.

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### PAN AMERICAN COM-MISSION :: :: ::

READERS of the BULLETIN and, indeed, every one interested in the development and progress of Pan Americanism—particularly those who attentively followed the achievements of the Fifth International Conference of American States—will be interested in the promulgation of the following decree recently signed by President Alessandri of Chile:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Santiago, Chile, July 27, 1923.

No. 745.

In conformity with the provisions of Article IV of the resolutions concerning the Pan American Union, approved by the Fifth International Conference of American States, I hereby decree:

- 1. There shall be organized a Pan American Commission which shall sit in the offices of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, under the presidency of the minister of that department, and which shall have the following members: (a) Ex-delegates of Chile to the Pan American conferences residing in Santiago; (b) presidents of the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who shall be invited to become members; (c) two members of each of the aforesaid committees, elected by the same; (d) Dr. Ricardo Montaner Bello, professor of international law; (e) Sres. Luis Izquierdo and Victor V. Robles; membership in the Pan American Commission being ad honorem.
- 2. The powers and duties of the Pan American Commission are: (a) To cooperate in obtaining the ratification of treaties and conventions, and the observance of resolutions, passed by Pan American conferences; (b) to supply to the Pan American Union prompt and complete information, when such is necessary for the prosecution of its labors; (c) to present, on its own initiative, such projects as it may consider fitting for the purposes of the Union, and to fulfill such functions as, in accordance with these ends, may be conferred upon it by the Government; (d) to propose to the Government in due season the ideas or subjects which it may be useful to submit to the consideration of future conferences, in order that they may be taken into consideration at the time of drawing up the respective program.
- 3. In order to facilitate the labor and studies which the Pan American Commission will have in charge, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will, in accord with the commission, effect the following:

Formation of a special file of all communications and publications relative to Pan American conferences.

Organization of a Pan American library by collecting books, pamphlets, reviews, etc., which concern or interest the various countries of the American continent and which may be of use in the studies, labors, and reports of the commission.

The exchange of publications with the American Republics in conformity with the respective treaties of exchange and the preparation of other similar agreements with countries with which such agreements have not been made.

The commission may request from any public offices or officials the information which it deems pertinent, and may also invite such officials directly to its sessions when such action appears desirable.

The foregoing shall be registered, communicated, and published.

ALESSANDRI. Emilio Bello C.

The ex-delegates of Chile to the Pan American conferences residing in Santiago are the following: Señor Luis Barros Borgoño, Señor Emilio Bello Codecido, Señor Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Señor Antonio Huneeus, Señor Alejandro del Río, Señor Manuel Rivas Vicuña, Señor Alcibádes Roldán, Señor Guillermo Subercaseaux, Señor Luis Antonio Vergara, y Señor Joaquín Walker Martínez.

## SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

HABANA, CUBA, NOVEMBER 5 TO 15, 1924.

N ACCORDANCE with the resolution adopted at the Sixth International Sanitary Conference, held in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay, from December 12 to 20, 1920, the date, November 5 to 15, 1924, has been fixed for the assembling of the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference in the city of Habana, Cuba.

The provisional program of the Conference follows:

#### PROVISIONAL PROGRAM.

1. Consideration of the results of cooperative study and propaganda against tuberculosis as an important factor in the struggle against this disease. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)

2. Consideration of reports received from Governments situated in tropical America having cities located on elevated table-lands as to such detailed statistics as have been kept regarding pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and whooping cough, and the conclusions deduced therefrom. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)

3. Consideration as to whether exemption from duties or taxes is in effect as regards the importation or sale of specific products or remedies which in the judgment of competent authorities are considered efficacious in the control of syphilis as a means of cooperation in the prevention of that disease. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)

4. Consideration of the report of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of Washington as to the centralization therein of data contributory to a better understanding concerning malaria, its extent, the damage caused, and clinical, epidemiologic, and prophylactic measures for its control. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)

5. Consideration of such reports as may be received from the Governments of the countries of America in which malaria exists as to the results of experiments in the

use of calcium hydroxide in water or on land in destroying mosquito larvæ, or preventing their propagation. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)

- 6. Study, approval, and adoption in the form of a treaty of an International Maritime Sanitary Code, prepared and submitted by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, in accordance with the instructions of the Fifth International Conference of American States.
- 7. Consideration of reports from the Governments represented relative to resolution 12 of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference concerning the compulsory notification of infectious and contagious diseases and the standardizing of sanitary statistics.
- 8. Consideration of progress reports from the various Governments represented relative to the establishment and organization of Bureaus charged with the compilation of sanitary and vital statistics and their regular publication. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 9. Consideration of such studies as may be presented relative to tuberculosis, venereal disease, and leprosy, considered from a sanitary and social point of view. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 10. Consideration of problems relating to Industrial Hygiene and of such studies or reports as may be presented. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 11. Consideration of reports relative to results obtained from methods employed in the control of the fly and fly breeding. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 12. Consideration of results obtained and investigations made in the various countries relative to intestinal worms and parasites, including the hookworm. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 13. Consideration of investigations made and methods in use relative to the discovery of germ carriers and the precautionary measures observed to render them unable to transmit infection. (Resolution of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference.)
- 14. Consideration and study of a model law with respect to the production and manufacture of foods and drugs, with a view to its enactment by the various Governments for the purpose of establishing uniform standards and guarantees. (Fifth International Conference of American States.)
- 15. Consideration of the following propositions referred to the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Conference by the Fifth International Conference of American States:
- 1. A vessel should be considered infected if the presence of infected rats is proved, even though no human cases of plague may have been produced during the youage.
- 2. The rehabilitation of any locality infected with plague shall become effective only after the lapse of thirty days following the verification of the presence of infected rats and after the application of the most rigorous measures of disinfection.
- 3. Vessels carrying persons sick with or dead of yellow fever shall not be considered as infected.
  - 4. The period of sanitary precautions in case of yellow fever shall be thirteen days.
- 5. On vessels proceeding from ports that are infected with cholera or yellow fever a systematic bacteriological examination should be made of the passengers and crew.
- The presence of sanitary inspectors shall be obligatory on vessels sailing from American ports.
- 7. Typhus exanthematicus shall be included among those diseases that are compulsorily notifiable.
- 8. A subcommittee on hygiene should be established in one of the South American capitals to study sanitary questions of common interest in the different countries; said committee should consist of hygienists of each country, and their decisions should be submitted, prior to being approved, for the consideration of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau of Washington.

# COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHILD WELFARE

HE second ordinary meeting of the committee of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare was held at Geneva from July 28 to 30, 1923. The Governments of Belgium, France, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland were represented and also the International Labor Office, the League of Nations, the International Red Cross Committee, the League of Red Cross Societies, and the Save the Children Fund International Union. . . .

The request of the association to be placed under the auspices of the League of Nations in accordance with article 24 of the Covenant had not yet been dealt with by the council of the league, but would be considered at an early session, and it was hoped that the result would be favorable. In the meantime, with a view to facilitating these negotiations and the affiliation of other States, the committee had modified its rules, so that now only the Government delegates are entitled to vote on questions which impose obligations on the States. The association had carried out its work of collecting material and had accumulated and distributed information on the protection of child life, the civil status of children, the rights of parents and guardians, public and private intervention in the matter of child protection, assistance for large families, child health, intellectual and technical training, and child morality. During the year 1922-23 the International Record of Child Welfare Work gave information on 45 child protection congresses held during the year.

The committee passed the 1924 budget and approved the accounts for 1922. The proposal of the Swiss section that all States members of the League of Nations or the International Labor Organization should be invited to belong to the association was postponed until next year.

The legal section of the committee examined and drew up the basis of a convention for the repatriation of delinquent or deserted children as between noncontiguous countries, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—In case it is proved that a minor of foreign nationality who is without means of protection or subsistence, or a minor who has been withdrawn from the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> With the exception of text of resolutions and draft conventions, which were supplied by the courtesy of the International Association of Child Welfare, this article is quoted from an article in *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, August 10, 1923.

authority of either his parents or guardian in virtue of a decision given by the qualified authorities of his own country, is on the territory of one of the States adhering to the convention, such State shall apply to the country of which the said minor is a native in order that he may be repatriated.

ARTICLE 2.—Should a minor, who in virtue of a decision duly given by the legally qualified authorities of his country has been withdrawn from the authority of his parents or guardians, have managed to escape from his country, such minor shall be sent back, at the request of the legally qualified authorities of his country, by the authorities of the country in which he has taken refuge, in conformity with the general principles laid down in the present convention.

Article 3.—In every case, the return and the placement of the minor shall be carried out in virtue of a decision duly given by the respective authorities of the State of which the minor is a native, after his nationality has been proved.

ARTICLE 4.—The administrative or judiciary authorities of the contracting States can exceptionally, in urgent cases, which shall be noted in special agreements, correspond directly with regard to all matters dealing with the repatriation of deserted or delinquent minors.

ARTICLE 5.—Each of the contracting States is bound to fix the place or places on the frontier at which the repatriated minor may be handed over.

Each of the States shall acquaint the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare at Brussels with the names of these places on the frontier; the association shall in its turn inform the other contracting States of the same.

ARTICLE 6.—The State on whose territory the minor happens to be shall provide him with such means and protection as may be necessary to enable him to reach the frontier.

The reimbursement of the expenses connected therewith, such as cost of journey, maintenance, of being accompanied, and of medical treatment if necessary, can not be claimed either from the treasury of the State, or from that of any commune or from any other public funds of the State of which the minor is a native.

ARTICLE 7.—Should the minor or any persons who are bound in his stead to provide for him be able to meet the costs enumerated in the preceding paragraph, the right to claim such sums is duly reserved, and the States which have signed the present convention undertake mutually to help each other therein, in order to facilitate repayment of such outlay to the State which has carried out the repatriation.

ARTICLE 8.—Each of the contracting States shall make the same reduction as regards railway or other traveling rates as it makes in such cases for its own citizens.

ARTICLE 9.—The present convention shall indisputably be held to apply to the mother country of the contracting States.

Should any of these States be desirous of extending the application of the clauses to its colonies, possessions, or protectorates, such State shall, through diplomatic channels, inform the Government of its intention, which shall give notice of the same to the other contracting States.

ARTICLE 10.—The present convention shall be ratified within as short a time as possible, and the acts of ratification of the said convention shall be deposited amongst the archives of the Government...... The convention shall come into operation as regards each signatory State one month from the date on which the acts of ratification shall have been deposited.

ARTICLE 11.—The States which have not signed the present convention shall be permitted to adhere to it, should they request to do so, and should such request be conveyed through diplomatic channels to the Government..... which, for its part, shall give notice of the same to the other States signatory to the convention.

This adhesion shall become effective, as regards the States which shall have given notice of their adhesion thereto, should no objection to the same be raised by the other contracting States within the course of one year from the aforesaid notification.

ARTICLE 12.—Should one of the contracting States wish to denounce the present convention, it shall express its intention thereof to the Government..... six months previous to the date on which it shall cease to be bound by the convention. The Government.....shall give notice of the contracting State which has denounced the convention to the other contracting States.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed the present convention to which they have affixed their seals.

Signed and sealed at.....the.....being the original text which is to be deposited among the archives of the Government, ..... copies of which, certified as being in conformity with the original, shall be sent through diplomatic channels to each of the contracting parties.

The conference instructed the secretariat of the association to act as intermediary between the various associations in their fight against the demoralising influence of the cinema. Finally a resolution was adopted, to be addressed to the League of Nations, urging that action against immoral publications should not be limited to obscene publications, but should be extended to all publications likely to injure juvenile morality. The examination of the position of children in the colonies and the protection of blind and deaf and dumb children was postponed until next year.

In the medical section three questions were dealt with: Infant centres, crèches, and school doctors. A resolution on each of the following questions was carried at a full session of the meeting:

#### REGULATED INFANT-REARING CENTERS.

Experience having proved that it is difficult to supervise infants placed out at nurse and scattered amongst different villages, the hygienic section of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare recommends that these infants be brought together in so-called infant centers, directed by a fully qualified medical officer, assisted by an infantile hygiene visitor.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CRÈCHES (DAY NURSERIES).

All crèches should be placed under the direction of a medical man.

The following departments should be entirely separate:

- (a) A room for cradles.
- (b) A room for changing linen.
- (c) A room for disinfection.
- (d) Some isolation cubicles at the entrance.

The crèches should be open to the pupils of puericulture schools.

#### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The protection of the school child must be carried out by means of a close collaboration between the school doctor, the school nurse, and teacher.

The school-teacher should have such knowledge of the rules of hygiene as enables him to interest himself in the health of the pupils confided to his care.

The medical examination of children should lead to good results. With this object it is considered advisable that each child undergo a yearly examination, that the result of this examination be kept, and that active measures shall follow the inspection.

From a prophylactic point of view, the association calls the attention of the public authorities to the importance of:

- (a) A medical examination for all school-teachers.
- (b) Dental hygiene and care.
- . . . The committee paid a visit to the International Labor Office. They were received by the director, Mr. Albert Thomas, who emphasized the importance of collaboration between the two institutions and the support that the International Association for Child Protection might give to the International Labor Office by encouraging the ratification of the international conventions adopted at the Washington, Genoa, and Geneva conferences. Mr. Carton de Wiart, former Prime Minister of Belgium and president of the association, assured the director that the association was devoting its efforts to this work.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at Paris in July, 1924.



### ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS

### EDUCATOR, PUBLICIST, JURIST, AND INTERNATIONALIST.

The cable brought the news of the unexpected death of the eminent Argentine statesman and publicist, Dr. Estanislao Zeballos. The sad event occurred in Liverpool on October 3, 1923, when the distinguished jurisconsult, who had just left the meeting of the American Bar Association in Minneapolis, was on his way to the convention of the International Law Association in London, of which he was a member and president.

From the announcement of his death in *Caras y Caretas*, of Buenos Aires, the following paragraphs of appreciation are taken:

In order to serve his country, Doctor Zeballos died in a foreign land. Barely recovered from an illness which brought him to death's door, he did not hesitate to make the long journey to the United States in order there to express in an assembly of experienced jurists and internationalists Argentine ideals and aspirations as he understood them—that is to say, as the immense majority of his compatriots understand them; and just when, in Liverpool, he was about to make arrangements for his return the disease which for some time had been undermining his health laid him low. He did not have the supreme felicity of closing his eyes in his beloved Argentina for the sleep of eternity, and this circumstance renders even more poignant the grief caused in Argentina by the tidings of his death, where he was everywhere known, and because known, everywhere respected and appreciated.

From his earliest years Doctor Zeballos was inspired by a noble anxiety to serve his country, and during a full half century of crowded years he served it tirelessly and well, whether at his journalist's desk or as Minister of Foreign Relations, as an Argentine advocate and jurist before the arbitral courts, or as editor and director of La Prensa, that most exalted post of honor in the national press with which he was intimately connected from his earliest essays in the field of journalism.

It would be useless here to attempt to indicate the full significance of Doctor Zeballos' life—to point out all that it has meant during the last 50 years in Argentine diplomacy, in the Argentine press, and in the Argentine bar. Possessed of a faculty for work commensurate only with his great and fruitful talent, he never knew what it was to be idle, or even to rest, his desire being as he one day expressed it, to die in harness, as in effect he has. Young in spirit to the last, to him nothing that was human was strange or alien; but high above everything, in every circumstance of time and place, was his country, Argentina, and for her the sum total of happiness, of grandeur and of glory seemed all too small.

Doctor Zeballos was one of the last of a generation which gave so many illustrious servants to the Republic. And so his death beyond the seas, far distant from his native land, but closely enshrined in the hearts of his fellow citizens, becomes a national grief, a national mourning.

Upon receiving news of the demise of Dr. Zeballos, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, expressed himself in the following words:

The death of Zeballos is a loss to the continent. His distinguished services as a jurist, statesman, and educator were known and highly valued in all the Republics of the continent. He dies a martyr to a lofty sense of duty. He came to the United States to give a course of lectures in spite of the judgment of five physicians who attended him in his home in Buenos Aires. When I saw him in Argentina last May, I remember that he said to me: "I feel that I have a message for the people of the United States, and I am determined to present it to them, no matter what the consequences may be."

The people of the United States unite with the Argentine Nation in mourning the loss of one of its most distinguished sons.

Readers of the Bulletin may be interested in the following brief account<sup>1</sup> of the life of this illustrious Argentine:

Estanislao Severo Zeballos was born on the twenty-seventh of July, 1854, in the town of Rosario. He came of distinguished lineage, his father being Lt. Col. Estanislao Zeballos who served for a time as provincial governor of Santa Fe, and who was descended from a noble Spanish family, as was also his mother, Felisa Juárez.

He began his education in the School of Arts and Crafts in Rosario, but in 1866 removed to Buenos Aires to study in the *Colegio Nacional* and the university, entering the latter in 1870, where he obtained his degree in 1874. He married María Josefa Costa de Arguibel, a great-granddaughter of the revolutionary leader Don Felipe de Arguibel, and leaves one son, Estanislao María Zeballos.

Doctor Zeballos won high distinction not only as a jurist and diplomat, but also as editor, writer, teacher, and legislator.

His journalistic career began in 1866, when he was still a school boy, as editor of the college paper El Colegial which ran a brief course, and ever since he has been a constant force in the press of Argentina. He was the editor successively of El Mensajero of Rosario and La Prensa of Buenos Aires, and has founded and directed a number of magazines and reviews, including the Anales Científicos Argentinos (1874); Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina (1872–1909); Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino (1879–1909); Bulletin Argentin de Droit International Privé (1903–1909); Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras (1898–1920).

Very early began his career as teacher, as he was appointed professor in the *Colegio Nacional* in 1874, the year of his graduation, continuing to teach throughout the greater part of his life. In 1881 he was made professor of international law in the National Military School, and in 1892 he was appointed substitute professor of international law in the university, a post which he retained until 1920. Meanwhile he served for eleven years as president of the board of education for the fifth and seventh districts of Buenos Aires; as member of the upper council of the university; as president of the council of secondary, normal, and special education, and dean of the faculty of law and social science in the university, 1918–19.

Parallel with these labors as editor and educator has run his distinguished course as a public man. In 1880, he was elected deputy in the National Congress, reelected in 1884 and 1888, and later elected for another term in 1912, serving also as President of the Chamber; in 1889 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations; in 1890 he was made Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; in 1891, appointed for the second time Minister of Foreign Relations; in 1893 he was sent as ambassador to Washington, where he remained two years; in 1906 he was once more called to the post of Minister of Foreign Relations, in which during his various periods of service he brought to a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From Argentines of To-day. Buenos Aires, 1920. By the Hispanic Society of America.



Courtesy of Dr. H. A. Garfield.

ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS.

Eminent Árgentine statesman and publicist, who died in Liverpool, England, October 3, 1923. (A photograph taken at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., August, 1923.)

successful issue important treaty negotiations, especially the "most favored nation" clause in the treaty with France (1902); in 1910 he was selected as a member of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration.

In addition to these public and long-sustained activities, he won a well-deserved place among geographers, especially for his work during the decade 1878–1888. From this period dates the foundation of the Sociedad Científica Argentina and its Anales, and his publications on the geography and boundaries of Argentina: La Conquista de quince mil leguas, Descripción amena de la República Argentina, and El Avance de la Frontera a los Andes.

In recognition of his brilliant and distinguished attainments in various fields, Doctor Zeballos has been elected to many learned, social, and scientific societies, including the Royal Academies of Law, Literature, and History of Madrid, the International Law Association, the Society of International Law of Washington, the Society of Comparative Legislation of Belgium, the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio de Janeiro, the Press Club of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Geographical Institute, the Progreso Club of Buenos Aires, and last, but by no means least, the Hispanic Society of America.

His accomplishments as a diplomat have brought him honors and decorations from many countries; the Congress of Peru voted him, in 1919, a gold medal, and he has received similar honors from Bolivia, Paraguay, and Brazil; he holds the Medal of the Liberator of Venezuela, the Academic Palms of France, the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy, the Grand Cross of Gregory VII from the Holy See, the Order of Christ of Portugal, the Order of the Crown of Prussia, and the Red Eagle of Germany.

The list of Dr. Zeballos' published works is a long one. Among the more important are: Apuntes sobre Quiebras, Proyecto de Códigos y Procedimientos en Materia Civil para los Tribunales Nacionales de la Capital (in collaboration with Dr. A. Alcorta), La Dinastía de los Piedra; Painé y la Dinastía de los Zorros; Reimú y la Dinastía de los Pinares (three historical novels), Alegato de la República Argentina sobre la cuestión de límites con el Brasil en el territorio de Misiones, Apuntaciones para la bibliografía argentina, 12 vols., El escudo y los colores nacionales, Le crédit et le régime hypothécaire de la République Argentine et dans le Nouveau Monde, La nationalité au point de vue de la législation comparée et du droit humain, 5 vols., El derecho privado humano y la legislación de emergencia, and Cuestiones y legislación del trabajo.

Among his last public acts were his participation in the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., in August, 1923, and later, in September, in the meeting of the American Bar Association in Minneapolis, in both of which he delivered notable addresses.



# LABOR LEGISLATION IN URUGUAY : : : : :

#### By Moises Poblete Troncoso,

Professor of Social Economy in the University of Chile, and Director of the Labor Bureau of Chile.

OT the least interesting of the many interesting results of the Fifth Pan American Conference held recently in Santiago, Chile, was the unqualified approval of the recommendations of one of its most distinguished delegates, Dr. Manuel Rivas Vicuña, with respect to the inclusion on the agenda of future conferences of questions relative to labor legislation, more particularly those referring to the contracting of labor, the labor of women and children, the housing of workmen, workingmen's insurance, the establishment of inspection and statistical bureaus, and social museums.

The social-economic problem exists to a greater or less degree in each of the American Republics according to its respective industrial importance. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that legislators and the leaders of public thought in those countries have for a number of years been devoting their best thought to the evolution of social welfare and social-industrial plans looking toward the solution of these problems. Among these countries Uruguay is undoubtedly in the vanguard. Indeed the brilliant qualities of the youthful intellectuals of this country have caused it to be known, and justly so, as "the laboratory of the social-economic systems of America." It will be interesting therefore to review briefly the labor legislation of Uruguay, since this constitutes one of the most valuable and significant exponents of the very notable progress made during recent years by this Republic.

The first labor act in Uruguay was that of June, 1914, which seeks by every possible means, technical and otherwise, to safeguard labor in various industries, both government and private, against accidents. Two supplementary acts in 1915 extended the fundamental provisions of the initial act to quarry and railroad employees and, by a special decree in 1918, the hygienic and safety conditions of the mining industry were regulated. In 1920 an act was passed specifying what measures were obligatory for the prevention of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translated from El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile, May 3, 1923.

accidents among maritime workers and, similarly, the act of 1921 provided for the safeguarding of factory workers.

But Uruguayan legislators have not limited their activities to the prevention, so far as humanly possible, of accidents, but have, in addition, introduced special legislation providing for the indemnification of the victims for injuries received in preventable accidents. Witness the Indemnization Act of 1920, the provisions of which are more ample than those of our own Chilean law, inasmuch as they apply to all workers regardless of number or the kind of work, indeed, they extend even to domestic workers, while the amount of indemnification provided is more liberal than is the case in many other governments, including the Chilean.

It should be noted, moreover, that Uruguay was one of the first countries to adopt the legal working day of eight hours, anticipating by four years the similar action taken by the United States in the first International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919. It is worthy of note that the Uruguayan Act of 1915, establishing the eight-hour day, applies not only to the industrial workers but, in addition, to commercial, railway, tramway, bank, and hotel clerks, to coachmen and truck drivers, to street sellers, court and other legal employees, cinema and theater employees, messengers, and many others, through a list too lengthy to be completed here. Numerous supplementary regulations and codes have established the manner of applying this law in the diverse activities and industries included therein.

Night work has been the object of a special legislative act, that of March 1918, which prohibits it entirely in bakeries, spaghetti, macaroni, and candy factories. This law is one of the most complete and interesting ever legislated and it places Uruguay at the head of American countries in the matter of labor legislation.

The act of July, 1918, made obligatory the furnishing of seats in all business establishments, shops and factories for the use of their respective workers.

Among the social welfare legislative measures adopted in Uruguay is that of February, 1919, which provides for old-age pensions, and which, in conjunction with the corresponding English law, is the most advanced legislation of its kind in the world. Briefly, this law applies to all workmen of 60 years of age, and requires no previous outlay on the part of the worker himself. It was this law which gave rise to the establishment of the Government insurance bank, empowered to provide for and pay the resulting pensions.

Uruguay, moreover, in accordance with the act of October, 1919, has provided for the pensioning of the employees of the public services—that is, civil servants of all classes, a law which is administered by the Bank of Retirement and Pension Funds, so admirably

organized that it might be taken as a model of its class. The weekly holiday (descanso semanal) became obligatory under the act of November, 1920, and its scope is so ample that it also applies to domestic servants.

Finally, to crown and complete this generously ample record of social legislation there came into being the National Department of Labor, whose principal functions are the inspection and regulation of the social legislation already achieved, and these functions are ample enough and at the same time concrete enough to permit of the most adequate and effective research and control. This department includes special sections devoted to labor accidents and women and children.

In conclusion it should be noted that Uruguay was one of the first countries to ratify the International Labor Conventions subscribed to in the Washington, Genoa, and Geneva conferences, respectively.

# INTERNATIONAL DAIRY AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY EXHIBITION

HE Argentine Department of Agriculture will organize an International Dairy and Refrigerating Machinery Exhibition to be held in Buenos Aires on May 5, 1924. The exhibit will comprise four divisions, viz:

Division I. Machinery and implements related with the dairy industry and general management of milk.

Division II. Feeding stuffs for dairy cattle, implements, and devices for preparing and preserving the same.

Division III. Machinery, implements for cold storage, and general refrigerating methods.

Division IV. Literature, pamphlets, plans, designs, estimates, and general publications related with the foregoing divisions.

Space shall be free of charge to exhibitors, the fixtures or equipment for each individual display being at the exhibitor's expense.

Application for space must be addressed to the Comité de la Exposición Internacional de Maquinaria de Lechería y Refrigeración, Ministerio de Agricultura: Paseo Colón 974, Buenos Aires.

All machinery, implements, and general merchandise coming from abroad for exhibition in the exposition will be free from any customs duties or fees.

Notice and full particulars on prizes and mentions to be awarded in each and every line of exhibit will be given in due time.

#### DIVISION I.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

#### Section First.—Milking, cleansing, preserving, shipping, and delivery of milk.

- Class 1.—Milking devices, equipment, and buildings.
- Class 2.—Buckets, pails, scoops, strainers, milker's clothing.
- Class 3.—Coolers, testers, samplers, scales for milk and cream.
- Class 4.—Instruments and devices for milk testing.
- Class 5. Implements and sundries for protecting and preserving milk: Strainers, centrifugal testers, heaters, coolers, pasteurizers, homogenizers, etc.
- Class 6.—Filling devices, containers: Jars, tins, bottles, etc., for shipping, marketing, and general delivery of milk.
- Class 7.—Building features and equipment in the management of milk to be retailed.

#### Section Second.—Cream separation.

- Class 1.—Hand separators.
- Class 2.—Mechanical separators.
- Class 3.—Cream testers.
- Class 4.—Cream coolers.
- Class 5.—Cream containers.
- Class 6.—Creameries, buildings, and fixtures.

#### Section Third.—Butter and machinery manufacturing devices.

- Class 1.—Cream elevators and vat tanks.
- Class 2.—Cream pasteurizers.
- Class 3.—Cream ripeners.
- Class 4.—Devices for preparing lactic fermentation.
- Class 5.—Churns.
- Class 6.—Butter workers.
- Class 7.—Butter printers and cutters.
- Class 8.—Butter packing.
- Class 9.—Butter factory plans.

#### Section Fourth.—Cheese making devices and equipments.

- Class 1.—Curdling vats, vessels and curd-cookers.
- Class 2.—Coagulating devices and cooking of curds.
- Class 3.—Cheese molds.
- Class 4.—Cheese presses.
- Class 5.—Ventilation and moisture devices for cheese storage.
- Class 6.—Cheese factory plans.
- Class 7.—Rennets.
- Class 8.—Coloring material.

### Section Fifth.—Implements and devices for the manufacturing of powdered and condensed milk.

- Class 1.—Condensed milk devices and equipment.
- Class 2.—Condensed milk canning material.
- Class 3.—Methods for manufacturing powdered milk.



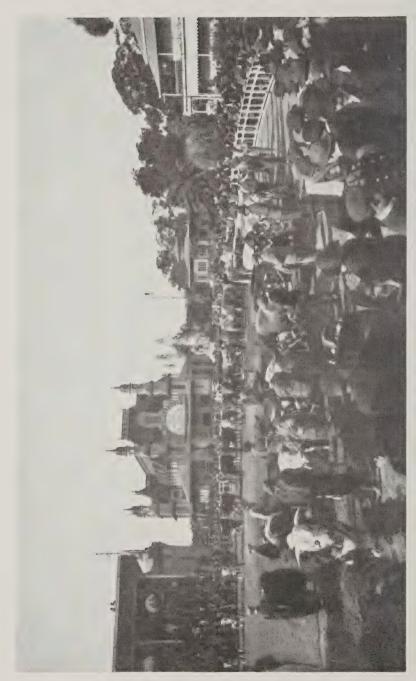




THE DAIRY INDUSTRY OF ARGENTINA.

Interior of one of the larger dairy establishments of the Argentine capital. The two upper illustrations show the filling and capping of the bottles, and the lower, packing cheese.

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ANNUAL LIVESTOCK EXHIBIT AT PALERMO BUENOS AIRES.

#### Section Sixth.—Casein manufacturing and related devices.

Class 1.—Equipment for small dairies.

Class 2.—Equipment for larger dairies.

Class 3.—Casein dryers.

Class 4.—Implements for the manufacture of casein by-products.

Class 5.—Machinery for casein manufactured goods.

#### Section Seventh.—Ice creams.

Ice cream manufacturing machinery, equipment, material, formulae, methods, etc.

#### DIVISION II.

FEEDING STUFFS FOR DAIRY CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, DEVICES, AND GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND PRESERVING THE SAME.

#### Section First.—Feeding stuffs and feeding rations for dairy cattle.

Class 1.—Natural and prepared fodder.

Class 2.—Ensilage and other methods of preserving food material.

#### Section Second.—Machines for preparing feeding stuffs.

Class 1.—Choppers of all descriptions.

Class 2.—Hay crushers for ensilage.

Class 3.—Grain crushers and grinders.

Class 4.—General devices for preparing fodder.

#### DIVISION III.

REFRIGERATING MACHINERY OUTFITS AND COLD-STORAGE METHODS.

#### Section First.—Cold-storage applied to the dairy industry.

Class 1.—Cold-storage buildings for consumer's milk supply.

Class 2.—Cold-storage buildings for creameries.

Class 3.—Buildings for the cold storage of cheese.

Class 4.—Cold-storage trucks and wagons.

#### Section Second.—Cold-storage industry applied to dairy farming.

Class 1.—Small ice-making outfits.

Class 2.—Small cold-storage outfits.

Class 3.—Cold-storage trucks and wagons.

#### Section Third.—Cold-storage applied to other agricultural industries.

Class 1.—Beef-packing industry.

Class 2.—Enology: The science of wine making and related industries.

Class 3.—Devices and general methods of economical cooling.

#### DIVISION IV.

LITERATURE, PAMPHLETS, PLANS, SKETCHES, DESIGNS, AND ESTIMATES.

#### Section First.—On dairy industry.

Class 1.—Domestic.

Class 2.—Foreign.

#### Section Second.—On feeding stuffs.

Class 1.—Domestic.

Class 2.—Foreign.

#### Section Third.—On refrigerating industry.

Class 1.—Domestic.

Class 2.—Foreign.

# GUATEMALA'S NA-TIONAL MUSEUM NOW AN ASSURED FACT' ::

By WILLIAM G. CAREY.

THE project for a great national museum for Guatemala is

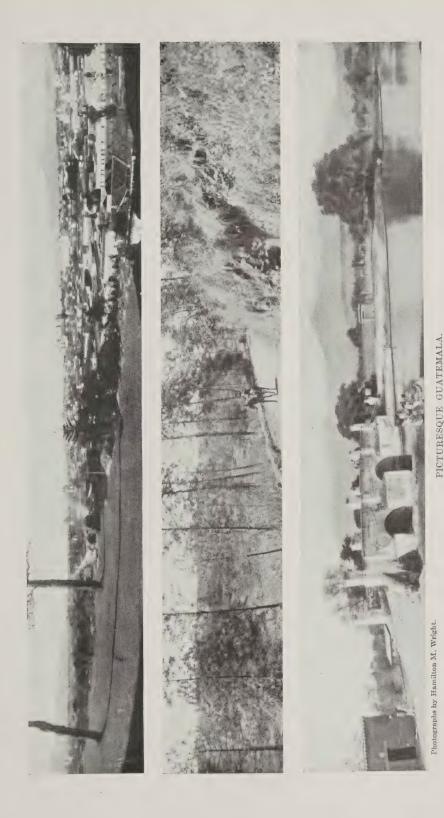
about to become a reality.

It will be recalled by readers of the BULLETIN that one of the important resolutions adopted at the Fifth Pan American Conference held last March in Santiago, Chile, provided for the preservation of archeological remains and all other data capable of furnishing material for the history of the nations of America, and especially of the primitive peoples. Therefore the action of Guatemals in establishing a national museum and undertaking through

mala in establishing a national museum and undertaking, through Dr. William Gates, its director, and Dr. Thomas Talbot Waterman, assistant director, the excavation of a buried city is of the greatest Pan American interest. The following account, by Mr. William G. Carey, published in *Guatemala Tidings*, gives a brief outline of the activities now under way:

Speaking of the successful termination of plans and ideas for the establishment of a national museum such as will ultimately be mentioned favorably among the greatest museums of the world, Professor Gates said:

"When the proposition was first advanced to establish a national museum for Guatemala, wherein could be safely guarded her rich archeological treasures, not only for the benefit of the people of to-day but for posterity, the Government promised us every aid and support. I want to say that not even in one single detail has the Government of President José María Orellana deviated from its pledges. Every promise has been kept; every possible aid rendered. And the result—well, Guatemala will have a national museum which will not only be of absorbing interest to all Guatemalans, but will eventually prove a Mecca for tourists as well. I can not give too much credit to the Government for what it has done to accomplish and make possible this worthy project for Guatemala."



Upper: A view of the capital from El Carmen Hill. Center: A roadway in the highlands. Lower: Old bridge built by the Dominican friars over the outlet of Lake Amatillan.

Professor Gates has brought with him a very fine and comprehensive collection for Guatemala's museum, which was donated by the Field Museum, in Chicago. This is a South Sea Island exhibit, and includes utensils, weapons, and probably some wearing apparel.

Another very fine collection has been shipped to the Guatemala museum, through Professor Gates, from the National Museum of Washington, D. C. These two collections alone, if acquired by



THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA, GUATEMALA CITY.

This edifice was erected in 1899 as a fitting monument to the holiday dedicated to Minerva, observed by the school children of the Republic.

Guatemala in the usual way, would have required the expenditure of a vast amount of time and money.

Plans have been drawn for a two-story structure to be built within the present Temple of Minerva, which will thus provide ample space for exhibits from Guatemala and from other countries. When Doctor Waterman told me of this plan, I asked him: "Doesn't it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Readers of the Bulletin will recall that during the administration of President Estrada Cabrera—in the year 1899 to be exact—the beautiful edifice known as the Temple of Minerva was erected as a fitting monument to the inauguration of the holiday dedicated to Minerva, to be observed thereafter by the public school children of the Republic. This temple is used also in connection with community festivals in general and, in particular, with those of an educational character.

STELAE IN THE RUINS OF QUIRIGUA.

seem almost a pity to change in any respect the classic beauty and simplicity of the Temple of Minerva, even to make possible a National Museum?"

He replied: "The structural beauty of the Temple of Minerva will be in no way impaired, but rather enhanced, by the additions we propose for the interior. Also, I wish to say," he continued, "that in no place in the world do I know of any spot so ideal for the site of a museum and so beautifully located as is the Temple of Minerva, in Guatemala City."

Warming to the subject, he added: "And since coming to Guatemala I have beheld some of the most marvelous scenery I have seen in all my life. On my recent trip by motor cycle to Tecpan I saw panoramas and mountain vistas which for natural grandeur surpass even the far-famed 'Garden of the Gods' in the United States. I am firmly convinced that for natural scenery such as will appeal to tourists Guatemala is ahead of any other country in the world!"

"That is taking in much territory," I ventured to observe; but he stuck to his contention, and resumed:

"The scenery of the Canadian Rockies is marvelous and truly inspiring; but in that majestic region the appeal of ancient ruins and buried cities is lacking; there is scenic grandeur alone. On the other hand, in Egypt there is the appeal of antiquity, but scenic splendor is lacking, and so on with countless other tourist-haunted regions I could mention. But in Guatemala \* \* \* here you have the grandeur, majesty, and sublimity of towering mountains, the beauty of shimmering lakes and turquoise skies; and with all that you have the subtle lure and mystery of ancient ruins and buried cities. I repeat, that in my opinion no country in the world can compare with Guatemala in this respect. And with good automobile roads connecting all parts of interest, so that the natural wonders could be seen safely and swiftly, this country would be a tourist paradise."

One of Mark Twain's choicest sayings was this: "People are forever talking about the weather, but never seem to do anything about it." That is how it has been in Guatemala about tourists—all talking about tourists, but no one doing anything about bringing them here—except that one man who, possessing great faith in his country and other requisites equally necessary, Mr. Salvador Herrera, has spent something like half a million dollars to provide a comfortable, safe, and modern hotel for tourists when they do come to this city. And it has remained, it seems to me, for Professor Gates to take the first decisive steps to bring tourists here. Not only has he made known the delights and thrills which will attract them, but also, and still more important, he has taken up the matter of tourist travel to Guatemala, in general, with the officials of the United Fruit Company in Boston, with the result that, within a short time, Guatemala will probably become a part of the itinerary of the ships of that great line in making Caribbean cruises.

Did you know that not many miles from this capital is a buried city—Tecpán—which it is thought was in a flourishing condition centuries before Columbus discovered America?

Under the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Cabrera, and the direction of Doctor Waterman, the work of excavating this ancient city will soon begin. What will be found? There is subtle mystery for you, and romance, and the lure which surely will draw the tourist, when once he hears about this place called Tecpán.



ANOTHER TEMPLE OF MINERVA, OVERLOOKING LAKE AMATITLAN.

# PERNAMBUCO AS AN OIL BUNKERING STATION

THE PORT OF RECIFE—FUEL OIL AVAILABLE.

#### By Walter de Campos Birnfeld.<sup>1</sup>

deflates into the shape of a bay, about 8° 00′ 35″ south and 34° 51′ 0″ west by Greenwich, a chain of reefs already known to the first navigators who voyaged the southern seas, a danger that had cost the life of many a ship, was used as the foundation of a long breakwater to protect ships within. This huge, massive wall of stone and concrete blocks cast into the ocean over the reefs, with a varying width of 15 to 45 feet, a height of 20 feet above the sea level, and a length of nearly 2 miles, involving the mouth of the hydrographic net of the Capibaribe River, forms the artificial inclosure of the port of Pernambuco.

Although the reefs no longer exist, having been either blasted or covered up by this protective mole, Pernambuco is still called "Recife" in Brazil on account of the old reefs, the Portuguese of

which is "arrecife" or simply "recife."

On the center of the breakwater, a quaint, round-shaped, white-washed lighthouse lifts its lamp 50 feet high and, sweeping the scene, at night throws out the warning beams of red and white sought after by the pilot. Away over on the coast, close to the near-by city of Olinda, an abandoned old fortress in utter decay recalls the fierce struggles that raged of old between the Portuguese and the invading Dutch, giving the panorama of the port of Pernambuco a romantic touch of history.

The water inside the breakwater is smooth and of a uniform depth, and there is room enough within the harbor for all maneuvers, although there are never less than 30 steamers in anchorage.

Across the water in which the steamers lie are seen, on the shore side, the regular, cut-stone lines of a well-built quay.

#### THE HARBOR.

Although the harbor of Recife widens up toward the south, the section used for anchorage is commonly the middle narrower part

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Brazilian American, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 1, 1923.



A SECTION OF THE NEW DOCKS AT PERNAMBUCO

and the wider anteharbor. But steamers prefer these two sections probably, in the first instance, because they are much more improved, and, having been constantly dredged, have more depth than the larger, northern portion; secondly, and more certainly, because of the fact that the gateway of the harbor is at the north end of the breakwater, as also the completed tract of quay and the dock warehouses.

Unfortunately a good chart of the inner harbor is lacking. It has been frequently noticed, for instance, that spots marked "depth 16 feet" or "depth 18 feet" on the latest official chart are the regular anchorage of liners that draw over 20 feet, and that vessels of the type of the steamships *Cortona* and *Cordillera*, which can draw up to 23



THE WATER FRONT AT PERNAMBUCO.

feet, have lately had free access to the harbor and even berthed alongside the quay for fueling purposes, although in fact they were rather light when entering the harbor and were not drawing above 20 feet at the moment.

Of course it was a daring feat on the part of the captains of these steamers to enter a harbor whose reputation unduly discouraged their enterprise; however, now that the thing is done and the real possibilities of the port of Pernambuco are known as to sheltering within the breakwater boats of deeper draft than have heretofore ventured inside, the action of masters of such ships may not seem too much of a pioneering feat. But they have actually discovered the new port of Pernambuco and, although their object was the mere purpose of finding a more convenient and easier way of replenishing their

fuel-oil tanks, they have incidentally rendered a real service to the shipping world in that they have demonstrated the practical advantages of Pernambuco as a boiler fuel-oil bunkering station.

The harbor is now being dredged to admit steamers up to 30 feet of draft, so that passenger boats drawing 26 feet and upwards, which still have to anchor outside on the stream and sling passengers on board in a basket on account of the heavy swell, will soon be enabled to enter the harbor of Recife and berth alongside the quay whenever required.

The channel at the entrance is wide and deep, easily practicable, and quite clear of banks and rock formations, as is the inner harbor; nevertheless steamers always take on a pilot to steer in and out, not



ONE OF THE HUGE DERRICKS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PORT WORKS.

only because they are accustomed to do so in every port, but because pilotage fee is compulsory for all steamers in Pernambuco.

The first impression on entering the harbor is one of neatness and absolute cleanliness; the port of Pernambuco is well kept and well policed; it has been improved lately and there is always some sort of construction work in progress there.

When making port, steamers are at once visited by the sea police, health authorities, and the customs in their respective launches. No steamer is allowed to enter or sail except by daylight, i. e., from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m., although loading and unloading can be performed at night and on holidays, which very much expedites the ship's voyage.

Very moderate port and dock dues are levied on every steamer calling at the port, and stevedoring can be had at a price that would cause a union strike in the United States or the United Kingdom. Moreover, while stevedoring naturally devolves upon the ship, landing of cargo is taken care of entirely by the dock administration, except when the consignee of goods prefers to employ his own men on this work, even though the docks possess better lifting facilities.

In view of these apparently attractive conditions from a shipping point of view, also of the commercial advantages which ship owners and shippers will find in having their boats call at the port of Pernambuco, the latter is considered to be a splendid bunkering station for boiler fuel oil, so that this port is now a regular port of call for many vessels which heretofore had never entered its waters.

#### THE QUAYS AND DOCKS.

Over the quay, running on bridges against the dock warehouses, are a row of 14 electric titans, made by Messrs. Stothert & Pitt (Ltd.), of Bath, each lifting a weight of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons at a time over a range of from 50 to 100 feet.

Back of the titans is a mile or so of fireproof warehouses, the dock warehouses, which are the trade depot of the sugar-empire, each approximately 200 yards long, numbered 1 to 8, encompassed altogether by a steel fencing. Such warehouses are located in the tract of quay already opened to ocean traffic and in full operation. At the center of the warehouses can be seen a many-storied modern structure, cast in one solid concrete block, of the peculiar gray color characteristic of flour mills, with its elevator and granaries. To the right of the dock warehouses extends a further mile of quay, already finished but not yet equipped with lifting apparatus and warehouses, where in the future warehouses will undoubtedly be built, for the port of Pernambuco is setting the pace to other South Atlantic ports in the development of its trade possibilities. Further to the right, across the mouth of the Capibaribe River, is a revolving bridge, which will be used for the railway line when cars reach this side of the harbor. At the northern end of this bridge will be located the dry docks of Pernambuco.

At the left of the warehouses, where the railroad station at present is, can be seen the wagons that come to the very border of the ocean to carry away to the interior of the country the goods unloaded. Further to the left is a narrow strip of sandy land, at the south end of the quay, where the water is deeper, on which appear the familiar huge cylindrical tanks, proving that steamers burning oil fuel can be bunkered in Pernambuco.

#### THE BUNKERS.

Two companies have bunkering depots of oil fuel in the port of Recife, or Pernambuco, which assures to all incoming ships a plentiful supply all the year round and, more important, a keen competition in bunkering service.

These concerns keep on hand a total of, more or less, 30,000 tons of boiler fuel oil, and are equipped to serve the greatest number of steamers, which they have been doing so far very successfully. In addition to the provision of the regular grade of boiler fuel oil, these concerns also own large steam barges, fitted with steam pumps and boilers, for the purpose of supplying fuel oil in cases where the steamers do not berth alongside the quay.



A PART OF THE NEW QUAY, PORT OF PERNAMBUCO.

The steam barges, as well as the powerful pump plant at the tanks, have a capacity for pumping oil into ships at the rate of 100 to 180 tons per hour, thus making the filling of the steamer's tanks a matter of a few hours.

This is an instance of commercial enterprise of the right sort. . . . and when the geographical advantages of the port of Pernambuco are considered, its proximity to Europe and the United States, its position half-way along the main roads of trade of the South Atlantic, it will be clearly understood what it means in the way of economy to shipowners and in celerity for the ships to be able to bunker at Pernambuco on their way down and on the way back.

## THE FEMINIST MOVE-MENT IN CUBA :: ::

#### By Mary Elizabeth Springer.1

HE feminist movement in Cuba, as a more or less definite and concerted attempt on the part of the women of that nation to obtain some sort of recognition of their rights as citizens of the new Republic, may be said to have originated in the petition of that noted patriot, Emilia de Córdoba, addressed in 1899 to General John Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba under the American occupation, to the end that Cuban women be admitted to public office. The decree granting this petition which immediately followed was the first milestone on the Cuban women's road to complete political independence.

The next step may very well have been the result of Harvard's hospitable invitation in 1900 to more than one thousand Cuban teachers—both men and women—to be the honored guests of that university at a very specially planned summer school session within its hospitable doors. It is perhaps not too much to say that the lectures attended, the excursions and visits to historic spots in and around Boston and Cambridge and, later, in New York and Washington, and the academic, social, and civic contacts then made by these representative Cubans, who were largely women, gave a new trend and a more definite shape to their ideals and aspirations.

And then there was that devoted Cuban gentlewoman, Marta Abreu de Estevez, the wife of the first Vice President of the Cuban Republic, who expended nearly a million dollars for the cause of independence and who was a fitting culmination to the distinguished list of women who, during the long struggle with Spain, devoted their time, their strength, their money, and even their lives to the cause of Cuban independence.

It was in the early days of the Spanish rule that Cuban women cut short their luxuriant tresses, in defiance of Spanish rule, precisely as years later they wore it unbound and loosely hanging as a mark of rebellion from the same rule; and from the beginning to the end of that struggle women took an active part in the various uprisings, often accompanying their husbands and brothers into the field of battle

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Miss Springer was appointed by United States Consul General Carlton B. Hurst, at Habana, to represent the Federation of Women's Clubs of the State of Massachusetts at the First Congress of Cuban Women.

itself, bearing the same hardships to which they were exposed. Cuban history abounds with instances where, due to the courage, intrepidity, and heroic endurance of Cuban women, the patriots escaped not only severe loss, but annihilation itself.

Another factor which undoubtedly contributed to the development of the feminist movement in Cuba was the broadening and illuminating experience gained by the wives and daughters of those eminent patriots who, political exiles from their native land, took up their residence in the United States there to gain, while earning a

meager livelihood American ideas with regard to independence and self-reliance.

Next we see the Habana University opening its doors to women—and the gaining by such scholarly women as Dr. Julia Martinez and Mrs. Blanche Zachary Baralt of hard-won degrees, their example being followed by an ever-increasing group who today bear with pride doctorates in science, letters, and law.

In 1895 came the legalizing of divorce by civil law, an institution which prior to that date was unknown in Cuba, as in most other Roman Catholic countries, with the result that to-day divorce is admissible in spite of the crusade against it.

Another undoubtable factor in the development of the



SRA. PILAR MORLÓN DE MENENDEZ.

President of the First National Congress of Cuban Women and the second to hold the office of President of the Club Feminino.

feminist cause has been the constant example of certain American women domiciled temporarily or permanently in Cuba, and the various activities, beneficent and social in which they have engaged. Among those mention must be made of Mrs. Jeanette Ryder who, settling in Cuba 20 years ago, has devoted her time and wealth to social betterment, the latest and most widely commented of her achievements being the campaign, supported by a majority of the Habana clubwomen, against the reviving in Cuba of the bull fight, a campaign brought to a triumphant conclusion with the memorable words of the Secretary of Gobernación to the effect that as long as he held office the bull fight would not enter Habana.

Another notable American woman was Miss Marie Eugenie Hibbard, who at the call of the Cuban Government nearly 17 years ago put the nursing system of the island on a sound basis, being later appointed chief instructor and inspector of Cuban nurses, an office she still holds. The institution of the modern trained nurse and her work has undeniably been one of the factors in the growing emancipation of the women of the island.

In 1910 came the first woman's club, an institution up to that time unknown in Cuba—that is, apart from charitable and related associations. In that year Miss Sarah Thurston, an active and cultivated



SRA. PILAR JORGE DE TELLA.

First Vice-President of the First National Congress of Cuban Women, and one of the founders of the Club Feminino, of which she was the first President.

educationalist, established the Woman's Club of Habana, at a time when the need of a social center for philanthropic and other community activities was greatly felt. In 1913 this club became affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States and, later. with the other clubs of Cuban women in Habana. During the World War the members of this club rendered notable service under the able direction of Mrs John Draper, a distinguished American lady, and it has continued to flourish under her successors, Mrs. James McFarlane and Mrs. William Putnam Field, respectively.

The Club Feminino followed in 1918, its establishment being largely due to that able leader of the feminist movement, Señora Pilar Jorge de Tella,

who, during her presidency, consistently advocated the protection of working women and children and the welfare of the latter in general. She was also instrumental in establishing night schools for working women. Familiar with both French and English and and having the advantage of extensive travel in the United States, where she became inspired with the most advanced ideas for the welfare of her sex, Señora de Tella finally achieved the organization of the National Federation of the Women's Clubs of Cuba, becoming, later, the Federation delegate to the First National Congress of Women in 1923. Sra. de Tella was succeeded by Sra. Pilar Martín



SRA. MANUELA BÉRRIZ DE VALDÉS. Secretary General of the First National Congress of Cuban Women.



President of the Club Feminino of Cuba. It was largely due to her appeal that the effort to revive the bullfight in Cuba was defeated.



SRTA. JULIA MARTINEZ.

The first woman to receive a doctor's degree at the University of Habana. Doctor Martinez is secretary of the Cuban section of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.



SRA. ELVIRA MARTÍNEZ DE MELERO.

Well-known Cuban artist, whose paintings have been exhibited in the United States and Cuba. She has also been active in the feminist movement.

de Menéndez, who had the high honor of heading the congress mentioned. The actual president is Sra. Hortensia Lamar, who has just been reelected. It was largely due to her eloquent appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, in the name of Cuban clubwomen, against the bull fight that the vigorous attempt last year to revive this cruel and debasing sport was defeated—it is to be hoped—forever.

Mention must also be made of the Asociacion de Católicas Cubanas and the Congreso Nacional de Madres, the multiple activities of which have provided excellent opportunities for the development of those special qualities indispensable to the acquirement and exercise of the franchise. Moreover, many women are now practising law in Cuba, and the influence of such lawyers as Laura Betancourt y Agüero, who recently made a most stirring and scholarly address before the Cuban Secretary of State, Dr. Céspedes, and other distinquished members of the Cuban bar; Dr. Esperanza Quesada, of Oriente Province; Dr. Inés Guiteras of Matanzas, relative of the well known Dr. Juan Guiteras; Dr. Ángela Zaldivar, of Camagüey, that devoted advocate of women's rights and the single code for both sexes; Dr. Ofelia Dominguez Navarro, of Santa Clara, that eloquent advocate and defender of the welfare of children, the influence of such women as these, I repeat, can hardly be overestimated.

Not only are Cuban women becoming eminent in the fields of social welfare and science but, also, in the field of art. Witness the institution of the Pro Arte Musical Society which, founded in 1918 by Sra. de E. Giberga, has grown from a few enthusiastic music lovers to an association of 1,800 members, whose lengthy waiting list attests its popularity and whose audiences tax to the utmost the theater in which its musicales are given. This society gives two recitals a month during the season and brings before its members the most famous musicians and singers of the world. Witness also the membership list of the National Association of Painters and Sculptors, in which more than one woman has won her laurels.

But the strongest expression of feminine solidarity in Cuba was undoubtedly the First National Congress of Women (Primer Congreso Nacional de Mujeres), which was organized by the National Federation of Cuban Women's Associations and which took place in Habana in April, 1923, the sessions extending from the 1st to the 7th. The congress was nonsectarian, the clubs represented including not only the National Association of Catholic Women, but also the Theosophical Society, the Osiris Lodge, the Ezra Society of Habana, the Star of the East.

No one who attended this imposing manifestation of feminine aspirations and ideals, no one who considered the well-planned and admirably executed program, no one who had the privelege of listening to the eloquent and stirring addresses there presented—

particularly on such delicate and complicated subjects as the "White Slave Traffic" and the "Use of Narcotics and Drugs"—can for one moment doubt that the influence of Cuban women, once strictly confined to the home, is now radiating through constantly widening circles and that it is a power to be reckoned with. It is no longer merely a "power behind the throne," for it appears not only in bold utterances in the public press, but in the field, the market, the court, the university hall, and the public forum. The trends among the women of Cuba simply obey a world-wide movement which makes for the physical improvement of women and recreative sports, the better protection of women and children, better laws, and above all the obtaining for women full civil and industrial rights. At the outset, Cuban men were inclined to belittle and underestimate the feminist movement, but in view of its undeniable achievements and more particularly after attending the sessions of the congress just described, a great many have become enthusiastic converts to the demands of their sisters, wives, and daughters. It may be added that the Federation of Cuban Women's Clubs is planning to hold a second national congress in 1925, from which great things are expected and for which preparations have already begun.

The complete program of the 1923 congress follows herewith:

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

#### President:

Pilar Morlón de Menéndez.

#### Vice Presidents:

Pilar Jorge de Tella. Pelegrina Sardá. Amparo Manzanilla. Juana E., Viuda de Rambla. Rafaela Mederos de Fernández. Amelia Solberg de Hoskinson.

Dolores Roldán de Domínguez.

#### Secretary General:

Manuela Bérriz de Valdés.

#### Vice Secretaries:

Dra. Margarita López. América Escudero de Fernández. Isabel Caballero. Carmen Lorenzo de Roda.

#### Treasurer:

#### Hortensia Lamar.

#### OFFICIAL DELEGATES OF PROVINCES.

Oriente... Dra. Esperanza de Quesada. Matanzas... Dra. Īnés Guiteras, Camaguey. Dra. Angela Zaldívar. Habana.... Pilar Morlón de Menéndez. Santa Clara. Dra. Ofelia Domínguez. Pinar del Rio. Pilar Jorge de Tella.

#### ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTED.

ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTED.	
Federación Nacional de Asociaciones Femeninas	Pilar Morlón de Menéndez. Hortensia Lamar.
	Pilar Jorge de Tella.
Club Femenino de Cuba	Pilar Houston.
	Hortensia Lamar.
	Isabel Martínez de Alquí- zar.
Asociación de Católicas Cubanas	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Manuela Bérriz de Valdés.
Asociación Nacional de Enfermeras (Nurses)	Antonia Cueto de Calvo. Pelegrina Sardá.
Congreso Nacional de Madres	Rafaela Mederos de Fernández.
Habana Nueva	bla.
	Carmen Lorenzo de Rodas. Clara Moreda.
Universidad Nacional	
Escuela Normal de Maestras.	O O
Instituto de la Habana.	
Asociación de Letras y Ciencias.	
Asociación de Medicina.	
Asociación Pedagógica Universitaria.	
Asociación de Graduadas de las Escuelas Normales	
Asociación de Estudiantes del Instituto de la Habana	
Woman's Club.	
	dez Espinosa.
	Amelia Solberg de Hoskin-
	son.
Pro-Arte Musical.	Dolores Luis de Feria.
	Teresa Alvarez de Hernán-
	dez Figueroa.
Sociedad Teosófica	Matilde de Villesbret.
Logia Osyris	Josefina Odio.
Sociedad Humanitaria	Rosario Sigarroa.
Cruz Roja Americana	Mrs. Carlton Kear.
Academia Profesional de Pintura y Escultura	Adriana Billini.
Sociedad Ezra de la Habana	J. Zoller.
Asociación Femenina de Camagüey	Isabel Esperanza Betan- court.
Escuela Normal para Maestros de Matanzas	Aida Carreras de Aguirre.
Asociación "Enrique José Varona," Matanzas	Dra. Sara Isalgué.
Asociación de Estudiantes del Instituto de Matanzas	
Asociación de Pintores y Escultores	María Capdevila.
Asociación de Reporters	María Collado.
Bando de Piedad	
La Estrella de Oriente	
Asociación de Farmacéuticos	Dra. Sara Bustillo.

#### MONDAY, MARCH 31, 3 P. M.

Preliminary session in the Casa de Beneficencia for the presentation of credentials by the delegates, official and association. [Luncheon.]

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 9 P. M.

#### National Theater.

- 1. Inaugural address, by Sra. Pilar Morlón de Menendez, President of the First National Congress of Women.
- 2. Report of the Secretary General, Sra. Manuela Bérriz de Valdés.
- 3. Greetings to the delegates, official and association.
- 4. Official opening of the Congress, by the Governor of Habana.

#### MONDAY, APRIL 2, 2.30 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Prophylaxis in Defense of the Species, by Sra. Pilar Jorge de Tella, Official Delegate for the Province of Pinar del Rio.
- 2. Protection of Cuban Home, official theme of the Federation of Women's Associations, by Srta. Hortensia Lamar.
- 3. Woman in Art, official theme of the Institute of Habana, by María Teresa Raviña.
- 4. Women's Rights, official theme of the Club Feminino of Cuba, by Sra. Pilar Houston.
- 5. Physical and Intellectual Culture of Woman, by María Gavín de Pérez.

#### 5 P. M.

A visit to the Menocal Asylum, by the courtesy of the National Congress of Mothers. [Luncheon.]

#### 9 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Women's Courts for Women Criminals, by the official delegate for the Province of Camaguey, Dr. Angela Zaldivar.
- 2. The Protection of Children, official theme of the Society of Catholic Women of Cuba, by Dra, Laura Betancourt.
- Woman in the Society of Painters and Sculptors, official theme of the Association of Painters and Sculptors, by María Capdevila Casas.
- 4. Special Schools, by Virginia Lluy.
- 5. Woman in Art, by Ramona Sicardó.

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 2.30 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Influence of Woman in the Moral and Physical Protection of the Race, official theme of the National Nurses Association, by Pelegrini Sardá.
- 2. The American Red Cross, by Mrs. Carlton Kear.
- Women in Humanitarian Laws, official theme of the Humane Society, by Rosario Sigarroa.
- 4. Cultivation of Plants and Flowers, by Pilar Houston.
- 5. Social Mission of Woman, by Dra, María Luisa Dolz.

#### 5 P. M.

A visit to the Asylum and Day Nursery of Vedado, by courtesy of Sra. Lily Hidalgo de Conill. [Luncheon.]

#### 9 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Woman in the Teaching Profession, official theme of the Province of Matanzas, by Dra. Inés Guiteras.
- Nationalism, official theme of the Province of Habana and of the Federation of Women's Associations, by Pilar Morlón de Menéndez.
- 3. Beautifying the City, official theme of the Normal School, Habana, by Dra. Guillermina Portela.
- 4. Rights of the Child, by Emma López Seña.
- 5. Part of Women in the Struggle for Independence, by Isabel Martínez de Alquízar.

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 9.30 A. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Rights of Illegitimate Children, official theme of Cienfuegos, by Carmen Hernández.
- 2. Need of Juvenile Courts in Cuba, official theme of the Band of Mercy, by Jeannette Ryder.
- 3. Woman in the University, official theme of the Medical Students' Association, by María Pérez Govín.
- 4. Official theme of the Eastern Star Lodge, by Dolores G. Hienze.
- 5. Woman in the Home, by María Josefa Bolaños de Hernández.

#### 2.30 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Women's Rights, official theme of the Club Feminino, by Pilar Houston.
- 2. Woman's Influence in Society, official theme of the Women's Club, by María C. de Fernández Espinosa.
- 3. Struggle against Narcotics, by Hortensia Lamar.
- 4. Woman in the Struggle for Life, by Yuyu Martinez.
- 5. Official theme of the Ezra Society of Habana, by J. Zoeller.

#### 9 P. M.

Reception in honor of the Delegates at the Teatro Principal de la Comedia.

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 9.40 A. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- Social Welfare Work with Children, official theme of Habana Nueva, by Clara Moreda.
- Woman in Journalism, official theme of the Reporters' Association, by María Collado.
- 3. Woman in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, official theme of the National Academy of Painters and Sculptors, by Adriana Billini.
- 4. Feminism in Action, by Serafina Gálvez de Sarachaga.
- 5. Rights of Illigitimate Children, by Mrs. E. W. Newman.

#### 2 P. M

Luncheon in the gardens of La Tropical, by courtesy of Sr. Julio Blanco Herrera.

#### 9 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- Unnatural Law: Inequality of children before the law, official theme of the Province of Santa Clara, by Dra. Ofelia Domínguez Navarro.
- 2. Social Mission of Woman, official theme of the Asociación Pedagógica Universitaria, by Piedad Maza y Santos.
- Need of the Intervention of Woman in Educational Affairs, official theme of the Association of Normal School Graduates of Habana, by René Cabrera de las Casas.
- Women's Work in Cuba, official theme of the Society of Catholic Women, by Manuela Bérriz de Valdés.
- 5. Woman in the Teaching Profession, by Dulce María Sáinz de la Peña.

#### FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 2.30 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Child Welfare, official theme of the National Congress of Mothers by Rafaela Mederos de Fernández.
- 2. Feminism, official theme of the Club Femenino, by Isabel Martínez de Alquízar.
- 3. Youth: The Inextinguishable Fountain of Happiness, official theme of the Students Association of the Institute of Habana, by Loló de la Torriente.
- 4. Woman's Contribution to City Embellishment, by María Luisa Sánchez de Ferrara.
- 5. Revision of Legislation on Adultery, by Dr. Rosa Anders.

5 P. M.

Visit to the Truffin Asylum, by courtesy of Sra. Mina Truffin. [Luncheon.]

9 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

#### Suffrage Night.

- Woman Suffrage as a Principle of Justice, official theme of the Federation of Women's Associations, by Pilar Jorge de Tella.
- 2. Woman Suffrage from the Jurist's Viewpoint, official theme of the Province of Oriente, by Dra. Esperanza de Quesada.
- 3. Suffrage, official theme of the Students Association of the Institute of Matanzas, by Carmen Aguirre.
- 4. The Femenine Vote, official theme of the Woman's Party, by Mrs. E. W. Newman.
- 5. Suffrage and Feminism, official theme of the Club Femenino of Cuba, by Hortensia Lamar.

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 9.30 A. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- 1. Sexual Education as a Protection of the Species, official theme of the Nurses Association, by Antonio Prieto de Calvo.
- 2. Protection of Animals, official theme of the Band of Mercy, by Jeannette Ryder.
- 3. Theme of the Feminine Association of Camaguey, by Isabel Esperanza Betancourt.

- 4. Education of Child from the Viewpoint of Theosophy, official theme of the Sociedad Teosòfica, by Matilde de la Villesbret.
- Woman's Influence in the Home, official theme of the Society of "Daughters of Galicia," by Andrea López de Chao.
- Evolucion of Woman in the Present Century, official theme of the Osiris Lodge, by Josefina Odio.

2.30 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

- Woman in History, official theme of the Institute of Secondary Instruction of Habana, by Sara Pascual Canosa.
- Reform in the Teaching of Women, official theme of the Asociación Nacional de Profesoras, by María Luya de Domenech.
- 3. Campaign against Prostitution and White Slavery, by Hortensia Lamar.
- 4. Necessity of Matching Woman's Work with Man's, official theme of the Escuela Normal de Matanzas, by Aida Carreras de Aguirre.
- Instruction in Civics for Women, official theme of the Asociación Enrique José Varona, of Matanzas, by Dra. Sara E. Isalgué.

5 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

Session of the executive committee and of provincial and association delegates.

9 P. M.

#### Academy of Science.

#### Solemn closing session.

- Announcement of meeting place of Second National Congress and of the organizing committee.
- 2. Reading of the votes and resolutions of the First National Congress of Women.
- 3. Farewell Address to the provincial and association delegates.
- Closing address to the delegates, by Sra. Pilar Morlon de Menéndez, President of the Congress.
- 5. Official closing of the congress, by the Mayor of Habana.

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 10 A. M.

Visit to the Maternity and Beneficent Hospital, by courtesy of Dr. Juan B. Valdés. [Luncheon.]

5 P. M.

#### Hotel Sevilla.

Reception by the National Federation of Women's Associations, organization of the Congress, to the delegates and visitors. [Dancing.]



# PERUVIAN WOOL IN WORLD MARKETS ::

#### By Oscar V. Salomon.

Consul General of Peru, London, England.

ANCIENT days the well-being of Peru was bound up with that quartet of invaluable animals of the camel order—the llama, alpaca, huanaco and vicuña. Prescott, with his unfailing insight, has not failed to give these animals their due place in the economy of the Inca régime. The llama itself is touched with the glamour and the glory which cling to the land of the Inca and Conquistador, and whether as beast of burden, carrying some hundred pounds and going without water for months, or as ministering to the food and clothing necessities of the people, this splendid animal has ever been a true friend to the children of the sun. But while the wool of the llama is the least valuable of these animals. that of the vicuña held first place in imperial favor. The people were permitted to use the coarser qualities, but only the Inca nobles might wear the finer grades. Shawls and robes of every description for the emperor and his court, carpets, hangings and coverlets for temples and palaces—such were some of the high purposes for which the wool of the vicuña was reserved. Its beauty is attested by Prescott, who records that it was finished on both sides alike, and shone with the luster of silk. The wool of all four animals was held in Government stores, and distributed in fixed quantities to every family by inspectors, who saw to it that every member thereof, the youngest to the oldest, contributed his or her share of the work of spinning and weaving, for in that wonderful empire laziness was a crime.

The four animals fit so perfectly into the economic order of Peru, that their limited grazing area, which is also the limited area of growth of the "ichu"—that fine, coarse grass so well adapted for the well-being of those animals—has given Peru her peculiar property in the llama, the alpaca, the huanaco, and the vicuña.

We are here concerned, however, only with Colonel Stordy's work in a field of Peru's national development which has been too long neglected. We refer to the movement which, based upon the application of up-to-date methods to sheep breeding, bids fair to raise Peru's present millions of sheep to a far higher figure in the near future.

In his striking message to Congress,—a message fraught with promise of assured prosperity to the country,—the President referred with satisfaction to the establishment of the model farm at Puno, in which department there are some 6,000,000 sheep, pointed out that the quantity and quality of wool and flesh obtained today from the indigenous stock was negligible, and that "when the sheep that now exist in the south of the Republic are replaced by others



Courtesy of The Grace Log.

DRYING WOOL AT AREQUIPA, PERU.

of greater production, the augmentation to wealth which will be derived from this governmental initiative will be incalculable."

The raison d'être of the labors of the distinguished Scotsman, Col. R. J. Stordy, C. B. E., D. S. O., director of the Peruvian Government's model farm at Puno, is to be found in the fact that the quantity of fine wool grows less and less each year, while the demand for frozen meat increases. Sheep farmers are therefore encouraged to cross their fine-fleeced merinos with English breeds for the sole purpose of producing carcasses for the meat market. But though we can do without mutton, we can not do without wool, and of this wool it is vitally essential that the world should experience not a shortage

but a generous sufficiency of the best fleece. The fleeces of the world, however, are showing signs to-day of falling seriously behind this economically desirable supply. Hence the justification of Colonel Stordy's efforts to produce an animal whose fleece shall give the best result that knowledge can achieve. His breeding investigations during the last two years in the Peruvian Andes, at an altitude of 12,800 feet above sea level have been strikingly successful, and the facts adduced by him prove, not only that the desired animal can be evolved, but that the economic result to Peru will be the placing of that country upon a wool-producing level with Australia, Cape Colony, and the Argentine.

Without going at length into the questions of climate and pasturage—points upon which Colonel Stordy has fully satisfied himself—it may be stated shortly that he went to Peru in 1919, presented later to the Peruvian Government the report of his preliminary investigations, and was commissioned in 1920 to establish a model farm in the Sierra "to demonstrate in practical form what results could be obtained under modern methods of sheep farming." He had found that lambing, shearing, and wool exporting had been carried on in the most irregular and primitive manner. On the other hand, Prof. E. F. Barker, the well-known head of the textile industries department of Leeds University, to whom he had sent samples of Peruvian wool for examination, reported that "Peruvian wool possesses qualities which merit attention."

In February, 1921, Colonel Stordy took out to his farm in the high Andes 152 stud sheep, including Southdown, Hampshire, Suffolk, and Shropshire rams, four Soay rams, and five rams of the famous Rambouillet breed of France. The result of the experiment has proved interesting and instructive to all concerned.

The Southdowns showed themselves superior to all the other breeds. The Hampshire, Rambouillet, and Soay rams did well, but while the Suffolk ewes were satisfactory, the Suffolk rams were less so. The Shropshires took a very long time to acclimatize, and had to be sent for three months to the lower altitude of the Cuzco Valley to recover strength and fitness.

Concerning this experiment Colonel Stordy makes the significant statement that "the crossbred lambs already obtained take after their sires, have good conformation, and are well clothed with wool. The lambs born in January and February last have grown splendidly, and outweigh their mothers by several pounds. The flock increase, too, has risen from 45 per cent to 75 per cent." Sheep farmers will agree with Colonel Stordy that 2,000 crossbred lambs running on the

farm to-day with the anticipation of a further 1,200 lambs at the end of the year (1922) is a fair record for 19 months' work. Moreover, labor is cheap, the Indian is intelligent, has rapidly become expert in the use of hand shears, shearing some 60 sheep per day, and as his pay is only 80 cents—about one shilling and sixpence—a day, Colonel Stordy believes that mechanical shearing will not soon be adopted.

This well-known wool expert's opinion upon the results of Colonel Stordy's various crossbreedings leaves no doubt as to the future position of Peru as a wool-growing country. He states that "the



A WOOL WAREHOUSE IN LIMA.

finest average fibered fleece comes from the Soay crossed by native sheep, and as the fiber possesses peculiar properties fitting it for special manufacturing processes, it is obviously worthy of a prominent place in the schemes for development." And Professor Barker proceeds: "A broad survey of the native and crossbred wools submitted up to the present amply justifies the position taken up by Colonel Stordy in regarding Peru as one of the most potential woolgrowing countries in the world. I feel certain that within a few years, if the present developments are extended, Peruvian wools will make for themselves a position in both the ordinary and special wool markets of the world."

# ARGENTINE ALFALFA SEED' :: :: :: ::

# By Alfred C. Villagran.

NE of the most useful things that the Spanish invasion brought along with it to America, and for which both North and South Americans are justly grateful, is the alfalfa seed. Alfalfa is a Spanish word having its origin in the Arabic "Al-façfaçah," meaning "the best feed." It has been known and cultivated in Europe for over 2,000 years, though it originally came from the valleys of Central Asia.

When the Spanish adventurers under the leadership of Pizarro and Almagro arrived in the land of the Incas, among the things they brought with them were animals and seeds. After they had conquered the natives they planted alfalfa, which they considered the best feed for their livestock. From Peru, where alfalfa grew on the Sierra, it spread into Chile and from there to the already growing Virreinato of the River Plate, or what is now Argentina. It was here that the alfalfa-growing industry became important, much of the wide expanse of the pampas and a large part of the arid region of the country being gradually converted into rich pasture land, until to-day the alfalfa industry as a forage for animals, as well as for the collection of seeds for planting purposes, ranks as one of the most productive in the Argentine Republic.

In 1854 alfalfa seed was brought from Chile to California, whence it spread rapidly over the semiarid regions of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, and later to practically every other State of the Union.

Alfalfa is a long-lived herbaceous forage plant belonging to the clover family, which bears its small, kidney-shaped seeds in spirally coiled pods of from two to three turns. It is adapted to a wide range of conditions, being grown from sea level to altitudes of over 7,500 feet, in dry regions as well as those with copious rainfall, and in tropical climates as well as in sections having severe winters.

The modest beginning of three centuries ago was the origin of another prosperous industry in Argentina, that of cattle and sheep raising, due to the fact that animals brought by the Spanish conquerors became lost on many occasions, or were abandoned in precipitate flight, and for this reason their reproduction was a question of but a short time.

At present Argentina has about 8,000,000 hectares, or about 20,000,000 acres, devoted exclusively to the cultivation of alfalfa,

<sup>1</sup> The Grace Log, New York, May-June, 1923.

on which vast expanse thousands and thousands of animals, forming an animal population exceeding 150,000,000 cows, sheep and horses, graze. In those sections of the country close to railroads, as well as those areas tapped by other transportation facilities, alfalfa growing is a flourishing business, being extensively shipped to feed animals in other sections where it is needed. For this progressive country alfalfa is a source of wealth corresponding in importance to iron and oil in the United States. In Argentina alfalfa is usually cut five or six times a year, although in some sections as many as 10 cuts are sometimes made. The cutting benefits the plant, causing it to grow with renewed vigor and strength. When planting, about 18



Courtesy of The Grace Log.

A TYPICAL FIELD OF ALFLAFA.

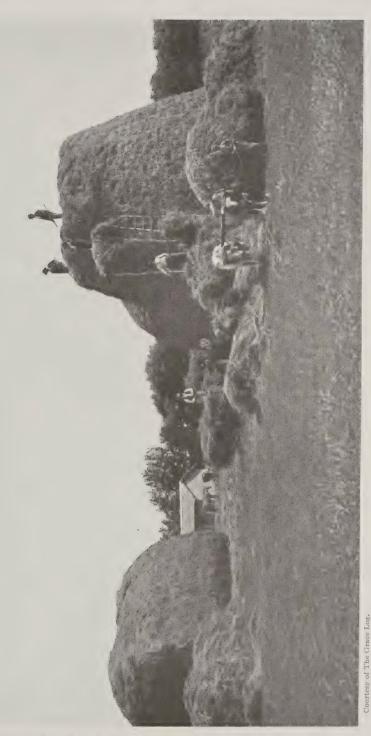
In Argentina there are nearly 20,000,000 acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of alfalfa.

pounds of seed per acre are required, producing a yield of between 1,800 and 3,000 pounds of fodder per cut, or an average of 6 to 8 tons a year; the yield of seed per acre is between 480 and 800 pounds.

Until a short time after the outbreak of the European war the Argentine Republic was a heavy importer of alfalfa seed used for the improvement of the land, but for the last five years Argentine production has not only been sufficient for local requirements, but has left an increasingly large surplus for export, so that to-day the Republic is one of the largest exporters of alfalfa seed.

The following table clearly shows the large gains made by Argentina in the export of alfalfa seed to the United States. The American takings have been on an increasing scale from year to year.





68522—22—Bull. 6——5

Exports of alfalfa seed from Argentina to the United States.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1916	54, 846	1921	3, 317, 439
1919	2, 015, 263	1922	6, 555, 300
1920	2 616 144		

The seed has a good appearance, being plump and bright in color. The quality is of the best. It germinates well and is free from dodder. In spite of the fact that Argentine alfalfa seed must be transported at great expense over a distance of more than 5,800 miles, and although it pays a heavy import duty, the price is well below that of the domestic product. For instance, while domestic alfalfa seed has been selling at about 20 cents per pound at the point of production, the f. o. b. New York price for Argentine alfalfa has been from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound lower. There is little to choose between the quality of both varieties, but many farmers have secured a better yield by using the imported alfalfa, as it comes out with greater strength.

Before shipment to the United States the seed is packed in stout uniform-sized bags, thus precluding any loss in weight from the time it is delivered to the railroads in New York until it is received by buyers at destination. In this connection it is interesting to note that United States buyers have never had cause for claims for short weights.

A careful analysis under the supervision of the Bolsa de Cereales of Buenos Aires, which issues a certificate thereto, is made of each shipment before it leaves Argentina, and it has always been found that, when sampled and tested by the United States buyer or the United States Department of Agriculture, the Buenos Aires analysis comes very close to that made here.

The seed is sold under the United States seed laws governing importations into this country, and all parcels before being released for consumption must be tested and sampled by the United States Department of Agriculture, the buyer as a rule being generally satisfied with these tests.

The Grace organization has been an important factor in bringing about a more comprehensive knowledge of Argentine alfalfa seed on the part of American seed dealers, possessing as it does excellent facilities not only at the ports of shipment but also in the producing centers in the Argentine. The organization has a staff of able and competent men, who have been accustomed to handle large quantities of alfalfa seed for many years. W. R. Grace & Co. are thus assured of receiving seeds measuring up to their high standard of quality. In fact, in many instances they are in a position to select parcels of the finest quality for the American market.

It is interesting to note that alfalfa has become widely known for its therapeutic value in medicine. Its value as forage for animals may be due in no small measure to its medicinal properties. It is said by cattlemen that no animal will take on flesh unless it is contented and free from irritation, and many reputable physicians have found that the therapeutic actions of alfalfa in man are those of a good tonic for the system in general.

# PLANTING MAHOGANY IN VENEZUELA :: ::

By C. D. Mell.

HE average lumber dealer is of the opinion that mahogany grows generally throughout the tropical parts of South America. Even a number of writers on forestry and allied subjects sometimes state that mahogany is abundant in parts of Brazil. The truth of the matter is that thus far no one who knows the mahogany tree when he sees it has stated authoritatively that it occurs naturally anywhere in South America except in Colombia and Venezuela. Colombia has supplied considerable quantities of the wood and it has been stated that the range of this tree extends southward from Colombia into Ecuador. Venezuela is rarely mentioned as one of the countries yielding mahogany wood of commerce. There are producers of mahogany lumber in the United States who have never seen Venezuelan mahogany, and who, in fact, do not know that there is such a wood entering commerce.

The mahogany which has been shipped out of Colombia is the same as that found in Panama and in the region northward to Mexico. This mahogany could be sold as the Tabascan variety and 9 out of 10 buyers would not know the difference. With the Venezuelan variety this confusion or substitution would not be so easy, nor would there be any advantage for the dealer in trying to palm off Venezuelan mahogany for the Tabascan kind. He would be much more apt to call it Cuban mahogany, if at all familiar with mahogany woods, their qualities, and relative merits and demerits. In fact, Venezuelan mahogany has been sold in the United States as Cuban mahogany, although of course the trained eve can readily detect certain differences, since the Venezuelan mahogany tree differs, botanically, from those of the other species of this important group. The native name in Venezuela, as in all other Spanish-speaking regions of tropical America, is caoba. The scientific name is Swietenia Candollei, so named recently by the well-known naturalist, Dr. Henry Pittier, of Caracas.

While the trees of the Venezuelan species can not be said to be plentiful, at least in the accessible regions near the coast, they nevertheless are found in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the people locally, so that during recent years mahogany has been exported regularly to the West Indies, Europe, and, in small quan-



Courtesy of C. D. Mell.

AN AVENUE OF MAHOGANY TREES NEAR CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

tities, to the United States. This wood has been in such high favor for all kinds of work in Venezuela for upward of 400 years, that in consequence the accessible trees have largely been cut, so that the wood is now becoming scarce and hence commands very high prices. Mahogany logs delivered in the capital city, Caracas, bring higher prices there than the same logs could be sold for in New York. Like the walnut in the United States, the mahogany in Venezuela is getting scarce, so much so that during recent years the more aggressive land

owners have come to realize that planting mahogany trees will in the long run be a very good investment. While no regular commercial plantations have as yet been made, aside from those belonging to the Caracas-Venezuela Railroad, vet both small and large farmers are selling, annually, the logs of many trees that were planted 50 or more years ago. This is particularly true in and around the cities and towns where avenues of this stately tree may be seen on every side.

There are a number of small farms that can now be bought at a fair price which, in many instances, in the course of time will enable the buyers to pay off their indebtedness by selling the logs of the mahogany trees which the owners before them had



A VENEZUELAN MAHOGANY TREE.

Showing numerous large fruit pods.

planted along the roadsides and fences for shade or ornament. Many a farm mortgage has been lifted during recent years in Venezuela through the sale of logs obtained from the planted mahogany trees. The Venezuelan species of *Swietenia* is a relatively rapid grower, many of the logs of planted trees becoming merchantable in less than 50 years. The wood is exceptionally fine and may be regarded as among the best. Indeed, some claim that it is equal to the best Santo Domingan mahogany. It "suns" more quickly than any other kind and, in the finished state, assumes a most beautiful tone.

# SECOND UNITED STATES-MEXICO TRADE CONFER-

ENCE'.

MEXICO CITY, FEBRUARY, 11 TO 15, 1924.

EXICO is now, except Cuba, the best buying and selling market the United States has among the Latin-American countries, and it is steadily growing in importance.

At present the commerce between the two countries

At present the commerce between the two countries amounts to more than \$20,000,000 a month. As this commerce grows trade problems arise, the practical and immediate solution of

which is of vital importance.

In order that these questions may be discussed and clarified by experts of both the United States and Mexico, the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico is calling a conference of all those seriously interested in trade between the two countries, to be held in the City of Mexico from February 11 to 15, 1924, inclusive. Two sessions of the conference will be held on each of the five days. The proceedings will be in English but will be printed in both English and Spanish.

The general committee on arrangements are: M. V. Stewart, president, American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico; William Llewellyn Saunders, secretary, American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico; George W. Crump, chairman; Bruno Newman, and J. J. Zahler.

The subjects to be discussed will be:

- 1. Starting business in Mexico—incorporation, partnerships, and agencies.
- 2. Agencies and agents compared with branches carrying stocks.
- 3. Importing for wholesale—distribution and selling methods.
- 4. Importing for retail and selling methods.
- 5. Exporting from Mexico.
- 6. Banking and finance—conditions and methods.
- 7. Transportation in Mexico.
- 8. Packing, shipping, and invoicing merchandise for Mexico.
- 9. Mexico as a field for insurance of all kinds.
- 10. Advertising in Mexico—how to reach the customer.
- 11. Agricultural and industrial investments.
- 12. Oil and mining development.
- 13. Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights in Mexico.
- 14. Commercial and educational exchanges.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Weekly News Bulletin, of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, Mexico, D. F., October 17, 1923 602

# SUCCESS OF FIRST CONFERENCE.

The first international trade conference ever held in Mexico was organized and directed by this Chamber in February, 1920. It was attended by more than 500 delegates from the United States and Mexico and the papers and discussions were of great service to exporters and importers.

The six sessions of that conference were found inadequate for the full discussion of the subjects presented and for the transaction of the business that developed; it has therefore been decided that the second conference in 1924 shall last five days and include 10 sessions. The evenings will be devoted to group sessions at which the representatives of different lines of business throughout the United States and Mexico may meet and discuss subjects of special interest.

The American Chamber of Commerce earnestly hopes that every bank and commercial and manufacturing house in the United States, trading or intending to trade with Mexico, will send one of its officers or the manager of its export department to this conference. The representatives of American houses in Mexico will of course be invited to the conference, but as they see the problems from the point of view of the Mexican office, the point of view of the office in the United States is also needed.

United States firms who intend to send representatives to this conference should write to the secretary at once for further details as to the arrangements.





The Chateau Espluches, in the suburbs of Paris, was purchased and presented to the French Government during the World War by the National Red Cross of Cuba. ORPHAN ASYLUM (CHATEAU ESPLUCHES), PARIS, GIFT OF THE CUBAN RED CROSS.





Courtesy of National Red Cross of Cuba.

CHATEAU ESPLUCHES, PARIS.

Upper: The main entrance of the building. Lower: A section of the gardens surrounding the orphanage.





Courtesy of National Red Cross of Cuba.

CHATEAU ESPLUCHES.

Upper: The barn. Lower: A corner of the hennery, showing the coops for young chickens.



ARGENTINA.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVE.—On August 14, 1923, in the Ministry of Agriculture 63 stockmen met in response to a summons to establish the National Livestock Cooperative. The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Tomás Le Bretón, opened the meeting, after which the statutes of the cooperative were adopted. The purposes of the cooperative are to form a financial institution to aid stock raisers, act as agent between the breeder and the public, buy and sell cattle, sheep, and pigs, slaughter livestock, make by-products and sell them wholesale or retail, and to acquire packing houses for this purpose.

SECOND NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—On August 6, 1923, in the assembly room of the Bolsa de Comercio (Exchange) the Second National Economic Conference was held, as was the first in 1919, under the auspices of the Confederación Argentina de Comercio and the Confederación de Industria y Producción. The opening session was attended by President Alvear and many representatives of business in the capital, as well as by cabinet ministers.

The conference was divided into five sections, as follows: 1, live-stock; 2, agriculture; 3, national industries; 4, commerce; and 5, finance. These sections had subcommittees on related subjects. There were 73 papers presented.

SUBMARINE OIL PIPE LINE.—The first Argentinian petroleum filling station with a submarine pipe line has been built at Caleta Córdoba. The sea end of the submarine pipe is supported by a pillar of reinforced concrete 12.75 meters high and 11 meters in diameter, which weighs 750 tons. The hollow pillar was made on land and then transported to its location in 35 feet of water at low tide, after which it was filled with cement and provided with a platform and iron superstructure to accommodate the 12-inch flexible pipe running under water 1,400 meters from the pumping station on land.

Ship canal.—It is stated that the Argentine Government has sent to Congress through the Ministry of Public Works a message and decree seeking the approval of modifications to the original law authorizing the construction of the Mitre Ship Canal from Buenos Aires to the River Paraná. The bill seeks sanction of Congress to modify the original scheme and to substitute therefor a less expensive one, whereby the outlay is estimated not to exceed 10,000,000 gold

pesos. The work would be carried out by the port authority. The length of the proposed canal is approximately 35 kilometers, capable of accommodating vessels drawing 30 feet. As constant dredging is needed between the Paraná and La Plata Rivers in order to accommodate overseas vessels drawing 23 feet, the proposed canal has as its object an improvement in these conditions, so that the largest liners may be able to pass at any tide or at any season of the year. (South American Journal, Sept. 22, 1923.)

Animals slaughtered.—The Minister of Agriculture states that the number of animals slaughtered in different packing plants, with the exception of those in Patagonia, from January 1 to August 15, 1923, was 1,819,252 head of cattle and 2,408,142 sheep, as against 1,242,309 cattle and 2,605,396 sheep in the same period in 1922.

# BOLIVIA.

Colonization plan.—The Government has leased to an American 18,000 hectares of Government lands for a period of 99 years to establish a colony of American families and develop the agricultural, industrial, and commercial resources of the section where it is located.

For the rental of these lands, which form part of the former mission of Itaú and Aguayrenda and the unappropriated lands of Aguayrendita, the concessionary paid, at the time of signing the contract, the sum total of the rent, 5,400 bolivianos, and was to acquire possession of the land between the time of signing the contract (May 22, 1923) and August 1, 1924.

Among the obligations assumed by the concessionary, according to the terms of the contract, are the following: To establish on the land 25 American families, build 25 homes, provide a water system and rural telephones, and build roads.

The Bolivian Government will grant exemption from custom duties for the construction materials brought into the country for use in the colony, and also for the personal belongings of the colonists. (Complete text of contract in *Revista Legislativa*, May, 1923.)

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.—There is a passenger service of automobiles between Potosí and Tupiza, leaving weekly, on Saturdays. The fare for this trip is 80 bolivianos. Connections may be made at Tupiza with an automobile for La Quiaca, Argentina, and at Potosí for Sucre.

# BRAZIL.

Foreign trade.—According to the figures of the Directoria de Estadistica Comercial, subject to later rectification, the exports for the first six months of 1923 were valued at 1,419,358 paper contos, or £33,377,000, an increase of 410,649 paper contos, or £1,624,000, over the value for the same period of 1922, while the imports for the

same period reached a valuation of 1,077,170 paper contos, or £25,239,000, against 707,017 paper contos, or £22,291,000, for the first half of 1922.

Cotton classification adopted.—The Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Brazil has been authorized by decree No. 15900 to establish cotton classification in the principal markets of Brazil, the classification to be made by a commission composed of representatives of the planters, and those engaged in industry and trade in cotton appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, acting under the presidency of the superintendent of the cotton service. This measure is to prevent fraudulent picking, packing, and selling of cotton, for which penalties are provided.

Cotton fumigation and insecticide plant.—The Minister of Agriculture has ordered for use on the dock of Rio de Janeiro a fumigation and insecticide plant consisting of a hollow cylindrical chamber 6 by 20 feet, with doors which seal hermetically at each end. Bales of cotton imported from other countries are run into this horizontal cylinder on trucks, a vacuum created, and poison gas turned on for sufficient time to kill all cotton diseases or insects. The apparatus, which can fumigate with various poisons, is similar to those in use on the docks of New Orleans, New York, Boston, Galveston, and San Francisco.

Companhia Paulista electrification.—This company, which for a year has successfully operated an electric freight and passenger railway service 44 kilometers in length between Jundiahy and Campinas, has decided to electrify 50 kilometers more of its trunk line from Campinas to Tatú. Five 56-ton locomotives, each to use 3,000 volts continuous current, equipment for a substation, and all the rest of the necessary material for 46 kilometers of double transmission line, utilizing 83,000 volts of alternating current, have been ordered through a Brazilian firm from an American company. The work is to be completed in 1924. The transmission lines for high tension, the trolley for continuous current of 3,000 volts, and the substation will be built under the superintendence of the company's own competent engineers.

Radio transmission station.—The Companhia Radio telegraphica Brasileira on August 25, 1923, laid the corner stone of its radio station in Sepetiba, which is to be one of the most powerful in the world. Brazil will thus be able to send to London, Paris, Berlin, and New York.

# CHILE.

CHILEAN RADIO Co.—There has recently been organized in Santiago a stock company called Chilean Radio Co. The primary object

of this company is to establish plants for radio telephone and telegraph communication, and to install one or more broadcasting stations. The company will also act as agent for manufacturers of radio apparatus.

Transportation of Mail.—By decree number 1604, issued July 9, 1923, the Chilean Government accepted the proposition of the Compañia Sud Americana de Vapores for transporting mail between Chilean ports and those of the United States. This contract is for a period of five years, commencing July 1, 1923.

NITRATE EXPORTATION.—During the calendar year of 1921 the exportation of nitrate was 1,113,910 metric tons, while in 1922, 1,318,575 metric tons were exported. From January 1 to May 15, 1923, the exportation amounted to 921,022 metric tons.

Value of exports and imports.—According to figures taken from the message of the President, presented to Congress June 1, 1923, the value of the international commerce in 1922 amounted to 575,768,611 gold pesos of 18 d. Of this amount 237,181,578 pesos was for imports and 338,587,033 pesos for exports.

ROAD GUIDE.—The Automobile Association of Santiago is preparing an interesting road guide. This publication will contain the municipal traffic regulations, technical information regarding automobiles, road laws, and other matters of interest to motorists.

AUTOMATIC CALCULATING MACHINES.—In the statistical and financial department of the administration of the State railways the electric calculating machines imported several months ago from the United States are now in use.

#### COLOMBIA.

Tobacco industry.—A company with a capital of 180,000 pesos has recently been formed in the town of Palmira, Cali, to raise tobacco for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

Customhouse activities in Puerto Colombia.—In the first half of 1923, 80 steamers traded with Puerto Colombia and 736,402 packages and boxes were received, the customhouse revenue having amounted to 6,001,756 pesos. During the same period 453,795 bags of coffee, 79,018 bundles of hides, 6,559 of tobacco, and 160 packages of balsam were exported.

Sericulture.—The Government has granted an annual subsidy of 2,400 pesos for the promotion of sericulture in the Department of Caldas and an equal amount for the Department of Cundinamarca, the assembly of the latter having contributed 2,000 pesos to the establishment of sericultural schools in La Palma and Villeta and purchase of prizes for the best exhibit.

New hydroairplane for the Magdalena.—The passenger service on the Magdalena has been greatly improved by the addition of the new hydroairplane "Peace."

OIL PRODUCTION.—Oil production in Colombia during 1922 amounted to the following: Crude petroleum, 323,186 barrels; gasoline, 25,294 barrels; kerosene, 23,493 barrels; gas oil, 7,176 barrels; and fuel oil, 138,677 barrels.

Coffee exportation.—The coffee exported during 1923 from the ports of Isaacs, Cali, Tuluá, Suárez and Palmira amounted to 206,826 bags each weighing 70 kilograms.

OIL EXPLORATION.—The Minister of Public Education has signed a contract for the lease of 12,590 hectares of land in the Department of Caldas, believed to contain oil. The contractor will pay the Government 7½ per cent of the gross profits.

# COSTA RICA.

Wireless station.—The Mexican engineers who have come to set up the wireless station given by Mexico to Costa Rica on the Independence Centenary of the latter country have been examining the regions near Guadalupe, San Vicente, Cartago and Paraíso for the most suitable place to establish the station. A site near San José was finally selected.

# CUBA.

HIGHWAY SEMAPHORES.—The President of the Republic has granted a concession to a Cuban company for the installation of highway semaphores to indicate dangers to travelers on all the roads and highways of the island.

Business excursion to Mexico.—On September 10, 1923, a group of business men left Habana to visit Mexico City upon the invitation of the Mexican Government to investigate the possibilities of private business and international trade. The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor of Mexico offered every courtesy to the visiting Cubans, showing productive country districts, factories and other places of commercial importance, as well as historical and archæological monuments.

New plants for the agricultural experiment station.— The commission which went to Brazil to study the yucca flour industry has returned with 23 varieties of Brazilian yucca of flour-producing type, and seeds of new plants, among which is a variety of maní (peanut) useful as a forage crop. The new plants are being cultivated in the agricultural station, the Brazilian maní having so far successfully escaped the plant diseases to which the Cuban maní

has been subject. It is thought that yucca flour can be made to supplant the imported wheat flour and other starches.

Sugar crop 1922–23.—The production of the ingenios (sugar plantations and mills) of Cuba during the crop of 1922–23 is as follows, according to the *Mercurio* of September 1, 1923:

	Sacks.
Pinar del Río.	843,025
Habana	1, 784, 347
Matanzas	3, 054, 919
Santa Clara	5, 104, 079
Camagüey	7, 670, 687
Oriente	6, 067, 724
_	
_	

SAMPLE FAIR.—The National Bureau of International Trade Relations has requested Government authorization and aid for the Sample Fair to be held in Cuba in 1924.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

PRODUCTS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The kidney beans grown in the Dominican Republic and the cheese made there are in great demand in the island of Porto Rico.

#### ECUADOR.

CEMENT FACTORY.—A plant has been installed in Guayaquil for manufacturing cement. The production of domestic cement will be of great advantage for building, which is showing a marked development.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—The manufacture of artificial granite has been established in Quito.

BUTTON FACTORY.—The buttons made in the factory recently installed in Ambato have proved of very excellent quality.

Petroleum contract.—On June 13, 1923, a contract was signed between the Government of Ecuador and a German citizen for the leasing of 5,000 hectares of land in the canton of Santa Elena, Province of Guayas. The concessionary is granted the right to explore this land for hydrocarbons and exploit those found.

# GUATEMALA.

Ferry at Concuá on Río Grande.—The Department of Public Works has granted a contract for establishing a freight and passenger ferry at the Concuá Pass across the Rio Grande. He is allowed to collect 2 pesos national currency for each person, and also for each piece of freight from 10 pounds to 1 quintal in weight. This ferry will open communication between the jurisdictions of San Juan,

Sacatéquez and Granados, and increase travel between the departments of Quiché, Baja Verapaz, and Guatemala. After the expenses of the ferry are paid, the tolls are to be used for the building of a bridge.

NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—The National Chemical Laboratory, recently established by private enterprise, is to undertake to furnish valuable oils, dyes, and essences from the native woods and plants of Guatemala. The chemical processes are under the supervision of a scientist trained in German universities.

Cooperative Banana Company.—A cooperative banana association has been formed in the southern part of Guatemala which extends membership to any producer who furnishes a certain amount of fruit for export annually. Those delivering 2,000 to 5,000 bunches annually are to receive shares to the value of 5 cents gold per bunch; those delivering 5,000 to 10,000, shares to the value of 10 cents gold per bunch; those delivering 10,000 to 15,000, shares to the value of 15 cents per bunch; and those delivering from 15,000 bunches upward will receive shares to the value of 20 cents per bunch. Those who send in 20,000 bunches for export will be entitled to shares worth \$4,000. This company is drawing its fruit from the districts of Retalhuleu, Mazatenango, and Coatepeque, close to the Western railway.

HAITI.

Importation of machinery.—See page 523.

# HONDURAS.

New suburb in San Pedro Sula.—What was once an unoccupied field has been transformed into a picturesque suburb by the construction of 100 houses, some of which are frame and others adobe. Additions have also been made to the soap and candle factory in the same suburb.

#### MEXICO.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.—Petroleum production in 1922 is stated by the Department of Industry and Commerce to have been 182,278,457 barrels, or 28,979,087 cubic meters.

Building in Mexico City.—According to the figures of the Bureau of Commerce, building activity in Mexico City has continued unabated since August, 1922. During July, 1923, 198 permits for the erection of new houses and apartments and 479 for the repair of old ones were granted.

Posts and telegraphs.—In President Obregón's message to Congress, delivered September 1, 1923, he reported that there were

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2,638 stationary post offices, served by 5,516 employees, besides 406 traveling offices and 2,231 postal routes covering 80,947 kilometers.

The telegraph service has 566 telegraph and 8 telephone offices and 25 radio stations. Among new features may be mentioned telegraphic quotations, long distance telephone service, two radio-telephone stations for petroleum business, and 24 concessions for the broadcasting of concerts and lectures.

# NICARAGUA.

Danish immigrants.—The new colony of Danish immigrants is to be established in the mountains of Matagalpa and named Danesia. On the 1st of August 60 colonists had already arrived, among whom were a physician and surgeon, an electrical engineer, a mechanical engineer, an architect, a railroad engineer, a high-school teacher, and dairy experts who will raise herds from Holstein stock purchased in the United States. The contract with the Government exempts colonists from taxes for five years after entrance into the country. Their local government is to be in the hands of a commission of nine colonists and they have the right to collect tolls upon the roads which they build.

Roads and communications.—The Government has authorized the expenditure of 24,000 cordobas to extend the telephone system from Managua to León and Corinto, and 15,000 cordobas monthly for the road from Managua to Matagalpa, which should be completed in 10 or 12 months. Thirty thousand cordobas are also to be spent on the dock of San Juan del Sur to equip that port for the docking of steamers.

# PANAMA.

MILITARY BRIDGES ON PAJA-NATÁ ROAD.—A joint Panaman-American commission composed of Panaman road commissioners and American Army officers will discuss plans for the building of military bridges by the American Government over the streams crossing the projected road from the Canal Zone boundary at Paja to the town of Natá, Cocle Province.

TIMBER TRACT DEVELOPMENT.—A company recently incorporated in the United States has taken over a timber tract of 80,000 acres situated along the Byano River in the district of Chepo, Panama. The company expects to cut up to 18,000,000 feet of mahogany in 1924, which is to be sawn in Norfolk, Va. The company will also consider the suitability of the land for agricultural purposes.

# PARAGUAY.

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The National Cotton Commission, organized under the auspices of the Government, is carrying on propaganda

to increase cotton planting, being aided by private firms engaged in the cotton business. One such company has acquired a large tract of land near country schools, donating seed to the pupils who raise the crop under the direction of the company's experts. The company then buys the crops from the young planters. This same firm has offered a number of pedigreed horses as prizes to the heads of the departments in which the largest amounts of cotton are raised.

Opening of a packing house.—The Zeballos-Cué packing house, built by the Liebig Co., was opened early in September, the director receiving the President of the Republic and Cabinet Ministers, a representative of the judiciary, members of the diplomatic corps, bankers, and business men as guests on that occasion.

LLOYD BRASILEIRO.—A representative of the Lloyd Brasileiro Steamship Co. arrived in Asuncion early in September to establish the route to Paraguay for steamers of that line and make improvements in the service.

Coastwise trade.—Tugs and launches are now plying in coastwise trade in the Alto Paraná River. One company has added to its line a new passenger and freight steamer flying the Paraguayan flag.

New agricultural colony.—The Land and Colonies Office has prepared 2,210 hectares of territory near the town of Pedro Juan Caballero for repatriated Paraguayans and other national agriculturists who wish to acquire ownership of land under the provisions of the colonization and homestead law. The new section contains 224 homestead lots.

Foreign trade.—The foreign trade of Paraguay has made a favorable showing during the first six months of 1923 as compared with the corresponding period of the three previous years. In 1920 imports amounted to 3,581,706 gold pesos and exports to 3,332,844 gold pesos; in 1921 imports were valued at 2,528,891 gold pesos and exports at 2,539,968 gold pesos; in 1922 imports showed a valuation of 2,342,863 gold pesos and exports 3,534,367 gold pesos; and in 1923 imports reached a value of 2,924,862 gold pesos and exports, 3,156,828 gold pesos. These figures, while not large in the aggregate, indicate that the trade balance has been favorable during the first part of the present year, the exports exceeding the imports by 231,966 Argentine gold pesos. (Commerce Reports, October 22, 1923.)

#### PERU.

NEW ROAD.—The new highway between Lima and Cañete will soon be inaugurated. This is a splendid automobile road.

COMMERCE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1923.—According to figures given in the *Estadística del Comercio Exterior del Perú*, for the month of June, 1923, the foreign commerce of Peru during the period from January to June 30, 1923, amounted to 15,230,170 Peruvian pounds,

8,766,511 Peruvian pounds representing exports and 6,463,659 Peruvian pounds imports.

This is the first time that the value of parcels post packages has been included in the statement of imports and exports. For the period of six months in question, including 3 months at the Iquitos post office, parcel post imports amounted to 422,544 Peruvian pounds,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total.

# SALVADOR.

National Arts and Industries Fair.—As part of the celebration of the August holidays commemorating historic anniversaries, a fair of national arts and industries was held in San Salvador from July 20 to August 7, 1923, provision being made by decree for its annual occurrence. The President opened the exposition, which contained foundry work, machinery, wicker furniture, tanned leather goods, clothing, textiles, bound books, embroideries, prepared foods, preserves, woods, tobacco, hats, shoes, stockings, and other articles.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LA LIBERTAD.—Early in August work was begun on the improvements to be made in the port of La Libertad. These comprise the construction of a surface drainage system, two bridges, a sewer system, and works for a potable water supply, the opening of a new street, and paving.

# URUGUAY.

BEEF CONSUMPTION.—The packing houses of the Republic of Uruguay during the first seven months of 1923 handled 255,700 beeves, against 164,600 slaughtered in the corresponding period of 1922.

Agronomic Engineering Congress.—On August 25, 1923, the Second National Congress of Agronomic Engineering was opened in the National Institute of Agronomy in Sayago, under the auspices of the National Institute of Agronomy and the Association of Agronomic Engineers. The inaugural session was attended by the Minister of Industries, the president of the congress, and other distinguished persons. Among the conclusions reached in the congress were the following: Farming by machinery should be encouraged; there should be an exchange of agronomic engineers with Argentina; the agronomic service of the country should be reorganized; and the breeds of cattle kept for the dairy industry should be carefully considered.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRIZE LIVE STOCK.—The Eighteenth National Exposition of Champion Livestock was held by the Sociedad Rural del Uruguay in its grounds at Prado. The first annual exposition was held in 1871, the year in which the society was organized. The large stock raisers each year exhibit their finest examples of

cattle, horseflesh and sheep and records of all pedigrees are kept. This year 212 specimens of cattle, 54 sheep, and 7 horses were shown. The cattle were of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, and Normandy breeds.

# VENEZUELA.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.—The San Martin Textile Co., has been legally established in Caracas with a capital of 2,500,000 bolivars.

NEW BRIDGE.—The construction of the new iron and reinforced concrete bridge over the Barrancas River in the State of Monagas is almost completed.

New Hydroelectric Plant for Caracas.—Construction of a hydroelectric-power plant on the Caruao River is being undertaken by a Caracas syndicate to supply additional electric current to that city. Estimates prepared by a German engineer indicate that 3,000 horsepower can be developed. The distance which this energy would be transmitted is about 60 kilometers (37 miles). (Commerce Reports, October 8, 1923.)



#### ARGENTINA.

167,000,000 PESO LOAN FOR BUENOS AIRES.—On August 17, 1923, the municipality of Buenos Aires authorized a loan of 167,000,000 pesos, national currency, or its equivalent in gold pesos, dollars, or pounds sterling, to be sold at 94 per cent as a minimum with not over 6½ per cent annual interest and 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization. Amortization is to be effected by bids if the bonds are quoted below par and otherwise by lot at par. The loan, which is to be used for various purposes, was completely subscribed, 60,000,000 pesos having been taken by an Argentine bank and the rest by foreign banks. Some of the proposed expenditures are as follows: Public lighting system, 3,500,000 pesos; model public slaughterhouse and supply services, 10,000,000 pesos; garbage incineration plant, 4,500,000 pesos; coast avenue and beach improvements, 15,000,000 pesos; economic housing, 10,000,000 pesos; playgrounds, vacation colonies, and outdoor gymnasiums, 2,500,000 pesos; and public baths and laundries, 500,000 pesos.

An amendment passed on August 20 permitted the alternative of placing the bonds at a minimum of 91, to bear not more than 6 per cent interest, with 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization.

\$55,000,000 LOAN.—A short term loan of \$55,000,000 for six months at 6 per cent in Treasury gold notes was issued by the Argentine Republic, due March 1, 1924, and was offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 99½ per cent and accrued interest to date of delivery, to yield over 6 per cent. The 7 per cent Treasury gold notes of the Argentine Nation due on October 1, 1923, were accepted in payment for these notes on a 4 per cent interest basis. The loan is to be applied to the payment of the \$50,000,000 Government of the Argentine Nation gold notes which matured on October 1, 1923, and to other purposes.

# COLOMBIA.

New national bank.—On July 23, 1923, the central or Government bank, under the name of *Banco de la República* and with a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, was opened to the public in the 700,000-peso building formerly occupied by the Banco López in Bogotá, purchased by the Government for the purpose. Sr. José Joaquín Pérez was appointed manager. City and department banks subscribed shares, 60 per cent of which were paid in gold coin on the same date, according to the statutes of the bank.

The financial section of the bank was organized under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, member of the American Finance Commission already mentioned in the May and August issues of the Bulletin.

LOAN TO THE PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.—The governing board of the Pacific Railway Co. has signed a contract with the Bank of London and Río de La Plata under which the bank will loan the company £60,000 at 10 per cent annual interest, £40,000 of which will be applied to the payment of the company's debt to the Banco Mercantil and the remainder to construction on the railway. Under the terms of this contract the company will be allowed the term of a year to pay half the amount and six months more to pay the other half.

# COSTA RICA.

BUDGET FOR 1924.—The gross amounts of the budget for the fiscal year 1924, estimating the revenues at 19,550,884 colones and the expenditures at 19,260,189.69 colones, were approved by Congress on July 18, 1923.

# CUBA.

Consular fees.—The collection of consular fees from July, 1922, to January, 1923, amounted to 780,158.61 pesos. The collections increased considerably in the latter months, as those for the corresponding period of the previous year amounted to only 466,047.89 pesos. It is believed that the collections for the fiscal year 1922–23 will equal 1,400,000 pesos.

PAYMENT OF WAR DEBT.—On August 22, 1923, the Government of Cuba deposited in the Treasury of the United States the final payment of \$3,388,000 to cancel the \$10,000,000 loan obtained from the American Government to pay for expenses incurred on account of the World War. Cuba was the first allied nation to cancel its war debt to the United States.

Branch of the First National Bank of Boston.—On August 1, 1923, the first National Bank of Boston opened a branch office in Habana in the building formerly occupied by the Banco Gómez Mena, Calle Obispo. The First National Bank of Boston is planning to establish later on branches in every Province of the island. The first deposit received upon the opening of the branch was \$100,000.

FIRST CLASS POSTAL RATES.—On August 14, 1923, Cuba returned to the old postal rate of 2 centavos per letter mailed in the post offices. Recently the rate has been 3 centavos for the domestic rate and letters to the United States and its possessions.

# ECUADOR.

NORTH AMERICAN EXPERT FOR ECUADOR.—The Government of Ecuador has engaged the services of Mr. John Hord, a citizen of the United States, as financial adviser in the Ministry of Finance.

# GUATEMALA.

1923-24 Budget.—Owing to errors in calculation certain items in the budget as passed by the National Assembly have been changed by the President, in accordance with the authority conferred upon the Executive by legislative decree No. 1260 of May 17, 1923, as here given:

Departments.	Original amount.	Revised amount.
Government and Justice. Treasury. Promotion. Agriculture. Public Instruction.	Pesos. 73,767,380 52,390,933.08 59,306,986.28 13,738,900 72,933,840	Pesos. 74,008,580 53,341,550.16 59,383,586.28 13,868,900 66,112,170

EXCHANGE BANK.—See page 623.

# SALVADOR.

BUDGET FOR 1923-24.—The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, and ending June 30, 1924, estimated the receipts for that period at 13,736,552 colones and the expenditures at 13,606,823.58 colones, with a probable surplus of 129,728.42 colones. The revenues and expenditures are reckoned as follows:

Revenues:	Colones.
Importation	6, 641, 010. 00
Exportation	1, 614, 870.00
Liquor tax	2, 788, 000, 00
Sealed paper and stamps	
Direct taxes	535, 000. 00
Miscellaneous taxes	
Services	804, 800. 00
Revenue from National property	85, 320.00
	30 500 550 00
Expenditures:	13, 736,552.00
· ·	69, 905, 00
National Assembly	
Presidency.	
Administration	
Agriculture and Promotion	
Foreign Relations.	
Justice	885, 380. 00
Public Instruction	1, 079, 405. 76
Charity and Public Health	806, 952. 00
Treasury	987, 271. 98
Public Credit	2, 900, 000, 00
War and Marine	, ,
General Ministry	200, 000. 00
	72 606 902 50
	13, 606, 823. 58

This budget law was signed by President Quiñónez on June 26, 1923, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of the same date.

LOAN OF \$6,000,000.—On July 1, 1923, the Government of Salvador issued 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of a loan of \$6,000,000 due July 1, 1948, interest payable every January and July. The denominations are \$500 and \$1,000. The security offered is a first lien on 70 per cent of the customs revenues, which are collectable in United States gold and will be collected by the Metropolitan Trust Co. through its representative in San Salvador.

The minimum redemption price is 105. The bonds were offered by a New York firm at 100 and accrued interest to yield about 8.20 per cent. They are redeemable by a 4 per cent sinking fund, operating semiannually, commencing July 1, 1923, applicable to purchase in open market at or below 110. They are not callable as a whole or in part before January 1, 1934. Thereafter they are callable as a whole or in part on any interest date, January 1, 1934–July 1, 1938, at 110 per cent; January 1, 1937–July 1, 1943, at 107½ per cent; and January 1, 1944, maturity, at 105 per cent. They are exempt from all present or future taxes of Salvador.

#### URUGUAY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The National Treasury receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1921-22, according to the report made to Congress, were:

Receipts:	Pesos.
Budget receipts	. 30, 940, 325. 08
Nonbudget receipts	
Extra receipts	
Credit operations	
Balance previous fiscal year.	
	43, 782, 136. 04
Expenditures:	
Budget expenditures	. 39, 510, 256. 99
Expenditures on account of special laws	. 1, 032, 555. 47
Nonbudget services	. 2, 469, 506. 19
Balance to fiscal year 1922–23.	. 769, 817. 39
	43, 782, 136. 04

The service of amortization and interest on the public debt in the fiscal year 1921–22 amounted to 11,404,268.74 pesos. The total receipts for the year were 43,612,526.69 pesos.

Emission of Banco Hipotecario.—In July, 1923, the National Council of Administration authorized the Banco Hipotecario (Mortgage Bank) of Uruguay to issue 20,000,000 pesos in mortgage notes with 6 per cent annual interest, payable quarterly as due.



ARGENTINA.

Antitrust Law.—On August 28, 1923, the President signed and officially promulgated the important antitrust bill. Article 1 states that any convention, pact, combination, amalgamation, or fusion of capital tending to establish or to sustain a monopoly, and to permit of its profitable manipulation in one or more branches of production, land transport, or fluvial or maritime transport, or in internal or external commerce in one locality, several, or the whole national territory is declared to be a misdemeanor; while article 2 defines infringements, including intentional destruction of goods to cause a rise in prices; the abandonment of cultivation or closing of factories, etc., to avoid indemnities paid by the owners; agreements for the apportioning of a locality, province, or territory as exclusive markets for specified products for the benefit of specific persons or corporations for the manipulation of prices; cornering; pacts for the restriction of production of one or more articles; the deliberate sale of products below cost; agreements obliging the purchaser not to buy

from another seller; agreements obliging reseller to charge a specified retail price; and others.

The eight remaining articles of the law are chiefly devoted to means for carrying out the law and penalties for its violation.

# BOLIVIA.

Postal rates.—Since April 1, 1923, the postal rates prepared by the Post Office administration have been in force for foreign and domestic service.

In accordance with the stipulations of the Pan American Postal Convention, signed November 13, 1920, the postal rates to the signatory countries of that convention are the same as the domestic rates.

For those countries that did not participate in the Pan American Postal Convention a specially arranged schedule of rates is provided, according to the terms of the Universal Postal Convention of Madrid.

Tax on commercial and industrial profits.—According to a decree of July 4, 1923; to determine the net profit received by merchants and tradesmen in general, which profits are subject to a 5 per cent tax, created by law of May 18, 1921, there shall be deducted from the gross profit the following: Salaries, premiums, and commissions paid to the employees and laborers, not to exceed 20 per cent; the expenses of upkeep of the equipment and buildings belonging to the merchant, or the rent paid for same if the property is not owned by him; the cost of depreciation of the value of the machinery and furniture up to 10 per cent and up to 50 per cent on the buildings; the proportional depreciation that might be made in the accounts of slow debtors and damaged merchandise up to 10 per cent; other general expenses, provided they do not exceed 20 per cent; and interest and differences of exchange up to 10 per cent.

# BRAZIL.

International Court of Justice.—Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, ex-President of Brazil, has been elected a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Ruy Barbosa.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CENSUS OF 1920.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of July 18, 1923, there was published for the use of election officers the number of voters in each commune according to the 1920 census.

#### GUATEMALA.

Petroleum claims.—Decree No. 829 extends the term for adjusting oil land denunciations to the terms of the regulation of the

hydrocarbon law to July 1, 1924, so that Guatemalans may have a better opportunity to develop oil fields.

REGULATION FOR CONTRACT LABOR.—The President has issued a regulation providing that persons engaging Guatemalan laborers for work outside the country must apply for permission from the Department of Agriculture through the local authorities, stating the nature of the work, the salary, the kind of food and shelter provided, and the conditions under which the work is to be done. It shall be illegal to engage any youth under 21, or married men over that age, unless the latter deposit with the police bureau of their department a sum of money for the support of their families while they are gone. A deposit of 25 gold pesos with the Department of Agriculture is required from the contractor for each laborer engaged, which sum is to be used for the repatriation of the laborer. No laborer may leave the country unless he has paid all taxes due and performed his military service. Women may not be engaged for labor outside of the country without their fathers or husbands. Infringements of this regulation will be punished by a fine of 200 pesos, and 500 pesos in the case of second offense. (El Guatemalteco. July 27, 1923.)

Exchange Bank (Caja Reguladora).—By a decree signed on September 14, 1923, the President established the Exchange Bank, which has a board of directors composed of the Minister of Hacienda and eight other members representing the commercial, agricultural, industrial, and banking interests of the country, to operate under the Vigilance Committee. Among the duties of the bank are: To collect revenues assigned to it; to buy and sell American gold drafts for national currency at the exchange rate which the bank itself establishes; to negotiate, with the authorization of the Department of the Treasury, the necessary part of revenues assigned to it; to deposit funds in banking institutions; to appoint agents to collect the revenues when necessary; to issue bonds; and to receive funds for deposit, issuing negotiable certificates therefor. A third of the export tax on coffee is assigned to the Exchange Bank. (El Guatemalteco, September 18, 1923.)

HAITI.

IMPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—According to a law of July 30, 1923, on all types of machines and their accessories imported into Haiti there is placed a tax of 5 per cent of their net price; this, however, does not affect the surtax. The 5 per cent tax is levied on automobiles, typewriters, manufacturing machinery, etc.

STREETS AND ROADS.—No street or roadway connecting with a public highway may be opened by a private individual without a permit from the Minister of the Interior. Streets or roadways opened under such authorization become public highways.

IMPORTATION OF DRUGS.—By a law of July 16, 1923, the importation of drugs and narcotics to Haiti is forbidden, except by Government license, issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

Only doctors, druggists, dentists, and veterinaries are allowed to have drugs or narcotics in their possession, and the sale of same is forbidden except by a doctor's prescription.

# MEXICO.

Homestead decree.—El Universal of August 4, 1923, publishes a presidential decree which grants to every male Mexican, native or naturalized, over 18 years of age, who has no land or can not obtain it otherwise, the right to take up a certain amount of national or uncultivated lands not reserved by the Government, varying from 25 to 500 hectares, depending upon capacity for irrigation and location.

Widows of Mexican nationality who are heads of families have the same rights as men.

Title to the land will be given after two years of cultivation or stock raising carried on by the person taking up the claim.

The amount of land available, according to *El Universal*, is between 25,000,000 and 40,000,000 hectares.

Alcoholic beverages.—The Governor of the State of San Luis Potosí promulgated on July 30, 1923, a law regulating and restricting in many important particulars the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The following are among its provisions:

Every measure designed to check and suppress alcoholism in the State is declared to be of public utility.

For the purposes of this law alcohol and alcoholic beverages are defined as follows:

- 1. Mild alcoholic beverages are those containing not more than 4 per cent of alcohol.
  2. Strong alcoholic beverages are those containing between 4 and 60 per cent
- 3. Industrial alcohol is that containing more than 60 per cent alcohol, or that which, although of smaller alcoholic content, can not be used as a beverage.

It is forbidden to manufacture alcohol or alcoholic beverages without permission from the Superior Health Council.

It is likewise forbidden to establish new plants making strong alcoholic beverages or to increase the capacity of those now existing, nor may those which may be closed, even temporarily, be reopened.

After July 1, 1928, strong alcoholic beverages may not be manufactured in the State. It is forbidden to sell strong alcoholic beverages outside of the plants, warehouses, canteens, or fixed places of sale already established and registered by the proper authorities.

Every year 10 per cent of the licenses for the sale of liquor in each municipality shall be canceled by lot, all licenses for the sale of strong alcoholic beverages being canceled on July 1, 1928.

Neither mild nor strong alcoholic beverages shall be sold between the hours of 2 p. m. Saturday and 6 a. m. Monday, nor after 10 p. m. or before 6 a. m. of week days.

#### PERU.

REORGANIZING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.—By a law No. 4666 of July 26, 1923, the reorganization of the National Archives is authorized, in three sections, historical, judicial, and administrative.

A weekly bulletin, called "Review of the National Archives," will be published under the management of the Director of the National Archives.

#### VENEZUELA.

Law on Certificates and official titles.—In a special number of the *Gaceta Oficial* of July 11, 1923, there appears the full text of the law of June 14, 1923, on school certificates and titles. This law includes the primary and upper grades.



#### BOLIVIA.

International postal agreements.—On June 27, 1923, the following international postal agreements were approved by the Executive: The main convention, final protocol and regulations for execution; the money order convention, protocol and regulations for execution; and the parcel post convention, protocol and regulations for execution, celebrated in Madrid, November 30, 1920, and adhered to, on the same date, by the Bolivian delegate to the Seventh Universal Postal Congress, and the Pan American Postal Convention signed in Buenos Aires, September 15, 1921, by the Bolivian delegate to the First Pan American Postal Congress.

# BRAZIL-URUGUAY.

International Bridge.—The Government of Uruguay has approved the agreement signed by the high commissioners of both countries relating to the construction of an international bridge over the River Yaguarón, the plans for which were prepared by the Mixed Commission in accordance with the treaty of July 22, 1918. (Diario Oficial, Uruguay, July 3, 1923.)

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.—By decree of June 13, 1923, the Dominican Republic, adhered to and

ratified the convention relating to the international exchange of official publications, signed in Brussels on March 15, 1886.

Pan American Postal Congress.—Through a decree of the Government, dated July 26, 1922, the Dominican Republic adheres to the postal convention of September 15, 1921, concluded by the First Pan American Postal Congress of Buenos Aires, but postpones, however, acceptance of the terms of article 8 of the above-mentioned convention, considering it more to the advantage of the Republic to make special agreements on those subjects.



#### BOLIVIA.

MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL.—With the object in view of establishing a military aviation school in La Paz, the Government has engaged the services of a French pilot and a mechanic, who arrived in La Paz at the end of July, with the Bolivian aviator Raúl Vargas Guzmán.

Six Morane Saulnier aeroplanes have been purchased by the Government in France, and Sr. Simón Patiño, the present Bolivian minister to Spain, has expressed his intention of presenting an aeroplane to the Bolivian Army.

# BRAZIL.

Boy Scouts' HIKE.—Five Boy Scouts of the State of Rio Grande do Norte left their home town on January 14 and walked to Rio de Janeiro, arriving after many hardships on August 8, 1923. They covered 5,400 kilometers, and built rafts to cross the São Francisco River and Rio Bay from Nictheroy. Four days after their arrival they were received by their brother scouts of Rio de Janeiro at a scout rally, where they were given medals commemorating their long hike.

# CHILE.

Pan American Pedagogical Congress.—In accordance with the resolution of the Fifth Pan American Conference, which intrusted to the Government of Chile the organization of a Pan American Pedagogical Congress to be held in Santiago, President Alessandri, by decree of August 17, 1923, has fixed the second week of September, 1925, as the date, appointing the following committee on organization:

Don Gregorio Amunátegui, rector of the University of Chile, president; secretary general of the same university; don Luis Barros Borgoño, dean of the philology faculty; señores Alejandro del Río, Oscar Dávila and Gustavo Lira, professors in the university; Pbro, don Carlos Casanueva, rector of the Catholic University; señor Julio Montebruno, rector of the Pedagogical Institute; señora Amanda Labarca and señor Herman Echeverría, professors in the same institute; señor Juan N. Espejo, rector of the National Institute; señor Luis Galdames, rector of the Miguel Luis Amunátegui school; señor Enrique Molina, rector of the Concepción school; señora Isaura D. de Guzmán, principal of Girls' School No. 1 of Santiago; señor Manuel Rivas Vicuña, vice president of the Primary Education Board; señor Darío Salas, director of Primary Instruction: señor Maximiliano Salas Marchant, director of the Normal School: doña Adriana Valdivia, principal of Normal School for Girls No. 3; señor Salustio Barros, vice president of the Board for Commercial Education; señor Manuel Arancibia, director of the Superior Institute of Commerce; señor Joaquín Cabezas, director of the Institute of Physical Education; señor Francisco Rojas Huneeus, director of Agricultural Service; señor Ramon Montero, director of the Vocational School; señor Pedro Aguirre Cerda, president of the National Teachers' Society; and señor Carlos Fernández Peña, president of the National Education Association. Señor Guillermo Labarca Hubertson, secretary general, and professors Eleodoro Flores, Edecio Torreblanca, Raúl Ramírez, and Hayra G. de Somerville, secretaries.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.—The Minister of Public Instruction has authorized the opening of a course of commercial training for women in the Rosario Orrego Liceo in Santiago. This course, which will include the study of English, bookkeeping, stenography, and other commercial subjects, is the first of its kind to be established in Chile.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN STUDENTS.—There has recently been organized in Santiago the Federation of Women Students. The program of this association includes various plans for improving the material and intellectual conditions of women students, and for general cooperation and mutual aid among them.

# COLOMBIA.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE.—As mentioned in the August, 1923, edition of the Bulletin, decree No. 1122 of August 5, 1922, governed the requirements for obtaining the bachelor's degree in philosophy and literature at the public and private schools, but since after due consideration it was decided that these courses did not warrant a diploma, it was therefore modified by decree No. 509, in which it is stated that decree No. 1601 of September 16, 1916, will replace the decree first mentioned.

STUDENTS' ASSEMBLY.—According to an agreement between the Governors of the Departments of Bolívar, Atlántico, and Magdalena, the first Students' Convention of those departments took place in the village of San Pedro Alejandrino, in Santa Marta, during September.

FILMS ON PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.—For the purpose of facilitating the study of physics and chemistry and making it more interesting to the pupils, a set of films on these subjects has been acquired by the San Simón de Ibagué School in the Department of Tolima.

School excursions.—Following the good example of the Gimnasio Moderno of Bogotá, which started school excursions, the pupils of other schools now frequently make excursions to the country.

At the end of July a brigade of 42 Boy Scouts from San Bartolomé College made excursions to various parts of the country, the general staff of the army having loaned them compasses and other apparatus, and the Red Cross a complete medical equipment in case of accidents.

The students from the La Salle Jesuit Institute made a scientific excursion for the purpose of studying strata, fossils, flora, fauna, avifauna and insectivora.

The 22 excursionists from the Free University wrote papers on various topics suggested by their trip, such as the development of the cattle industry and agriculture; and historical regions and their influence on the nation. The winner was rewarded by having his name inscribed on a silver cup to be kept as trophy and used on similar occasions at the university.

The Boy Scouts of the Ricaurte School explored the Departments of Cundinamarca and Antioquia, carrying a gold medal to present to their colleagues in Medellín. From 1917 to 1921 the pupils of the Ricaurte School have visited, in successive years, the Departments of Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Santander del Sur, Tolima and Caldas.

Business schools.—By Law 17 of June 27, 1923, new courses will be added to the curriculum of the National Business School of Bogotá, similar to those given in European and American schools, and a subsidy of 6,000 pesos for the establishment and up-keep of a business high school in the largest commercial center in each department will be granted.

## COSTA RICA.

Appropriations for schools.—In June and July various appropriations or loans were approved for the construction or repair of school buildings in the following places: La Libertad de Sardinal, Carillo, 1,000 colones for a new school; Los Angeles de Cartago, 5,000 colones for the completion of the school building; San Mateo, 2,000 colones, new school; Desamparados, Alajuela, 10,000 colones, new school; Térraba and Boruca in the Osa Canton, 3,500 colones each, for rebuilding of schools, and for equipment; Pavas, Province of San José, 3,000 colones, repairs to school; La Brisa of Alfaro Ruiz Canton, 2,000 colones, new school; and Tilarán, 3,000 colones, for enlarging the school.

#### CUBA.

University assembly.—Decree No. 52 of March 17, 1923, provided for the establishment of the university assembly to be composed of 90 members under the presidency of the rector of the National University. Of the members, 30 are to be masters or professors, 10 from the faculty of letters and sciences, 10 from the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, and 10 from the law faculty. The university assembly is to direct all the courses of study and the organization of the National University.

School orchards and gardens.—There are 396 school orchards and gardens in the Republic, 102 of which are in the Province of Pinar del Río, 109 in Habana Province, 83 in Matanzas Province, 49 in Santa Clara Province, 10 in Camagüey Province, and 43 in Oriente Province.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The new San José Industrial School for the poor children of Santiago is giving splendid results. The program of studies is the same as the official course of studies for primary schools, and the tuition is free. At present the enrollment at the day school is 122 children, and at the night school 30 pupils, including children and adults.

## ECUADOR.

AVIATION SCHOOL.—An Italian aviator has been engaged by the Ecuadorean Government as instructor for the aviation school.

Several airplanes purchased in Italy for this school are expected to arrive shortly.

Vocational school has been opened in Guayaquil in connection with the School of the Salesian Fathers maintained by the Municipal Council of Charity.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR LABORERS.—Several night schools for laborers have been opened in Quito, the hours being from 7 to 9 p. m. For those wishing to attend the classes the only requirement is to register at any of the places designated for that purpose, as the tuition is entirely free. Classes in primary subjects are given for illiterates and others more advanced.

SECONDARY EXTENSION CLASSES.—The general council of teachers of the National Mejía Institute has approved an important resolution establishing secondary extension classes.

Special free classes and conferences are to be given at night, and motion pictures will be shown in connection with the conferences. Also a course of physical training will be established at Mejía Institute, and the gymnasium and sport grounds will be opened to the public.

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#### HONDURAS.

School activities in Tegucigalpa.—The registration and average attendance in the schools of Tegucigalpa during May, 1923, were as follows:

,	Registra-	Average attend- ance.		Registra- tion.	A verage attend- ance.
City public and private schools.  4 girls' schools. 2 boys' schools. 1 boys' kindergarten. 1 girls' kindergarten. 1 private school.	548 366 22 13 47	428. 48 292. 32 41. 55 9. 79 19. 57	Rural public schools.  11 coeducational schools 2 boys' schools 1 girls' school	464 30 29	411. 62 12. 99

#### MEXICO.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—President Obregón, in his message to Congress on September 1, 1923, stated that the Department of Education has endeavored to relate instruction to commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests, and that as one consequence the School of Chemical Sciences has an average attendance of 1,235 students.

In the Federal District there are 93,626 pupils, 1,131 teachers, and 287 schools. The registration shows an increase of 19,196 over that of 1922.

Public libraries to the number of 285, containing 32,173 volumes, have been installed; 130 workers' libraries with 12,000 volumes; 129 school libraries; and 21 traveling libraries.

The Department of Indigene Culture has 102 missionary teachers, who aid the rural teachers and those in charge of the People's Houses. (See the BULLETIN for April, 1923.)

According to the latest figures, 7,131 pupils have been enrolled by the director of the campaign against illiteracy.

The Federal expenditures for education in 1923 will be 5,000,000 pesos more than in 1922, the budget allotment being 50,000,000 pesos.

MISSIONS OF CULTURE.—Srta. Elena Torres, well known to BULLE-TIN readers as the organizer and director of the school breakfast service in Mexico City, is the originator of the idea of "misiones culturales," to carry the gospel of education, hygiene, and modern agricultural methods to the small towns throughout the country. Her project having been approved by the Secretaries of Education, Agriculture, Health, and Industry, the first mission, headed by Srta. Torres and composed of various experts, including a nurse, will shortly set forth to the State of Guerrero. It is proposed to stay from four to six months in a town; erect a community house containing a school room, library, hall, and hygiene center and, in addition, some small model houses; teach fruit, vegetable, and poultry raising; give instruction in elementary subjects; and inculcate the elements of hygiene.

#### PANAMA.

"Republic of Argentina" school flag.—On September 11, 1923, Senor don Attilio D. Barilari, the new Minister of Argentina in Panama, presented an Argentine flag to the school in Panama City named after his country, a manifestation of international friendship which was warmly welcomed by Sr. Narciso Garay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sr. Octavio Méndez Pereira, Secretary of Public Instruction, who delivered addresses on the occasion of the ceremony.

#### PARAGUAY.

NEW AVIATORS.—Four Paraguayan aviators who finished their course in the Rio de Janeiro School of Aviation have recently returned to Asunción. The new pilots will enter the Military Aviation School under Captain Bo at Campo Grande.

Boy Scouts' excursion.—The Paraguayan Association of Boy Scouts organized a river excursion in sailboats from Asunción to Buenos Aires, under the direction of the Italian explorer, Lieut. Luis Longobardi. The trip was made for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the Scouts of Argentina and acquiring more scout lore.

ARMY OFFICERS SENT TO CHILE.—In accordance with an executive decree, Capts. Camilo Recalde, Artillery; Luis Arrazábal, Cavalry; and Nicolás Delgado, Infantry, and Sampson Harrison, administrative officer, have been sent to Chile to perfect their military studies.

#### PERU.

CONTINUATION NIGHT SCHOOL.—A continuation night school for commercial employees is soon to be established in Lima. The course will cover a period of 2 years of 36 weeks each.

Besides commercial employees, any applicant will be admitted who has completed the primary grades.



ARGENTINA.

NATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.—The National Department of Hygiene planned the program for the National Sanitary Conference held in August, 1923, in Buenos Aires. Most of the papers presented treated of the centralization of the hygiene service and the creation of an organization in which the Provinces might be represented.

The delegates from the Argentine Red Cross to the conference were Drs. Joaquín Llambías and Raúl Belgrano. The latter presented a bill to be submitted to Congress for the protection of workmen from industrial diseases caused by the manufacture of articles containing lead.

Dr. Alejandro Lustig, of Italy, spoke during the conference on the fight against malaria in his country. Various other papers on malaria were read.

Tuberculosis week.—The Argentine League against Tuberculosis held tuberculosis weeks from September 3 to 17, during which time it distributed leaflets describing the work of its four free dispensaries and collected funds.

KILO WEEK.—Kilo week in Buenos Aires began on August 6. This was the time when collections were taken up to help increase the funds of the School and Welfare Society (Sociedad Escuelas y Patronatos). In the Eloísa Ponce de León de Ezpeleta Colony at Bella Vista there are 200 children of tubercular tendencies; in the Province of Córdoba the Centenario Colony takes about 50 of the most debilitated little boys from the colony previously mentioned and gives them a five months' summer outing in dry mountain air; the Villa de Lourdes Colony in Santos Lugares is for about 120 girls who are given primary instruction; the Reynaldo Otero Agricultural Colony has 200 vagabond boys sent there by the courts; the Villa Industrial Colony is a school for boys in Lanus, which in summer has also 150 girls; the Río Ceballos Colony for girls has 20 hectares near the boys' school, and to this spot the society sends 1,200 to 1,500 children for vacations, after which they return home much improved in health.

Up to the present 34,360 children have visited the various colonies of the society, returning to school after a happy, beneficial vacation or longer stay.

## BRAZIL.

First Brazilian Hygiene Congress.—Under the auspices of the Sociedade Brasileira de Hygiene the First Brazilian Hygiene Congress was opened on October 1, 1923, in Rio de Janeiro. The subjects taken up were: (1) Ventilation of buildings; (2) how to improve Rio de Janeiro's sewer system; (3) hygienic improvements for the remodeling of cities; (4) improved methods for fighting mosquitoes in large cities; (5) value of disinfectants and prophylaxis in infectious diseases; (6) essentials of Government food inspection; (7) clean milk supply; (8) the feeding of the pre-school and school child; (9) feeding the Brazilian soldier; (10) child hygiene organization for city and country; (11) organization of public health nursing; (12) pre-liminary survey for the organization of the antimalaria service; (13) minor antimalaria sanitation measures; (14) notes on various anti-

malaria methods of prophylaxis; (15) types of rural latrines; (16) sanitary organization of the municipalities of Brazil; (17) hospital isolation in the prophylaxis of tuberculosis; (18) the work of the antituberculosis dispensaries; (19) free treatment in the prophylaxis of venereal diseases; (20) individual disinfection in the antivenereal disease fight. Statistics were also given on infant mortality in general in the State and in the capital.

Dental clinic campaign.—The Children's Free Dental Clinic of Rio de Janeiro is doing much to preserve children's second teeth. The drive for funds for the erection of a building in which to house the clinic is being carried on by school children, boy scouts, young

ladies, and other interested persons.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR INSTALLED.—On August 24, 1923, in the offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Council of Labor was formally established in accordance with decree 16027, of April 30, 1923. The council consists of 12 members, of whom 11 are appointed. The meeting was first opened by the Minister of Agriculture, the president being Sr. Viveiros de Castro and vice president Sr. Andrade Bezerra. Action taken included an order to the secretary general to send questionnaires to all railroads regarding their present pension system and conditions for payments, with an invitation to collaborate with the National Labor Council on a uniform program. It was suggested by a member of the Committee of Social Legislation of the Chamber of Deputies that the National Labor Council take cognizance of the changes to be effected in the law of industrial accidents by Congress with a view to suggesting amendments of a beneficial character to the Social Legislation Committee of Congress. (See mention of enactment of law in the Bulletin for August, 1923.)

#### CHILE.

Fourth American Congress of the Child.—President Alessandri has fixed the opening date of this Congress, to be held in Santiago, as September 7, 1924, appointing the following committee on organization: Señor Ismael Valdés Valdés, president; Dr. Don Gregorio Amunátegui, Dr. Alejandro del Río, Señores Salustio Barros Ortúzar and Cárlos Estévez, vice presidents; Dr. Don Eugenio Cienfuegos, secretary general; Dr. Luis Várgas Salcedo, Dr. Cora Mayers, and Señores Gabriel Amunátegui and Arturo Fernández Pradel, secretaries, and Señor Benjamin Gómez Herrera, assistant secretary and treasurer. The third Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1922.

It was decided at the first meeting of the committee that the work should be divided into four sections—Medicine, hygiene, sociology, and legislation, each in charge of a vice president and secretary, in the order named.

It is of interest to note that Dr. Cora Mayers is now in the United States participating in the League of Nations interchange of sanitarians.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The National Commission of Physical Training has been definitely established by the Government for the purposes of supervising the sporting organizations of the nation, both in their domestic and foreign relations, and of disbursing the funds for the promotion of sports and physical culture derived from the tax on alcohol.

This commission will be composed of five members, among whose duties are the following: To combat the causes of physical deterioration in young people and children; to organize and spread throughout the entire Republic scientific propaganda in favor of temperance and hygienic living; and to promote the establishment of play grounds, gymnasiums, and baths.

Home for Vagrant Children.—On August 18, the Home for Vagrant Children was inaugurated in Santiago. This institution is under the management of a board of women.

#### CUBA.

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE PARTY OF CUBA.—The five aims of the National Suffrage Party of Cuba are the following:

- 1. To secure the emancipation of all women by the promotion of woman suffrage and all those reforms of the Civil Code necessary to establish true equality, political, civil, economic, and social, between men and women.
- 2. To bring about free compulsory education, thus eliminating illiteracy, so that voters may intelligently elect their government officials.
- 3. To fight vagrancy, gambling, and drinking, and any other vices tending to degenerate the human race.
- 4. To unite with every international league in its statute which covers the avoidance of future wars, to the end that nations may settle their differences by diplomatic means.
- 5. To combat by every means in its power the traffic in women, bringing about the redemption of the fallen woman and the protection of illegitimate children.

#### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Course in Domestic Hygiene.—Instruction in domestic hygiene and home nursing is soon to be commenced in Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata. The instruction will be given by registered Red Cross nurses, in the schools or in private homes. These courses and all affairs connected with them are under the management of the Red Cross chapter's executive committee or a subcommittee of nurses.

#### ECUADOR.

CHILD WELFARE.—The following data regarding the centers established for child welfare in Guayaquil are of interest:

Among other institutions established in that city is the Child Welfare Society (Sociedad de Puericultura), whose program of work includes lectures on the care of children for mothers and girls over 15 years of age. This society also has charge of free milk stations, day nurseries, asylums for children, school colonies, and a clinic for girls.

The Society for the Protection of Children (Sociedad Protectora de la Infancia), established in 1905, takes care of poor children until they are 12 years of age, and has opened free clinics, hospitals, day nurseries, etc. This society is maintained partly by public contributions and partly by subsidies from the Government, municipality, and the Sugar Syndicate.

The Municipal Charity Board of Guayaquil, established in 1887 and subsidized by the municipality, has under its care the Central Hospital or Mann Asylum; the Maternity Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Children's Dispensary.

The José D. de Santistevan Asylum is a boarding school for orphans to which children over 4 years of age are admitted.

The Manuel Galecio Asylum is a home for orphan children, maintained by private contributions. This home is exclusively for girls, who may remain there until they are 21 years of age.

The Calderón Ayluardo Asylum is also for girls. To this home poor, deserving girls are admitted even though they are not orphans.

The Belén Orphan Asylum was founded in 1918 by society ladies for the care, education, and protection of orphans of both sexes.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society was started in 1878 to care for the poor in general; and the Saint Vincent de Paul Society, established in 1893, provides aid for poor families, the sick, and for abandoned children.

RED CROSS.—The executive committee of the Red Cross has resolved that the Red Cross shall take under its care for sanitary purposes a section of Quito, furnishing two Red Cross doctors, nurses, and the medicines required for the work.

It was also decided to publish a leaflet containing elementary information on hygiene.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—A branch of this philanthropic society for the protection of animals has been established in Guayaquil.

SPORT LEAGUE.—The Sport League of Ecuador has been constituted by representatives from sporting circles, both civil and military.

#### MEXICO

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—The Revista de Hacienda of August 13, 1923, gives the number of workers killed or injured in industrial accidents in 1922 as 7,645, they or their heirs receiving compensation to the amount of 588,830 pesos.

HEALTH INTERCHANGE.—Dr. Enrique Orvañanos, a physician of the Department of Health, was appointed to take part in the interchange of health officials organized by the League of Nations, under whose auspices a large party of sanitarians of 18 nations is now visiting the United States.

Health Week, celebrated from September 23 to 29, 1923, was enthusiastically welcomed by the residents of cities and towns throughout the Mexican States, as well as in the Federal District. Lectures, many illustrated with laboratory tests, motion pictures, baby contests, the installation of a permanent hygiene section in the Commercial Museum of Mexico City, free health examinations for sick and well, and instruction in the pasteurization of milk were some of the features which appealed to young and old alike.

Homestead decree.—See page 624. Alcoholic beverages.—See page 624.

#### NICARAGUA.

Antihookworm stations.—Recently an antihookworm station has been opened in El Cocal, the plantation of Dr. José Antonio Montalván, near León. The station is under the direction of Gen. Bernabé Rosales, whose staff numbers 10 or 12 assistants trained in health work in Lechecuagos, Chacraseca, El Tololar, and other towns. A permanent station for fighting hookworm and carrying on other health work is located in the city of León, under the supervision of Dr. José Dolores Tijerino.

The work done in the Department of León, exclusive of the city, from January 1 to July 15, 1923, is as follows: Public lectures (15), to 2,043 persons; school lecture (1), to 220 persons; home lectures (9,982), to 42,147 persons; pamphlets distributed, 1,692; houses visited, 2,381; sanitary latrines found, 197; latrines under construction, 181; houses without latrines, 1,003.

#### PANAMA.

COLON SOUP KITCHEN AND CLINIC.—The Colon soup kitchen and clinic continue their good work, the free meals served in the soup kitchen during August having numbered 1,118. Local firms contribute to the maintenance of the kitchen which, with the clinic, is

under the management of the Cristobal Women's Club. The report of the clinic shows the following figures:

Medical cases	225	Vaccination cards issued	173
Surgical cases	503	Referred to private physicians and	
Eye, ear, nose, and throat cases	204	hospitals	99
Babies attended	317	Specimens sent to laboratory	47
Prenatal cases	29	Diphtheria antitoxin given	8
Dental cases	26	Wassermann tests sent to laboratory.	16
Vaccinations	273		

#### PARAGUAY.

Antituberculosis Fund.—August 23 was designated as Antituberculosis Day, the funds collected in Asunción amounting to 30,000 pesos national currency, to be used for the completion of the special tuberculosis ward in the National Hospital.

#### PERU.

RED CROSS.—The regulations of the Peruvian Red Cross Society, established in 1879 by a Government decree, were approved at a general meeting of the society and sanctioned by the Government on June 23, 1923.

VITAL STATISTICS.—By a resolution of the Public Health Service, all public health physicians in the departments must organize in their respective zones a service of vital statistics.

Tuberculosis sanatorium.—In the sanatorium for tubercular patients at Jauja the two special buildings for paying patients of both sexes are nearly completed. The funds for these buildings were provided by the Society of Public Charities.

The Women's League against Tuberculosis has decided to build and maintain a pavilion for poor people in this sanatorium.

A plan has also been approved for erecting a section for service men, to accommodate 10 officers and 30 soldiers. The corner stone of this building will soon be laid.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—In view of the fact that the Society for the Protection of Children is in a position to build a children's hospital in Lima, and considering this one of the most important measures in child welfare work, the Government has named a commission to make the plans for the building and management of this hospital.

Association of Post-Office Clerks.—This society, founded September 23, 1921, by a group of employees of the Central Administration of Postal Service of Lima, for the purpose of mutual benefit for all its members, was officially recognized by a decree of June 25, 1923, and has thereby become definitely established in Lima, and in nearly all the departments of the Republic.

#### SALVADOR.

VACCINATIONS.—The number of persons in the Republic vaccinated or revaccinated during the second quarter of 1923 was as follows, by departments:

San Salvador	113	San Vicente	109
San Miguel	200	Usulután	324
La Libertad	117	La Unión	86
Sonsonate	317	Chalatenango	34
Ahuachapán		Cabañas	200
Cuscutlán		Morazán	
Santa Ana	158	_	
La Paz	135	Total	2,025

Santa Ana Gota de Leche (MILK STATION).—On July 1, 1923, the Gota de Leche, or free milk station, of Santa Ana, completed its first year of existence, celebrating the anniversary with addresses by various members of the board of directors, the distribution of clothing among the 50 babies under its care, and a lecture on child care. This same milk station during the month of July distributed among its small protegés 1,642 bottles of milk, and expended for their benefit 246.30 pesos.

#### URUGUAY.

COPA DE LECHE (MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN).—In Rural School No. 22 of Cuchilla San José, in Paysandú, a committee for protecting the school child and spreading education has been formed, and has used the funds collected in monthly payments for establishing the distribution of milk to school children.

Relief for flood victims.—The National Congress authorized the President to appropriate up to 100,000 pesos for the relief of poor families made destitute by the flood of July, 1923, which swept part of the country.

NEW PUBLIC CHARITY SERVICE.—In September a general clinic of the Public Charity Department for first-aid and out-patient service was opened in Barrio Reno, one of the most important parts of Montevideo.



BOLIVIA.

NEW LIBRARY.—The Geographic Society of La Paz has opened its library and map room in the Tihuanaco Palace.

NEW MAGAZINE.—A new review, called "Revista Nacional de Comercio" and published by the business house of Arauco Prado &

Co., has appeared in La Paz. It is hoped this magazine will help to promote the industrial and commercial activities of the country.

#### BRAZIL.

Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca.—Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca, eighth President of the United States of Brazil, died after a short illness on September 9, 1923, at his home in Petropolis. His funeral was held the following day, being attended by the Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps while the nation's flags were flown at halfstaff.

The former President was born in the State of Rio Grande do Sul on May 12, 1855, and entered the Army on September 2, 1871, where he advanced rapidly. In 1902 he was presented with a gold medal by the Government for 30 years' faithful and efficient military service. He served as Minister of War under President Penna and also held the position of commander of the police brigade. In 1906 the rank of marshal was conferred upon him, and in 1908 he was ordered to Germany as military observer of the maneuvers of the German Army. Upon his return he was elected President, serving from November 15, 1910, until the end of his term in 1914.

### CHILE.

MONUMENT TO BALMACEDA.—Congress has authorized the erection of a monument in memory of José Manuel Balmaceda, once President of the Republic, in the city of Santiago. The site selected for this statue is the Parque Forestal, which is to be renamed Parque Balmaceda.

CHILEAN ACADEMY.—In the session of July 26, 1923, the Chilean Academy, which is a correspondent of the Royal Academy of Spain, elected Señores Arturo Alessandri, Ramón Laval, Eliodoro Yáñez, Ricardo Dávila, and Carlos Silva V., as the new members to fill the vacancies made by the death of several members.

#### COLOMBIA.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JORGE ISAACS.—The Society of Public Improvements in Medellin has signed a contract with Tobón Mejía, a Colombian sculptor, under which a monument will be erected to the memory of Jorge Isaacs, author of *María*.

### CUBA.

FINE ARTS SALON, 1924.—The Association of Sculptors and Painters of Habana will receive from Cuban artists and foreign artists residing in Cuba and Cuban artists living outside their country entries for an exhibition of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and

secondary arts to be held in the Salon de Bellas Artes of Habana in the latter part of February, 1924.

Pinar del Río 273	2, 209	Santa Clara	692, 134
Habana 783			
Matanzas 320	6,588	Oriente	813, 197

Fine Arts Salon, 1924.—The Association of Sculptors and Painters of Habana will receive from Cuban artists and foreign artists residing in Cuba and Cuban artists living outside their country entries for an exhibition of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and secondary arts to be held in the Salón de Bellas Artes of Habana in the latter part of February, 1924.

#### HONDURAS.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL MORAZÁN.—On September 15, anniversary of Central American independence, a tribute of affection and gratitude was rendered by the nation to General Morazán at the unveiling of the statue erected to his memory in the new Morazán Boulevard, one of the finest avenues in San Pedro Sula, Department of Cortés.

General Morazán was one of the most striking figures in the struggle of Central America for independence.

## MEXICO.

Press Conference.—The Eighth Conference of the Associated Press of the Mexican States was held in Mérida September 1 to 10, with an attendance of over 150, including delegates from the Central American Republics. Sr. Vicente Villasana of Tampico was elected president for the coming year, to succeed Sr. Carlos R. Menéndez of Mérida. The 1924 conference will be held in Durango.

The delegates to the conference were hospitably entertained by Governor Felipe Carrillo Puerto of Yucatan, among the many festivities arranged in their honor being an excursion to Chichén-Itzá.

The conference passed a motion recommending that a continental American press congress be held in Habana in 1925.

#### NICARAGUA.

BLUEFIELDS SPORT CLUB.—This club, established in 1922, now has 58 members. In addition to being a source of goodfellowship and entertainment for the professional men, native and foreign, of Bluefields and the surrounding country, it has done good service in ridding the region of pumas and jaguars which preyed upon the livestock of plantations in the vicinity.

#### PANAMA.

Peruvian newspaper men.—Señores Aramburu Salinas, Alejandro Belaúnde, and Luis Sánchez, Peruvian newspaper writers, are visiting the five American countries liberated by Bolívar (Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, and Peru), to collect data for a book on the life of the Liberator to be published in connection with the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho, Peru, in 1924. While in Panama they were entertained by the newspaper men of that city.

#### SALVADOR.

AUGUST HOLIDAYS.—A celebration preliminary to the August holidays was July 1, 1923, the centenary of the day on which the National Constituent Assembly of Central America declared formally the rights of the people of that country to independence from all foreign power. July 1st was declared a national holiday by President Quiñónez. In addition to the Arts and Industries Exposition (see p. 616), the Avenida Victoria in San Vicente was opened to public use and a library in the San Jacinto district of San Salvador placed in public service.





# REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 10, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.	1923.	
New local publication in English, "The American Weekly of Buenos Aires."  Cereal prices for week ending July 5, 1923	July 6 July 10	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Commercial and economic conditions in northern Argentina.	July 14	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
Destination of Argentina's principal exports from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	July 16	W. Henry Robertson.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered Proposed Argentine income tax law. Protest and execution of negotiable instruments under the Argentine law.	July 18 July 27 do	Do. Do. Do.
Sale of meat-packing plant in Province of Buenos Aires. Annual report of the Forestal Land, Timber & Railways Co.	July 30	Do. Do.
Export taxes for the month of August Imports of coal into Argentina during calendar year 1922.	Aug. 4 Aug. 7	Do. Do.
Argentine exports of calf skins during 1922	Aug. 11	Do.
BRAZIL.		
June 1923 report on commerce and industries	July 7	A. Gaulin, Consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Declared exports to the United States for 6 months ending June 30, 1923.	July 16	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaos.
Official commercial classification to be adopted for Brazilian cotton.  Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro 6 months of 1922	July 18	A. Gaulin.
	do	Do. Homer Brett, consul at Bahia. Do.
Brazil nut shipment and crop prospects  Wool and sheep in Rio Grande do Sul.	do	James H. Roth. John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Sugar shipments of Pernambuco quarter ended June 30, 1923.	July 24	C. R. Cameron, consul at Pernambuco.
Cotton shipments and crop prospects for quarter ended June 30, 1923.  Mineral resources of the State of Bahia	July 26	Do. Homer Brett.
Proposed commercial museum at Rio de Janeiro  Report on mineral deposits and industries	July 30 July 31	A. Gaulin. Do.
Codfish imports into Brazil during 1922	Aug. 1	Do. John R. Bradley.
Report on the rice industry in Rio Grande do Sul	do	Do. Do.
States, first 6 months of 1923.	Aug. 2	A. Gaulin.
Cocoa industry of Bahia.  Brazilian automobile imports during the first 2 months of 1923.	Aug. 3 Aug. 11	Homer Brett. A. Gaulin.
General imports into Para during June, 1923.  Closing of the Brazilian Centennial Exposition	Aug. 19 Aug. 20	Geo. H. Pickerell, consul at Para. A. Gaulin.
Report on rubber crop and exports for 1922/1923	Aug. 23	Geo. H. Pickerell.
CHILE.		
Declared-export return for the month of June, 1923	July 25	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Evidences of improved conditions in Chile	July 23 Aug. 7	Do. Richard P. Butrick, vice consul at Iquique.
Principal articles imported at Antofagasta during July, 1923.	Aug. 21	B. C. Matthews, consul at Antofagasta.
COLOMBIA.		
The value of Colombia's foreign trade for calendar year, 1922.	July 25	Maurice L. Stafford, consul at Barran- quilla.
Paper and paper products Commerce and industries of Cartagena for March	July 30 July 31	Do. Lawrence F. Cotie, vice consul at Car-
Business conditions of district for July, 1923.  July report on business conditions in Colombia.  Exports from Cartagena for July.	Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 10	tagena. Do. Maurice L. Stafford. Lawrence F. Cotie.
649		

# Reports received to October 10, 1923—Continued.

	,	
Subject.	Date.	Author.
COSTA RICA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the year	1923. June 25	Henry S. Waterman, consul at San
1922. Mineral deposits and industries during 1922.	July 12	Jose. Do.
Net tonnage of vessels touching at Puntarenas, January	July 24	Do.
to June, 1923.  Exports from Port Limon to the United States, first	July 27	John James Meily, consul at Port
six months of calendar years, 1923 and 1922.  Tariff charges on leaf and manufactured tobacco	Aug. 24	Limon. Henry S. Waterman.
CUBA.		
Sugar exports from districts for June quarter	July 28	James V. Whitfield, vice consul at
Cattle raising in Isle of Pines	July 30	Matanzas. Charles Forman, consul at Nueva
Commerce and industries for July, 1923.	Aug. 4	Gerona. Do.
Report on commerce and industries for May and June, 1923.	Aug. 6	A. C. Frost, consul at Habana.
Passenger steamship service between New York and Matanzas.	Aug. 24	James V. Whitfield.
Condition of crude petroleum market in Matanzas Increase in Cuban imports for year 1922–23	Sept. 4 Sept. 11	A. C. Frost.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
The market for American automobiles	July 13	Charles Bridgham Hosmer, consul at Santo Domingo.
Method of consigning shipments to the Republic Possibilities of crude rubber production		Do. Do.
ECUADOR.		
The practice of dentistry in Ecuador	June 30	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at
Exportation via inland custom houses	July 14 Aug. 17 Aug. 18	Guayaquil. Do. Do. Do.
July, 1923.  GUATEMALA.		
Amendment to trade mark law of Guatemala	July 21	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Gua
Market for American automobiles and accessories	July 24	temala City.
New banking law in Guatamala.  July report on commerce and industries.  Revised Guatemalan postal rates.	July 25 Aug. 4 Aug. 30	Do. Do. Do.
HAITI.		
Commercial and industrial conditions in Cape Haitien district for May and June.	July 12	Damon C. Woods, consul at Cape Haitien.
HONDURAS.		
July report on commerce and industries	Aug. 7	Robert L. Keiser, consul at Teguci- galpa.
Economic conditions in Puerto Castillo, district	Sept. 3	Vice consul at Puerto Castillo.
MEXICO.		
Regulations affecting traffic of motor vehicles New electric light and power plant to be installed at	July 28 Aug. 16	E. W. Eaton, vice consul at Saltillo. Henry C. A. Damm, consul at Nogales.
Magdalena, Sonora.  Opening of seaside resort known as "Washington Beach," about thirty miles east of Matamoros, on	Aug. 24	C. R. Willon, consul at Matamoros.
Gulf of Mexico.  Report on Mexican Territory of Quintana Roo	Aug. 28	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Progreso.
NICARAGUA.		
Railways in eastern Nicaragua	July 9	William W. Heard, consul at Blue-
July report on commerce and industries	Aug. 4 Aug. 9	fields. Harold Playter, consul at Corinto. Do.
PARAGUAY.		
Customs treatment of parcel-post packages	July 25	Henry Campbell, consul at Asuncica.
Importation of canned goods into Asuncion	July 27	Do,

# Reports received to October 10, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author-
PERU.  Regulations covering the importation, sale, and use of firearms in Peru.  General description of Peruvian trade for month of June.	1923. July 13 July 31	Nelson R. Park, vice consul at Callao- Lima. Do.
SALVADOR.  General banking situation in El Salvador	Aug. 5	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
New official values assigned products for exportation from Uruguay.  Free ports of Uruguay, Colonia, and Nueva Palmira Shipping at port of Montevideo for 1922	July 4 July 23 Aug. 14	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Monte video. Do. Do.
Foreign trade of Veuezuela first six months of 1922 July, 1923, report on coffee July report on commerce and industries.  New water supply system for Barcelona	July 17 Aug. 9 Aug. 14	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Caracas John O. Sanders, consul at Maracaibo Amado Chaves, jr., vice consul at La Guaira. Thomas W. Voetter.



# INDEX TO THE

# BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Vol. LVII

July to December, 1923

Nos. 1-6

[The index to illustrations will be found on p. XXVI.] (Special articles indicated by black-faced type.)

	Page.
Ackerman, Ralph H.: Commercial aspects of Fifth Pan American Con-	
ference	174
Address of His Excellency Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile	120
Agricultural instruction in Cuba (Hurst)	52
Agricultural notes	2, 607
Alessandri, Arturo:	
Address, International Conference of American States	120
PortraitFrontispiece, Au	igust.
American Congress of the Child, fourth	633
The American Red Cross to-day	343
ARGENTINA:	
Aberdeen Angus stock, Association of Breeders	273
Alfalfa seed (Villagran)	595
Animals—	
Society for the Protection of	525
Slaughtered	608
Antitrust law	621
Antituberculosis dispensary	525
Buenos Aires—	
Charity Society, centenary	87
Fiscal year.	195
Port loan	286
Budget, 1923	72
Butter industry	273
Chilean ambassador, first.	214
Classes for women—	
Argentine Club	79
Library of the National Council for Women, Buenos Aires	79
Y. W. C. A	79
Cotton lands	57
Customs receipts, April, 1923	286
Eight-hour day	207
Exports, five months, 1923	273
Farm products exposition	179
Financial statement, national	195
Foreign trade, 1922, 1923	502
Fruit trade, Brazilian-Argentine	57
Girls' vocational school	519
Goats imported from North America	274
Grain trade of Rosario (Bonney)	254

AR	GENTINA—Continued.	Page.
	Independence Day	306
	Italian immgrants' benefit society	299
	Kilo week	632
	Livestock—	
	Breeders Cooperative Society	502
	Exchange.	179
	Loans—	
	\$167,000,000 for Buenos Aires	617
	\$55,000,000	618
	Maternity aid, million pesos for	525
	Minimumwage wage provision	72
	Municipal supply commission	273
	Museo Social Argentino, Congress of	88
	National Economic Conference, second	79, 607
	National Institute for Deaf and Dumb Girls,	295
	National Livestock Cooperative	607
	National Sanitary Conference	631
	Pension fund for workmen	207
	Petroleum reserves in Bolivia and the Argentine Republic (Longo-	
	bardi)	16
	Postal and telegraph services	179
	Postal savings, 1922.	195
	Radio, information service.	57
	Railroads—	
	Chilean Railroad Commission.	57
	Trelaw-Rawson	57
	Red Cross—	
	Aids flood victims	525
	History (Ortega Belgrano)	382
	Junior	207
	Rent law	198
	River Plate Athletic Club	206
	Rosario—	
	Commercial Bank	511
	Grain trade (Bonney)	254
	Schools—	
	Facts, 1922	202
	For retarded children	79
	Medical inspection	88
	Mutual benefit associations	88
	Primary, statistics, 1922	519
	Prison	79
	University extension course.	79
	Ship canal	607
	Social prophylaxis, Avellaneda	524
	Social Welfare Congress	524
	South American Chemical Congress, first	274
	Submarine oil pipe line	607
	Sugar cooperative association	57
	Tick fever vaccine.	502
	Tovornal, Juan Enrique, first ambassador of Chile	214
	Toledo, Pedro de, first ambassador of Brazil	94
	Treaties Spain—Convention on industrial accidents	78

Ш

Tuberculosis Week	nge. 632 557
Zeballos, Estanislao S.:	
	557
Educator nublicist innist internationalist	557
Educator, publicist, jurist, internationalist	
	559
	595
Army Medical Library, Pan America in new statistical division	475
Birnfeld, Walter de Campos, Pernambuco as an oil bunkering station :	574
Bolivia:	
Alcohol, tax and import law	198
Automobile service	608
Aviation, military school—	
	306
La Paz	626
Budget, 1923	73
Censorship of films	531
Colonization plan	608
Customs duties for diplomats, freedom from	514
	180
Guzmán, Cecilio, painter	531
	274
Insurance companies	274
Jaimes Freyre, Ricardo—	
	547
	548
	306
	638
New member	
	274
Minerals, exportation, 1922.	58
Mining companies, new	57
	306
	547
	180
	502
Petroleum reserves in Bolivia and the Argentine Republic (Longo-	7.0
bardi)	16
	622
	215
Railroads—	700
AAAAW AWA A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	180
	274
	180
Red Cross—	000
,	388 525
	638
and the second of the second o	58
Rubber, exportation, 1922	98 299
	299 20 <b>7</b>
	306
	198
13	299
	622

Bolivia—Continued.	Page.
Treaties—International postal agreements	625
Zamora, Julio, death	214
Bonney, Wilbert L., The grain trade of Rosario, Argentina	254
Book notes99	9, 310
Brazil:	
Baby show. São Paulo.	299
Bahia centenary of independence	532
Bank in Sergipe	73
Blast furnace, Ribeirão Preto	60
Boy Scouts' camp	89
Boy Scouts' hike	626
Brazil mourns one of her most eminent sons	267
Brazilian Hygiene Congress, first.	632
Budget, 1924.	287
Centennial Exposition—	201
Closing	504
National machinery pavilion	60
Rondon Commission.	61
Companhia Paulista electrification	609
Congress of Municipalities.	275
Congress of Mutual Benefit and Social Welfare.	525
Cotton—	040
Classification adopted.	609
Fumigation and insecticide plant	609
News	275
Cruises up the Amazon	182
Dental clinic campaign	633
Embassy in Japan	306
Exports and imports—	000
First quarter, 1920–1923	274
1921, 1922	59
Exposition of Brazilian Railroads, second.	275
Foncesa, Hermes Rodrigues da, death	639
Foreign trade—	000
First quarter, 1920–1923	4 608
1921, 1922.	59
Government finances.	196
Highways (by States)—	100
Alagoas.	60
Bahia.	60
	60
Espirito Santo	60
	60
Piauhy	60
Sergipe.	60
Immigration and cotton services	503 622
International Legion for Child Welfare.	207
Labor, technical organization of (Poblete Troncoso)	466
Mello, Alfredo Pinto de, death	532
Mines Geraes—	F10
Finances	512
State of	503

INDEX. V

Brazil—Continued.	Page.
National Council of Commerce and Industry	198
National Labor Council	633
Permanent Court of Arbitration, members of	290
Pernambuco as an oil bunkering station (Birnfeld)	574
President's message	180
Prophylaxis, Pará	89
Radio transmission station	609
Railroads, Exposition of Brazilian Railroads, second	275
Red Cross, history	390
Rodrigues, Jose Carlos—	
Brazil mourns one of her most eminent sons	267
Portrait	268
Rondon Commission, Centennial Exposition	61
Rubber, Commission from United States	60
Rubber in Amazonas (Pinheiro).	38
Rubber investigations.	504
São Paulo—	001
Finances	512
Savings Bank.	74
State of	503
Steel plant, all-electric (Paulsson).	486
Textile workers meet.	526
Treatiles—	040
	202
Italy—Convention on immigration and labor.	293 625
Uruguay—International bridge	
Yellow fever disappearing	299
Brief summary of conference achievements.	163
Carey, William G., Guatemala's great National Museum now an	r 00
assured fact	568
Centennial, Brazil. See Brazil.	
Chamorro, Diego Manuel:	487
Death	471
Portrait	470
Child Welfare, Committee of International Association	553
CHILE:	7.00
Agriculture	182
Alfonso, Paulino, death	532
American Congress of the Child, fourth	633
American surgeons visit.	90
Athletics and illiteracy.	208
Automatic calculating machine.	610
Balmaceda, José Manuel, monument to	639
Bolívar monument, Chile lays cornerstone.	252
Boy Scout hike	90
Budget of expenditures, 1923.	512
Chilean Academy, new members	639
Chile health station, Talca	527
Cold-storage plants for Republic.	276
Commercial terms.	184
Earthquake, reconstruction.	290
Eight-hour day	527
Engineering and architecture, new school of	472
Exports and imports, 1922.	610

VI INDEX.

CHILE—Continued.	Page.
Feliú, Daniel, death	532
Fellowship student returns from United States	202
Fifth International Conference of American States. See International	
Conference of American States.	
Fourth of July	533
Government service, reorganization of	76
Health films	208
Henríque, Carlos, address, Fifth International Conference (extracts)	182
Highways, funds for 1923.	505
	526
Hospital additions	290
Inheritance tax	290
Addresses—	100
Alessandri, Arturo	120
Edwards, Augustin	147
Izquerdo, Luis	136
Montes de Oca, Manuel A	14]
Subercaseaux, D. Guillermo	233
Agenda, official	114
Commercial aspects of Fifth Pan American Conference (Ackerman)	174
Committees (major)	155
Credentials	158
Dates, opening and closing	94
Executive board	154
Fifth International Conference of American States (Rowe)	109
First plenary session	136
Inaugural and closing sessions	7, 161
National greetings	150
Summary of achievements.	163
International Conference of Mutual Benefit Societies and Social Welfare,	
delegates to	300
Iron and zinc, export prohibited	291
Irrigation—	
Canal	62
Projects	182
Labor accident compensation	199
Mail, transportation of	610
Malbrán, Manuel E., first ambassador of Argentina	98
Mortgage loan bank	11
National Commission of Physical Training	634
National sample fair	276
National sample fait.	411
	76
Assistance to producers	
Exportation	610
Exports and duties	183
Pan American Pedegogical Congress	626
Patronato de la Infancia.	520
Philadelphia gives Santiago de Chile a flag	95
Playgrounds, Santiago	
Postal rates, printed matter	76
President Alessandri and prohibition.	89
Public health physicians	526
Radio Company	609

UHILE—Continued.	
Railroads—	Page.
Electric train, Santiago to Tiltil	505
Electrification, Santiago-Valparaíso zone	61
Puerto Montt-Puerto Tolero	276
Red-letter day in the history of Chilean railroads	10
Transandine Railway, unification	1.83
Red Cross—	
Clinic	527
History	396
Junior	527
Lectures	527
Regional expositions	61
Road guide	610
Santiago polyclinic	300
Schools—	
Dental clinic	300
Evening school graduates	80
Girls, secondary	202
Postgraduate courses, Valdivia	80
Reform, for boys, Santiago	300
Santiago normal school anniversary	295
Technical evening school	295
University reforms.	80
Silk factory	276
Travelers' checks.	74
Treaties—	
International Opium Convention	78
Peru—Chilean-Peruvian protocol and supplementary act, extension of	
time	518
Vagrant children, home for	634
Valparaíso port works	62
Weight of products in sacks, law	76
Women, commercial instruction for	627
Women students, federation of	627
Women's Antituberculosis Association	201
Workers' housing at a naval base	300
Chile lays cornerstone of imposing Bolívar monument	252
Chile's new school of engineering and architecture	472
The chocolate age: Dominican cacao (Pulliam)	245
OLOMBIA:	104
American commercial attaché assigned	184
Aviation—	FOF
Aero transportation for Santander	505
Aeronautic exposition.	276
Bachelor's degree	
Banco de la República	533
Banquet to visiting American Navy men	
Bogotá aqueduct	505
Botanical expedition to Colombia (Pennell)	221
Boys' homes and reform schools	81
Budget—	74
Cudinamarca, Department of, 1923–24.	74
National, 1923	1.7
<b>75245</b> —24——2	

VIII INDEX.

COLOMBIA—Continued.	Page.
Coasting trade	185
Coffee—	
Exportation from five ports, 1923	611
Plants and seeds, importation prohibited	277
Commerce with San Francisco, 1922	184
Commercial Mortgage Bank	287
Commission of financial experts.	196
Customhouse activities, Puerto Colombia	610
Education, secondary	80
Films for schools	03, 628
Foreign stock companies.	276
Guateque Valley	35
Houses, laborers'.	90, 208
Hydroairplane for the Magdalena	611
Hydrocarbons, law on exploitation of	76
Information offices	95
Isaacs, Jorge, monument to, Medellin	639
Laborers—	
Houses	90, 208
Society	301
Library, national, circulating section	203
Lighthouse, Riohacha	62
Magdalena River improvements	505
Medicine, practice of	81
Minerals, Putumayo	62
Monument to Irish in Colombia's independence	95
Municipal loan, Barranquilla	196
Music, indigenous (Murillo)	34
National Bureau of Health	528
National Electric Power Co	505
National Exposition	505
Oil—	
Exploration	611
Production, 1922.	611
Pacific Railway Co., loan to	618
Public health and social problems	90
Public instruction expenses, Bogotá	81
Radio service, interdepartmental	184
Railroads, Narino Railroad	184
Red Cross—	
Activity	32
Clinics 2	08,302
History	400
Salt works.	63
San José Asylum	209
San Vicente Hospital, Medellín	302
Schools	
Business	628
Children, free	203
Commerce, Antioquia	203
Excursions	628
Reform	81
Sericulture	610

IX

COLOMBIA—Continued.	Page.
Silk industry, Cundinamarca	506
Students' assembly	627
Telephone service, Barranquilla	276
Tobacco industry	610
Tuberculosis hospital.	209
Visiting medical service.	527
Wharf profits, Buenaventura.	277
Wireless—	
Communication with New Orleans	62
Telephone, Cartagena	276
Colombian Red Cross activity	32
Columbus Day and the Pan American International Committee of	
Women	37
Commerce, notes	
Commercial aspects of Fifth Pan American Conference (Ackerman)	174
Committee of International Association for Child Welfare	553
Conference of American States. See International Conference of American	000
States.	
Consular reports, subject matter	5 642
Coolidge, Calvin, portrait.	219
Córdova, Dr. Salvador.	31
Costa Rica:	O.L
Associations, cooperative	91
Barton, Clara, homage to	302
Benavente's theatrical company	306
Bridges built, 1923.	277
Budget, 1924.	618
Demographic statistics and hygiene	209
Esquivel, Ascensión, death	215
Exports and imports, 1922.	287
Foreign trade, 1922.	287
Freight cars received.	185
Georgetown University, scholarships for foreign service school	295
	200
Highways— Alajuelas-San Ramón	63
San Francisco–San Joaquín de Heredia.	63
Work accomplished, 1923.	277
Jiménez centenary	520
National products exposition.	506
Postal statistics, 1922.	277
Post office, new, Venecia.	63
Principals' society	519
Public hospital cases.	528
Red Cross—	720
History	402
Notes	91
	01
Schools—	528
Activities, Esparta	
Appropriations	81
Heredia Normal, activities	519
Paraguay names a school for Costa Rica	010
Sewer systems—	277
Contract signed, Putarenas	185
San José	100

X INDEX.

Jos		Page.
	Treaties, United States—Extradition Treaty	201
	Venereal disease law	200
	White slave trade	210
~	Wireless station	611
OUE		
	Advertisements, tax on	76
	Agricultural experiment station, plants for	611
	Agricultural instruction in Cuba (Hurst)	52
	Budget law, 1923–24	512
	Business excursion to Mexico	611
	Cabrera, Raimundo, death	215
	Child Hygiene Institute	302
	Child Welfare Service	91
	Consular fees	618
	Crêche Finlay (Day nursery)	528
	Cuban officers to study in United States	520
	Customs and quarantine service	507
	Department of Agriculture, special foreign agent	507
	Exports and imports, 1922.	185
	Federation of Cuban Women's Clubs, program, 1923	585
	Feminist movement in Cuba (Springer)	580
	Fine Arts Salon, 1924.	639
	Finlay, Doctor, monument to	215
	First National Bank of Boston	619
	Fishing and forestry regulations	291
	Fisheries, April 1923	185
	Foreign trade, 1922	185
	Habana Reporter's Association	507
	Juvenile delinquency, proposed commission for	528
	League of Nations	451
	Lighthouse, Santiago, new light	63
	National Academy of History, member of	306
	National Suffrage Party, program	634
	Pan American Sanitary Conference, seventh	, 533
	Petroleum, importation of	278
	Pineapple shoots, exportation	506
	Postal rates, first-class.	619
	Promotion and propaganda, international.	278
	Psychiatric clinic for women	302
	Public revenue, eight months, 1922–23	196
	Railroads, progress	506
	Red Cross, history	404
	Roosevelt, President, tribute to memory	215
	Sample fair.	612
	Schools—	
	Angulo y Vich, Manuel, tribute to	82
	Matanzas Province	521
	Orchards and gardens	629
	Semaphores for highways.	611
	Sevilla-Biltmore Hotel	63
	Society of International Law	95
	Spanish sanatorium, new pavilion in	91
	Sugar production, 1922–23.	. 612

INDEX. XI

CUBA—Continued.	Page.
Telephone service, Zulueta	278
Tobacco crop, 1921–22	277
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de la—	
Address, Fourth Assembly, League of Nations	537
Biographical sketch	451
Portrait	2. 539
Traveling teachers	521
Universities, donations to	82
University assembly	629
War debt, payment of	619
Cuba in the League of Nations.	451
Dairy and Refrigerating Machinery Exhibition. See International Dairy and	
Refrigerating Machinery Exhibition.	
Death of President Chamorro	471
Dominican Republic:	7/1
Alfonso y Pirio, Adolfo, given scholarship in United States	82
Bean exhibit	186
Begging in streets forbidden	
	303
Boundary Question, commission.	291
Census, 1920.	622
The chocolate age: Dominican cacao (Pulliam)	245
Communal and provincial organization laws, dates promulgated	77
Corn exports.	186
Domestic hygiene, course in	634
Educational film, "La República Dominicana"	507
Election law, date promulgated	77
Exhibition of paintings, Santiago	533
Fisheries	279
Garbage incinerator	210
Highways—	
Macorís-Seybo	186
Mella highway	
Sánchez, town of Baní with Santo Domingo	507
Home for Aged, Santiago. 210	, 302
Irrigation, Mao	186
Moderno Hotel	186
Municipal tax on property	291
Products of the Republic	612
Red Cross.	408
Schools	
Industrial	629
Normal, Santiago	521
Reform school planned	302
Tax	77
Social disease, campaign against	91
Tobacco for export, inspection of	279
Treaties—	
International exchange of official publications	625
Opium convention ratified	294
Pan American Postal Congress, ratification	626
Economic notes	, 617
, , , ,	

XII INDEX.

ECUADO	OR.	Page.
Air	plane, gift	216
Alfa	aro, Eloy, honor to	215
	erican battleship, visit	307
Avi	ation school	629
Bar	akruptey and insolvency law	200
But	tton factory	612
Cac	ao production, 1912–1922	186
	nent factory	612
Chi	ld welfare	635
Con	nsular service	291
Con	sulting public health board	210
Dra	ma	215
Ecu	nadorian products, Pan American Building	64
Fin	ancial adviser: John Hord	619
For	reign trade and rural credit company	64
Got	a de Leche, Quito	210
Hat	t industry	186
Hig	rhways, Salinas Road	279
Hos	spital for children	528
Iba	rra Exposition 6	34, 507
Lep	prosy	303
Liv	vestock industry	507
	ntilla, Carlos, given scholarship in United States	82
Mor	unt Pichincha, commission to study	307
	tional industries, granite	612
	rses, training school for	303
	roleum contract	612
Por	rt entrance formalities	64
Pri	zes, Mejía National Institute	203
Pul	blic works, Esmeralda	279
	diotelegraphy, course in	200
	ilrods, Puerto Bolívar–Loja route, projects for	279
Red	d Cross—	0.3
	Health propaganda	91
	History	409
	Official recognition	303
0.1	Quito	635
	nool map	296
Ser	nools— Aviation	629
		629
	Night, for laborers	629
	Vocational	629
Sac	ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	635
		635
-	ort Leagueorts.	216
	gar export, limit on	63
	xtile factories—	06
16.	Quito	64
	Statistics.	186
Tra	amway line, Quito	507
	eaties—	007
11	Pan American Postal Convention ratification	78
	Venezuela—Treaty of arbitration	79

INDEX.	XIII
--------	------

Ecuador-Continued.	Page,
Visé of passports	514
War College, Quito	215
Water supply, Licto, Pungalá	64
Wireless, regulations covering	515
Women factory workers	279
Education, notes	9,626
Edwards, Augustin:	
Address, International Conference of American States	147
Portrait	148
Feminist movement in Cuba (Springer)	580
Fifth International Conference of American States (Rowe)	109
Fifth International Conference of American States, (See also International	
Conference of American States.)	
Fiftieth anniversary: National Conference of Social Workers	1
Financial notes	1,617
First all-electric steel plant in Brazil (Paulsson)	486
Folk, Homer, address, National Conference of Social Workers	5
Fourth Assembly of League of Nations, Closing address of President	537
Gard, W. S.: The Junior Red Cross to-day	375
General notes	1,638
Geographic factors in the development of Trans-Andean communica-	
tions (James)	454
The grain trade of Rosario, Argentina (Bonney)	254
GUATEMALA:	
Archeological Museum, National	95
Automobile transportation service.	65
Bananas—	
Cooperative	613
To San Francisco	65
Budget, 1923–24	
Cardboard factory	186
Carnegie Institution expedition	307
Coffee Cleaning & Warehouse Co	507
Contract labor, regulation for	623
Electric light and power, Guatemala City	508
Electric plants—	000
Huetenango	280
Jutiapa	186 280
Salamá	280
San Juan Sacatepéquez	280
Zacapa	186
Electric street railway	623
Exchange bank.	612
Ferry, Concuá on Rio Grande	210
General hospital	
National Chemical Laboratory	613
National Museum now an assured fact (Carey)	568
Pensions	515
Petroleum claims.	622
National Society of Geography and History	82
Prison reform	92
Public works.	187
A UNITO ITULINO	200

XIV INDEX.

	Page.
Railroads, Zacapa-Salvador	5, 279
Red Cross—	
Established	0,411
Meeting of women's auxiliary	529
Revenues	75
Schools— .	
Dental	82
Midwives	82
Nursing	82
Popular university	82
Society of Geography and History	533
Terrazas, Gen. Luis, death	307
Treaties, France—Commercial convention ratified	294
Upper Health Council, president.	303
Guatemala's great National Museum now an assured fact (Carey)	568
HAITI:	
Bankruptcy and insolvency laws	200
Bridge opened, Mont-Rouis River	280
Cacao production, 1912–1922.	187
Cigarette factory, Port au Prince.	280
Civil pensions	77
Consular invoices to avoid customs fines.	280
Department of Public Health	439
Dispensaries, free	211
Drugs, importation of	624
Exports and imports, 1922.	450
Gendarmerie.	446
Health lecture by Doctor Debrosse.	83
Highways, general statement.	438
Hospitals.	211
Illiterates, education for	521
Internal revenue.	75
Irrigation	438
Land leases.	200
Laws and acts of 1920.	77
Machinery, importation of.	623
	515
Money, exportation of	
Prisons.	211 429
Progress, social and economic (Russell)	449
	400
Department of, engineers' meeting.	432
Progress.	432
Rules for vessels entering Haitian ports	515
Streets and roads	623
Tax removed from bonds of international loan	515
Telegraphs	435
Telephones	435
Red Cross.	412
Sanitation	211
Savings deposits	75
Steamship service	187
Tobacco, American	280

INDEX. XV

	Page.
Passing of	217
Portrait Frontispiece, Septem	ber.
High peaks in the history of the American Red Cross (Pickett)	353
Hill, Claude H., The League of Red Cross Societies	323
Honduras:	
Boy Scouts and Arbor Day	529
Coffee, free exportation of	508
Customs and spirituous liquors, revenue from	513
Customs tariffs, changes	291
Education, cooperation in	83
Export and import duties, four months	288
Fruit company, new	66
Highways, Quimistán Road	65
Hookworm section, Department Public Health	529
	187
Jute imports, 1921–22	
Land legislation	200
Liquor tax, additional	197
Morazán, Francisco, tribute to memory	640
Railroads, Truxillo-Juticalpa	65
Red Cross.	412
Revenues, first quarter, 1923	196
San Pedro Sula, new suburb	613
Schools—	
Activities, Tegucigalpa	630
Secondary, La Ceiba	521
Students abroad	203
Sugar industry	280
Trouser factory, San Pedro Sula	281
Hughes, Charles Evans, address, National Conference of Social Workers	5
Hurst, Carlton Bailey, Agricultural instruction in Cuba	52
Indigenous music in Colombia (Murillo)	34
Industry, notes	
Interamerican Conference of Red Cross Societies, Buenos Aires 220	, 331
International Conference of American States, fifth:	
Addresses—	
Alessandri, Arturo	120
Edwards, Augustin	147
Izquerdo, Luis	136
Montes de Oca, Manuel A	141
Subercaseaux, D. Guillermo	233
Agenda, official	114
Commercial aspects of Fifth Pan American Conference (Ackerman)	174
Committees (major)	155
Credentials	155
Dates, opening and closing	94
Executive board	154
International Conference of American States:	
Fifth International Conference of American States (Rowe)	109
First plenary session	136
Inaugural and closing sessions	
National greetings.	150
Summary of achievements	163
International Dairy and Refrigerating Machinery Exhibition	563
75245—24——3	
TODAY DAY	

XVI INDEX.

International Sanitary Conference. See Pan American Sanitary Conference.	Page.
Izquierdo, Luis, address, International Conference of American States.	136
Jaimes Freyre Ricardo:	
The new minister of Bolivia	547
Portrait	548
James, Preston E. G., Geographic factors in the development of Trans-	
Andean communications	454
The Junior Red Cross to-day (Gard).	375
Labor legislation in Uruguay (Poblete Troncoso)	561
League of Nations, Fourth Assembly, closing address of President	537
The League of Red Cross Societies, origin, activities, purpose (Hill)	323
Legislation notes	
Lindeman, E. C., address, National Conference of Social Workers	9
Libraries, progress, South American Republics (Spaulding)	42
Longobardi, Ernesto, Petroleum reserves in Bolivia and the Argentine	
Republic	16
Luís, Jacinto J., The new Cuban exhibit in the Philadelphia Commer-	
cial Museum	263
Mallon, James J., address, National Conference of Social Workers	9
Mell, C. D., Planting mahogany in Venezuela	599
Mexico:	
Agrarian Congress.	189
Agriculture, aids to	508
Alcoholic beverages.	624
Athletic field	212
Brazilian guests: Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, Sr. Ronald de Carvalho	522
Building, Mexico City	
Carnegie Institute, Yucatan	216
Child Health Center, Guadalajara	212
Child-Welfare Society.	211
City cleaning.	93
Cooperative society in Government department	529
Crops for 1922	188
Debt plan.	288
Educational progress	
Exports and imports, six months, 1922	66
Farms for small landowners	67
Federal aid to States	296
Feminist Council	93
Foreign trade, six months, 1922	66
Free ports.	516
Gift to Brazil.	533
Guatemalan and Salvadorean commercial delegation	282
	304
Campaigns	92
Centers	
Interchange	636
	,9,030 66
Henequen industry Highways—	00
Achievements in field of good roads	281
Chichén–Itzá.	508
Chinandega-El Nacascola Road	67
Zacatecas-Villanueva	508
rinante va	000

INDEX. \* XVII

Cico—Continued.	Page.
Homestead decree	624
Honor to first President.	216
Housing associations, aid to	
Indigene schools.	522
Industrial accidents	636
Insurance companies	513
Irrigation, Chihuahua	187
Kindergartens, lectures on	522
Maguey, use of	93
Mexican Bar Association	77
Mexican Odontological Congress, second	
Mexican school drawing discussed in United States	296
Mexican night	96
Mexican products, exhibition of	509
Minimum wage	92
Missions of culture	630
Narcotics, importation of	516
National Convention of Engineers, second	283
National Museum, centenary of	307
National Preparatory School forum	530
Oliveira, Raul Regis de, first ambassador of Brazil	
Pan American League for the Advancement of Women	
Petroleum production, 1921, 1922	
Physical education	
Posts and telegraphs.	
Power commission	
Press conference	640
Prisons—	
Conference	304
Shop	92
Radio regulations and fair	282
Railroads—	
Concession granted Government	188
Electrification and construction.	
	281
Mexico City-Tuxpan	67
Mexico City–Tuxpan	67 189
	67 189 187
Railway in Lower California.	67 189
Railway in Lower California.  Southern Pacific, La Quemada—Tepic link.  Red Cross, history.  Schools—	67 189 187 412
Railway in Lower California.  Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history.  Schools—  Indigene.	67 189 187 412
Railway in Lower California.  Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history.  Schools—  Indigene.  Modern building, Mexico City.	67 189 187 412 522 204
Railway in Lower California.  Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history.  Schools—  Indigene.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296
Railway in Lower California.  Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history.  Schools—  Indigene.  Modern building, Mexico City.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada—Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school.	522 204 296 83 630 522 204
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922.	522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922. Sociological Society.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282 304
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada—Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922. Sociological Society. Summer tourist rates.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282 304
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922. Sociological Society.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282 304 189
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada—Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922. Sociological Society. Summer tourist rates.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282 304 189 516
Railway in Lower California. Southern Pacific, La Quemada-Tepic link.  Red Cross, history. Schools— Indigene. Modern building, Mexico City. San Juan Teotihuacan, regional, inaugurated. Secondary, vocational training in. Statistics. Summer. University summer school. Silver production, 1922. Sociological Society. Summer tourist rates. Supreme Court.	67 189 187 412 522 204 296 83 630 522 204 282 304 189 516 96

XVIII INDEX.

Mexico—Continued.	Page.
United States-Mexico Trade Conference, second	602
Victoria, Guadalupe	216
Winter vacation courses for Mexican teachers (Weinburg)	237
Wood and gas	67
Workingmen, colony for	92
Y. W. C. A	211
Zootechnics division, Department of Agriculture and Promotion	282
Monetary units, values of, Pan American countries Back cover, each	issue.
Montes de Oca, Manuel A., address, International Conference of Ameri-	
can States	141
Murillo, Emilio, Indigeneous music in Colombia	34
National Conference of Social Workers:	
Fiftieth anniversary	1
Speakers	2
Speeches.	3
Church speaks for France (Viollet)	6
Germany adds her voice (Salamon)	9
Labor speaks (Mallon)	8
Public opinion (Lindeman)	8
United States Government speaks (Hughes)	3
Voice of the Social Worker (Folks)	5
	3
Topics  The new Cuban exhibit in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum (Luís).	263
The new minister of Bolivia	547
Nicaragua:	0.9
Agricultural schools	83
Antihookworm stations.	636
Banana exports, April, May, 1923	283
Bluefields—	0.40
Sport Club	640
Trade, April, 1923	189
Chamorro, Diego M., death	471
Coffee and sugar export	283
Danish immigration	
Darío, Rubén, bust of, Bluefields	216
Exports, Bluff, April, 1923.	283
Foreign trade, 1922	509
Highways, roads, and communications	614
National League for the Advancement of Women	530
Pharmacists' assistants	84
Pine lands, sale of	283
Public debt, 1922.	513
Red Cross	415
Sanitation of Corinto	530
Treaties, Central American Republics—Ratification of conventions of the	
Central American conference	294
Ortega Belgrano, Raúl, Argentine Red Cross	382
Pan American Commission	550
Pan America in new statistical division of Army Medical Library	475
Pan American International Committee of Women	37
Pan American Pedagogical Congress	626
Pan American Sanitary Conference, seventh	551
Pan American Scientific Congress	533

INDEX. XIX

	Page.
Pan American Student League	480
Panama:	
Banana company (Cuyamel Fruit Co.)	190
Boys' week	530
Bureau of Information, New York and Washington	283
Casa del Pueblo (People's House)	212
Colon—	
Free clinic	212
Soup kitchen	636
El Volcán, tourist resort.	67
Fire-alarm system, Colon	
Fiscal agent for Government.	514
Foreign study for teachers	297
Highways—	
Guararé and Chitré	509
Puerto Posada-Penonomé.	68
Santiago-San Francisco	68
Ice-cream factory, Colon	284
Institute for Research in Tropical America	307
Military bridges, Paja-Natá Road.	614
Narcotic drugs, restriction of	212
Peruvian newspaper men, visit of	305 641
	212
Rats, war on Red Cross—	214
Activities	93
History.	415
Road loan.	288
Schools—	200
Flag presented by Argentina	631
Normal school established, Aguadulce	297
Private, inspection of	523
Vocational	522
Timber tract development	614
Pan Americanism from an economic standpoint (Subercaseaux)	233
Paraguay:	
Agriculture—	
Bureau	68
Colony	615
Pamphlets	510
Antituberculosis fund	631
Army officers sent to Chile	637
Aviation—	
Aviators, Asunción	631
Military school	84
Ayala, Eligio, provisional President	201
Boy Scout's excursion	631
Coastwise trade	
Comb and button factory	284
Cotton—	
Cultivation	
Culture in schools	
Industrial plant. Villeta	509

XX INDEX.

PARAGUAY—Continued.	Page
Customhouse changes	19.
Customs receipts, May, 1923.	289
Departmental Agricultural Commission	510
Electric plant, Encarnación	28
Exports and imports—	
1920, 19 <b>2</b> 1, six months 1923	61
1922	00, 61
Foreign trade—	· ′
1920, 1921, six months 1923	618
1922	
Guaraní language. 20	
Kindergarten and children's library,	212
Lloyd Brasileiro agent in Asunción.	618
Manual for colonists	19]
Municipal budget, Asunción, 1922.	197
Packing house, opening	618
Photographic apparatus, manufacture of	193
Radiotelephone apparatus.	284
Railroads, international train service, Paraguay-Argentina	510
Red Cross—	010
Concepción.	305
History.	418
Junior	305
Rockefeller Foundation sends Doctor Strode	305
Romero, Cleto, death of.	297
Schools—	401
Asunción school honors Peru.	523
Aviation, military	84
Funds.	85
International School, Asunción.	204
Now Nerval Agunción	
New Normal, Asunción	84 523
Presentation of Argentine flag to school.	
School building festival, Asunción	205
Wireless telephone, Asunción.	190 217
The passing of Warren G. Harding.	
Paulsson, N. A. V., First all-electric steel plant in Brazil	486
Pennell, Francis W., Successful botanical expedition to Colombia (ex-	221
tracts from letter)	574
Peru:	014
Alcohol monopoly	192
Association of post-office clerks.	637
Banks, capital of.	78
Barrós, Pedro M., bust of	523
Broom factory established.	510
·	910
Budget—	197
National, 1923.	289
Sanitary improvements, 1923.	
Children's hospital, Lima.	637
Consular visés	69
Customs tariff, new	516
Educational opportunities for students	297

Ru-Continued.	
Exports and imports—	Page
1922	69
Three months, 1923	284
Foreign trade—	
1922	6
Six months, 1923	61
Three months, 1923	28
Fourth of July	5.3
Hides, elimination of export restrictions	199
Highways—	
Lima-Cañete	618
Transportation routes, new	192
Houses—	
Laborers'	
Teachers'	
Humane Society of Peru	94
Imported cattle, taxes on	292
Indigenes—	
Ask for education.	530
Wages	
Industries, native	
Lima and suburbs, water supply	
Laborers' houses	
Livestock inspection	
Loan	
Medicine and obstetrics, practice of	213
Motion pictures, prohibition of derogatory	70
National archives, reorganization	628
Olaya, José, centenary of death	534
Pan American Scientific Congress	
Peruvian-Argentine reciprocity	298
Peruvian Land Co. concession	
Peruvian wool in world markets (Salomon)	
Port taxes, exemption from	19:
Public-health clinics	
Railroads, Yurimaguas to the Pacific	284
Red Cross—	
History	
Regulations of Red Cross Society	
Salazar y Oyarzábal, Dr. Juan de Dios	308
Schools—	00.
Continuation night	633
Evening business	523
Night, for laborers	208
Playgrounds	523
Popular university	88
Sugar (Salomon)	491
Teachers' houses	298
Telegraph service, Huallaga	
Treaties, Chile—Chilean-Peruvian protocol and supplementary act, exten-	
sion of time.	
Tuberculosis sanatorium.	63'
University of San Marcos, grant of land	299

PI

XXII INDEX.

Peru-Continued.	Page.
Vital statistics	637
Women's civil status and rights	531
Wool, in world markets (Salomon)	591
Peruvian sugar (Salomon)	491
Peruvian wool in world markets (Salomon)	591
Petroleum, wasteful methods in prospecting for	25
Petroleum reserves in Bolivia and the Argentine Republic (Longobardi).	16
Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Cuban exhibit (Luís)	263
Pickett, Sarah Elizabeth, High peaks in the history of the American	
Red Cross	353
Pinheiro, Raymundo Nonnato, Rubber in Amazonas	38
Planting mahogany in Venezuela (Mell)	599
Poblete Troncoso, Moises:	
Labor legislation in Uruguay	561
Technical organization of labor in Brazil	466
Public instruction, notes	
Pulliam, William E., The chocolate age, Dominican cacao	245
Recent progress, social and economic, in Haiti (Russell)	429
Recife, Brazil. See Pernambuco,	
Red Cross:	
American Red Cross to-day	343
High peaks in the history of the American Red Cross (Pickett)	353
In Hispano-America—	000
Argentina (Ortega Belgrano)	382
Bolivia	388
Brazil.	390
Chile	396
Colombia.	400
Costa Rica	402
Cuba	404
Dominican Republic	408
Ecuador	409
Guatemala	411
Haiti	412
Honduras	412
Mexico	412
Nicaragua	415
Panama	415
Paraguay	418
Peru	420
Salvador	422
Uruguay	422
Venezuela	425
Interamerican Conference of Red Cross Societies—	140
Delegates	334
General	220
Place and date	331
Program	335
Junior Red Cross to-day (Gard)	375
League of Red Cross Societies, origin, activities, purpose (Hill)	323
Vision realized	341
The Red Cross in Hispano-America.	381
A red-letter day in the history of Chilean railroads	10

INDEX. XXIII

Rodrigues, Jose Carlos:	Page
Brazil mourns one of her most eminent sons	267
Portrait	268
Rowe, Leo S.:	
Fifth International Conference of American States	109
On death of Doctor Zeballos	558
Rubber in Amazonas (Pinheiro)	38
Russell, Gen. John H., Recent progress, social and economic, in Haiti.	429
Salomon, Alice (Dr.), address National Conference of Social Workers	(
Salvador:	
Anti-illiteracy commission	524
Antimalaria campaign	214
August holidays	641
Benavente, Jacinto, presented with medal.	534
Budget, 1923–24	619
Customs revenue, 1922	78
Council of Secondary Education	524
Education, secondary, San Miguel	208
Export taxes	510
Fire insurance	292
Floating debt, cancellation of	75
Free trade with Costa Rica repealed	201
General bureau of health	53]
Gota de Leche, Santa Anna	638
Highways, Salvador-Guatemala Road	285
Holiday declared	534
Indirect taxes and accounts, bureau of	517
La Libertad, improvements in	616
Legal museum	292
Loan of \$6,000,000	620
Mining code, amendment	293
National Arts and Industries Fair	616
Pensions	517
Public instruction financial office	292
Protection of children, societies for	214
Red Cross—History	422
Sanitation trucks, San Salvador	214
Schools—	
Facts	88
Grade-school education, organization of	208
Illegitimate children in	78
Stock branding	292
Tule plant for fiber silk	7(
Vaccinations. 21	.3, 638
Water supply improved	192
Wireless telegraphy and telephony	293
Salomon, Oscar V., Peruvian sugar	49]
Salomon, Oscar V., Peruvian wool in world markets	591
Social progress, notes	
Social Welfare Congress	524
South American Chemical Congress, first	524
South American Republics and library progress (Spaulding)	42
Spaulding, Forest B., South American Republics and library progress.	42
Springer, Mary Elizabeth: The feminist movement in Cuba	580

XXIV INDEX.

	Page.
Subercaseaux, D. Guillermo: Pan Americanism from an economic	
standpoint	233
Successful architectural competition in Montevideo	271
Successful botanical expedition to Colombia (Pannell)	221
Technical organization of labor in Brazil (Poblete Troncoso)	466
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de la:	
Address, Fourth Assembly, League of Nations	537
Biographical sketch	451
Portrait	2, 539
Trade Conference, United States—Mexico, second	602
Trans-Andean communication, geographic factors in development	
(James)	454
Treaties, international	8, 625
UNITED STATES:	
Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Cuban exhibit (Luís)	263
Red Cross—	
American Red Cross to-day	343
High peaks in the history of the American Red Cross (Pickett).	353
Treaties—	000
Costa Rica—Extradition treaty	201
	201
Venezuela—Convention on diplomatic pouches	202
Venezuela—Extradition treaty	
United States-Mexico Trade Conference, second	602
Uruguay:	
Agricultural colony established, Molles	511
Agronomic Engineering Congress, second	616
Anthrax, campaign against	71
Architectural competition in Montevideo	271
Art exhibition, Montevideo	216
Aviation, landing for military planes	511
Banco Hipotecario, emission of	621
Beef consumption	616
Brum, Baltasar, editor	216
Commercial arbitration	71
Daylight saving	511
Dental clinic	531
Drug industry for cattle disease	71
Esperanto, course in	86
Exports and imports, three months, 1923	285
Flood victims, relief for	638
Foreign commerce, three months, 1923	285
Forestry	285
Gota de Leche, Paysandú	638
Highways, repairs	71
Hospital, new	531
Houses, laborers'.	94
Labor legislation in Uruguay (Poblete Troncoso)	561
Libraries—	501
Connected with secondary schools.	298
· ·	
National	5, 200
	100
Embarkation dock	193
National exhibition	616

URUGUAY—Continued.	Page.
Lloyd Brasileiro new line of steamers	511
Meat exports, April, May, 1923	93, 285
Montevideo Municipal Building	216
Nitrate shipments	193
Physical culture	86
Postage stamps, new	511
Public Charity Service.	638
Radio	
Course in	298
Notes	193
Station of Radio-South America General Electric Co	511
Telephone service	71
Railroads, contract for the construction of the San Carlos-Rocha Road	510
Raw materials and hardware, importation of	285
Receipts and expenditures, 1921–22.	620
Red Cross—	020
	400
History	422
Rocha branch	305
Rodó, José Enrique, tribute to	96
Schools—	
Industrial, Mercedes	524
Statistics.	85
Vocational, Santa Lucía.	205
Slaughterhouse, municipal	71
Teachers—	
Courses for rural	86
Library	298
Treaties, Brazil—International bridge	625
Tuberculosis League	214
United States surgeons' visit	96
Vital statistics, Montevideo, March	216
Whalers return	193
Uspallata Pass.	456
VENEZUELA:	
Agricultural school	86
Aigrette industry	517
Bridges—	
Barrancas River	617
Construction.	285
Budget law, 1923–24	517
Certificates and official titles, law on	625
Coffee and cacao exposition.	511
Customs, consular, internal revenue, 1922.	290
	298
	285
Electric railway, Caracas to Catia	
Exports, 1922	194
Highways—	7.00
Ciudad Bolívar–Upata	193
Petare-Soledad	193
Progress on various roads	285
Two new roads, Caracas	72
Valera-Mérida and San Cristóbal	194
Holiday declared	534

XXVI INDEX.

Venezuela—Continued.	Page.
Hydroelectric plant, Caracas	617
Industrial enterprise, San Martin Textile Company	617
Mahogany, planting in Venezuela (Mell)	599
Oil industry.	194
Petroleum industry	286
Planting mahogany in Venezuela (Mell)	599
Public library	87
Railroads, electrification, La Guaira-Caracas	72
Red Cross—	
Clinic, general	305
Election of officers, 1923.	94
History	425
Schools—	120
Message of Argentine children	86
	86
Public instruction, Monagas.	206
Secondary, Trujillo	
Steamer route, new, Spain-Venezuela	72
Steamship, new	534
Treasury reserve and national debt	289
Treaties—	70
Ecuador—Treaty of arbitration	79
United States—Convention on diplomatic pouches	202 202
United States—Extradition treaty	
Villagran, Alfred C., Argentine alfalfa seed	595
A vision realized.	341
Viollet, Jean (Abbé), address, National Conference of Social Workers	7
Wasteful methods in prospecting for petroleum	25
Weinburg, Frances Toor, winter vacation courses for Mexican teachers.	237
Winter vacation courses for Mexican teachers (Weinburg)	237
Wireless telegraph service	511
X-rays.	531
Zeballos, Estanislao S.:	
Educator, publicist, jurist, internationalist	557
Portrait	FFO
	559
**************************************	559
	559
ILLUSTRATIONS.	559
ILLUSTRATIONS.	559
ILLUSTRATIONS.	Page.
Andean Pass	Page.
	Page. 464
Andean Pass	Page. 464
Andean Pass	Page. 464 460
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge Argentina: Alfalfa— Typical field	Page. 464
Andean Pass	Page. 464 460 596
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires—	Page. 464 460 596 597
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires— Avenida Alvear.	Page. 464 460 596 597 337
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires— Avenida Alvear. Capitol.	Page. 464 460 596 597 337 332
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires— Avenida Alvear. Capitol. Docks.	Page. 464 460 596 597 337 332 338
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires— Avenida Alvear. Capitol. Docks. Hotel.	Page. 464 460 596 597 337 332 338 339
Andean Pass Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway bridge. ARGENTINA: Alfalfa— Typical field. Stacking. Buenos Aires— Avenida Alvear. Capitol. Docks.	Page. 464 460 596 597 337 332 338

' INDEX. XXVII

Argentina—Continued.	Page.
Dairy industry of Argentina	565
Inca Bridge	457
Livestock exhibit, Palermo, Buenos Aires	566
Petroleum-bearing lands, Northwestern Argentina, geological map	17
Red Cross—	
Llambías, Joaquín, president	385
National headquarters, ground-floor plan	507
Rosario—	
Customhouse	260
Docks	255
Loading linseed	257
Warehouses	256
Barton, Clara.	327
Bolivia:	021
Jaimes Freyre, Ricardo	548
Petroleum-bearing lands, eastern Bolivia, geological map	17
Brazil:	1.
Alves, Rodríguez, statue, Guaratinguetá	479
American delegates to 20th International Congress of Americanists, Rio de	110
Janeiro	269
Pernambuco—	200
Derricks used in construction of port works	577
New docks	575
New quay	579
^ V	576
Water front.  Radio station, Mount Corcovado.	272
Ricife. See Pernambuco.	4 ا
Red Cross—	
	392
Amaral, Gen. A. Ferreira do, president	393
Leal, Heloiza Loureiro, president, woman's section	
National Headquarters, facade	391
Para	394
Rodrigues, Jose Carlos	268
Rubber—	47
Estate in Amazonas.	41.
Freshly cut in Manaos	40
Workmen	39
Chamorre, Diego Manuel	470
CHILE:	
Alessandri, Arturo, PresidentFrontispiece, A	igust.
Edwards, Augustín, president, International Conference of American	7.40
States	148
International Conference of American States, fifth—	7.40
Edwards, Augustín, president	148
Inaugural session	
Meeting of presidents of the delegations	135
Red Cross—	
Board of directors, woman's section	. 398
Martínez de Ferrari, Marcial, president	397
Santiago—	
Capitol	
City Hall	173
Municipal theater	168

XXVIII INDEX.

CHILE—Continued.	
Santiago—Continued.	Page.
Palace of Justice	1.66
Panoramic view	143
Parque Cousiño	166
Railroad stations	175
Santa Lucía Park, entrance	178
School of Engineering and Architecture, Santiago	473
School of Mines and Applied Mechanics	474
COLOMBIA:	
Buenaventura-Cali Railroad, view	223
Caldas Park, Popayán, Calle de la Rosas	224
Central Andes, view	231
Cordillera Occidental, forests on western slope	225
Paramo of Santa Isabel	229
Quindio trail, groves of wax palms	227
Tropical förest, Lower Dagua	222
Costa Rica:	
Red Cross, off for the front, March, 1921	403
CUBA:	100
Agricultural experiment stations	54 55
Club Feminino—	01, 00
Lamar, Hortensia, president	` 583
	581
Menendez, Pilar Morlon de, second president	
Tella, Pilar Jorge de, founder	582
Lamar, Hortensia.	583
Martinez, Julia	583
Melero, Elvira Martinez de	583
Menendez, Pilar Morlon de	581
National Congress of Cuban Women, first—	503
Menendez, Pilar Morlon de, president	581
Tella, Pilar Jorge de, first vice president	582
Valdes, Manuela Berriz de, secretary general	583
Red Cross—	
National headquarters.	498
Sánchez Curbelo, Francisco, secretary general	499
Menocal, Mariana Seva de, president, women's central committee	499
Supreme assembly and executive committee	498
Varona y del Castillo, Miguel, president	499
Women's central committee—	
Members	500
Physicians	501
President	499
Public pharmacy	501
Workroom	500
Tella, Pilar Jorge de	582
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de la	539
Valdes, Manuela Berriz de	583
Davison, Henry P.	340
Dominican Republic:	
Cacao	
Curing beans	<b>2</b> 50
Gathering beans	246
On a plantation	248
Provisional Government of the Dominican Republic Frontispiece Dece	mher

	Page.
Dunant, Jean HenriFrontispiece, Oct	ober.
Fifth International Conference of American States. See International Confer-	
ence of American States.	
France:	
Chateau Espluches—	
Barn	606
Gardens	605
Hennery	606
Main entrance	605
Orphan asylum, gift of Cuban Red Cross.	604
GUATEMALA:	001
Picturesque Guatemala	569
Stelae in the ruins of Quirigua.	571
Temples of Minerva—	OIL
*	E70
Guatemala City.	570
Overlooking Lake Amatitlan	573
Ruins of buildings, Guatemala City after earthquake, 1917	362
HAITI:	
Bridge construction	448
Culverts	449
Dike construction	430
Highways	, 442
Hospital, Las Cahobas (American support)	413
Hospital facilities	444
Irrigation service	440
Land reclamation	431
Lighthouse	439
Port au Prince	ber.
Public Health Service.	445
Red Cross—	110
Hospital, Las Cahobas (American support)	413
Training school, native nurses.	413
	410
Telegraphs—	437
Inspectors, school	
Office, Miragoane	436
Telephone communications, improvement in	
Hill, Sir Claude	324
Honduras:	
Córdova, Dr. Salvador	31
International Conference of American States, fifth Inaugural session 128	
Meeting of the presidents of the delegations	135
Lake Nahuel Huapi	465
League of Nations:	
Hall of sessions	543
Headquarters	540
Library	545
Libraries:	
	17, 48
Cuzco (University of)	46
Lima (National).	44
	50
Manaos (Public)	43
Rio de Janeiro (National)	
Santiago (National)	49

XXX INDEX.

Mexico:	
Agriculture—	Page.
Class in	238
Students	240
Bee culture	. 241
Chapultepec Castle and park, airplane viewFrontispiece	July.
Highways (Dzitas-Chichén-Itzá, Yucatan)—	
Inauguration of the highway	484
Ruins of Chichén-Itzá	483
Tree planting, commemorating opening of road, Xocempich	485
Pérez Castillo, Héctor, inauguration of highway from Dzitas to Chichén-	100
Itzá, Yucatan, Mexico, July 14, 1923	482
Poultry raising.	243
Mountain Pass, Salta	462
Oil:	402
	. 29
Gusher on fire.	
Hood on gas well preparatory to piping.	28
Pool discovered in Colombia.	27
Seepage in Colombia.	26
Panama:	
Red Cross—	
Headquarters	416
Weighing babies	417
Paraguay:	
Red Cross—	
Barbero, Andrés, president	419
Payne, John Barton	342
Peru:	
Fourth of July celebrations in Lima	497
Red Cross—	
Sosa, Belisario, president	420
Sugar—	
Loading and unloading	495
Mill	496
Planting	493
Wool-	100
Drying, Arequipa	592
Warehouse, Lima.	594
Porto Rico:	00-
Red Cross—	
Aiding fire victims	360
Red Cross:	300
American—	
	347
Assistance to immigrants	
At work among ruins.	356
Barton, Clara, founder and first president	327
Class in nutrition	372
Class in nutrition.	348
Convalescent home, Washington State	344
Convalescent wounded, occupational work	345
Davison, Henry P., former chairman, War Council	340
Feeding wounded soldiers	368
First aid instruction, Boy Scouts	350
Grain supplies, Chinese famine relief	358

INDEX. XXXI

ea	Cross—Continued.	
	American—Continued.	Page.
	Headquarters, Dominican Republic	408
	Home hygiene service	348
	Junior-	
	Hawaii	378
	Jamestown, N. Y	377
	Philippines	379
	Washington, D. C	350
	Life-saving corps	350
	Line-of-communication canteen, Great War	364
	National headquarters, Washington, D. C	364
	Payne, John Barton, chairman, central committee	342
	Posters	3, 374
	Refugee camp	354
	Writing for wounded soldiers	369
	Argentina—	
	Llambías, Joaquin, president	385
	National headquarters, ground-floor	383
	Brazil—	
	Amaral, Gen. A. Ferreira do, president	392
	Leal, Helioza Loureiro, president, woman's section	393
	National headquarters, facade	391
	Para.	394
	Chile—	000
	Board of directors, woman's section	398
	Costa Rica—	397
	Off for the front, March, 1921	403
	Cuba—	400
	National headquarters	498
	Sánchez Curbelo, Francisco, secretary general	499
	Menocal, Mariana Seva de, president, women's central committee	499
	Supreme assembly and executive committee	498
	Varona y del Castillo, Miguel, president.	499
	Women's central committee—	200
	Members	500
	Physicians	501
	President	499
	Public pharmacy	501
	Workroom	500
	Haiti—	
	Hospital, Las Cahobas (American support)	413
	Training school, native nurses	413
	Panama—	
	Headquarters	416
	Weighing babies	417
	Paraguay—	
	Barbero, Andrés, president	419
	Porto Rico—	
	Aiding fire victims	360
	Peru-	10
	Sosa Belisario president	420

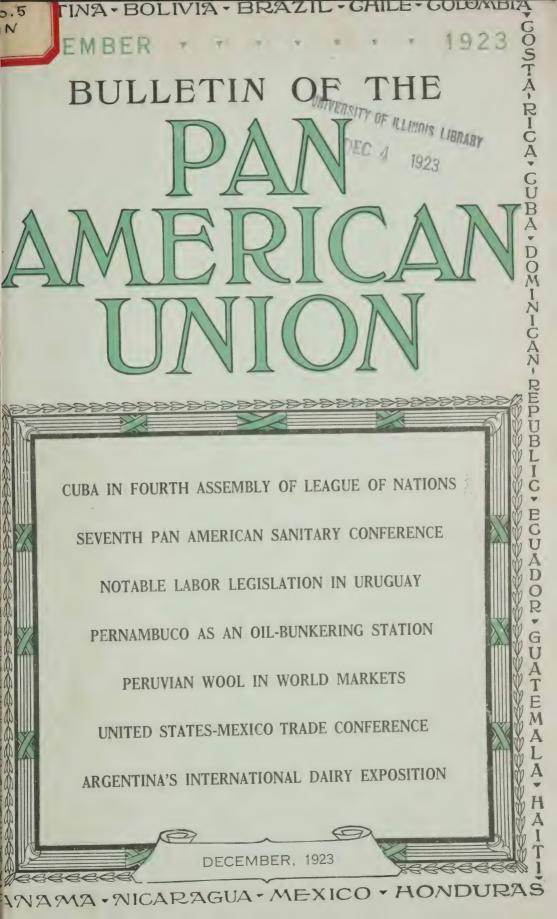
XXXII INDEX.

Red Cross—Continued.	Page
Uruguay—	
Interallied Red Cross committee, pageant	42
Segarra (Madame), Aurelia Ramos de, president	423
Sicura, Julio, president, central subcommittee.	424
Venezuela—	
Álvarez Michaud, Salvador, acting president	426
Board of directors, Junior Red Cross, Caracas	427
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de	452
Trans-Andean communications:	
Andean Pass	464
Antofagasta and Bolivia railway bridge	460
Inca bridge	457
Lake Nahuel Huapi	465
Mountain Pass, Salta	462
Railroad map	455
Summer trail	45
United States:	
Coolidge, Calvin	219
Flooded farm, Ohio	360
Harding, Warren GamalielFrontispiece, Septe	mber.
Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Cuban exhibit—	
General view	262
Manufactured and other products	266
Products	264
Sponge exhibit	265
Red Cross—	0.1-
Assistance to immigrants	347
At work among ruins.	356
Barton, Clara, founder and first president	327
Canteen in war-time.	372
Class in nutrition.	348
Convalescent home, Washington State	344
Convalescent wounded, occupational work	345
Davison, Henry P., former chairman, War Council	340
Feeding wounded soldiers	368
First aid instruction, Boy Scouts.	350
Grain supplies, Chinese famine relief	358
Headquarters, Dominican Republic	408
Home hygiene service	348
Junior—	070
Hawaii	378
Jamestown, N. Y.	377
Philippines	379
Washington, D. C.	350
Life-saving corps.	350
Line-of-communication canteen, Great War.	364
National headquarters, Washington, D. C.	364
Payne, John Barton, chairman, central committee	342
Posters	
Refugee camp.	354 369
WILLIE OF WOULDERS	203

INDEX. XXXIII

Uruguay:	Page.
Architect's drawing, new custom-house, Montevideo	270
Red Cross—	
Interallied Red Cross committee, pageant	425
Segarra (Madame), Aurelia Ramos de, president	423
Sicura, Julio, president, Central subcommittee	424
Red Cross—	
Álvarez Michaud, Salvador, acting president	426
Board of directors, Junior Red Cross, Caracas	427
Venezuela:	
Mahogany trees—	
Avenue near Caracas	600
Showing fruit pods	601
Zeballos, Estanislao S	559

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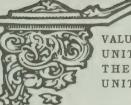
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<sup>1</sup>Absent.



# VALUES OF THE BASIC MONETARY UNITS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION IN UNITED STATES GOLD AND IN PANAMERICANOS<sup>1</sup>



Country.	Standard.	Unit.	Value Pan- americanos.	
ARGENTINA	. Gold	Peso	4. 82	\$0.965
BOLIVIA	. Gold	Boliviano.	1.95	0.389
Brazil	. Gold	Milreis	2.73	0.546
CHILE	. Gold	Peso	1.83	0.365
COLOMBIA	. Gold	Peso	4.87	0.973
Costa Rica	. Gold	Colón	2. 33	0.465
CUBA	. Gold	Peso	5.00	1.000
Dominican Republic .	. Gold	Peso	5.00	1.000
ECUADOR	. Gold	Sucre	2. 43	0.487
GUATEMALA	. Silver	Peso 2	2.47	0.495
HAITI	. Gold	Gourde	1.00	0.200
HONDURAS	. Silver	Peso 2	2.47	0.495
MEXICO	. Gold	Peso	2.49	0.498
NICARAGUA	. Gold	Córdoba .	5.00	1.000
PANAMA	. Gold	Balboa	5. 00	1.000
PARAGUAY 8	. Gold	Peso	4.82	0.965
PERU	. Gold	Libra	24. 33	4. 866
SALVADOR		Colón	2, 50	0.500
United States	. Gold	Dollar	5. 00	1.000
URUGUAY	. Gold	Peso	5. 17	1.034
VENEZUELA	. Gold	Bolivar	0. 97	0. 193

1 Money of account recommended by the Inter-American High Commission at a meeting held in Buenos Aires, April 12, 1916. Equivalent to 0.33437 gram of gold .900 fine.

<sup>2</sup> Value fluctuates according to the commercial value of silver. Value given as of October 1, 1923.

\* The theoretical standard of Paraguay is the silver peso, as in Guatemala, but actually the standard is the Argentine gold peso as above given.

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Latin-American countries with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

w						
L	E	N	G	Ŧ	Ħ	

Centimeter								0.39 inch
Meter	٠							3.28 feet
Kilometer	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	0.62 mile

# LIQUID MEASURE.

]	Liter	٠				1.06	quarts
	Hecto					26.42	gallons

# WEIGHT-AVOIRDUPOIS.

Gram	٠		٠		15. 42	grains
Kilogram		٠			2. 2	pounds
Quintal.					220.46	pounds
Ton			٠	٠	2204.6	pounds

#### SURFACE MEASURE.

Square meter		10.26 sq. feet
Hectare		2.47 acres
Square kilometer		0.38 sq. mile

# DRY MEASURE.

Liter								0.91	quart
Hecto	li	tei	۲.		٠		٠	2.84	bushels

# WEIGHT-TROY.

Gram						15. 42 grains
						32. 15 ounces
Kilogram		٠	٠	٠	٠	2. 68 pounds







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